



Genealogical Society of Rockland County, NY

NEWSLETTER

Volume 22, No. 2 • ISSN 1085-8563

Home Page: <http://rocklandgenealogy.org>

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This issue, all photos are courtesy of Barbara de Mare,
unless otherwise noted.

Dues & Membership

Annual GSRC dues are \$ 15.00 for both individuals
and organizations.

The Society dues year is September 1st to August 31st.
Have you renewed yet?

For information regarding meeting cancellations due
to bad weather, call:

Joan Brooks	845-942-0577
Marie Koestler	845-623-4046
Maryann Smith	845-358-2145

Meetings

Regular meetings are held the 4th Tuesday of every
month except July, August and December.

GSRC meetings are held in the all purpose meeting room
in the New City Public Library, 220 North Main Street,
New City, (Rockland County), New York. 845-634-4997.

All meetings start at 7 p.m. unless otherwise noted.

GSRC Officers & Chairpersons 2007

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The above officers can be reached by postal mail at:

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President's Corner

My Top 10 Don'ts Illustrated

As I sat down to write this, the science channel was broadcasting in the background. The subject of the show was the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter, or MRO. When I paused in my writing for new inspiration I heard the narrator once again speculating upon the question of whether there is life on Mars. The hope is that the MRO will give us the answer.

This brief statement took me back to 1960 when I was a 15 year old kid taking high school biology. My teacher, just a year out of college, insisted there was no life on Mars. I wanted to know how he was so certain of this. Of course he had no answer acceptable to my young inquiring mind. It was one of those rare moments which has stuck with me all these years, and I always feel vindicated when a scientist opines that there may indeed be life on Mars.

Small world that it is, my high school biology teacher is now a well-known genealogist and genealogical publisher. I am sure he asks the questions in his genealogical research that I was asking him all those years ago: how do you know? He was actually asking such questions when I saw him at a recent genealogical conference.

Success in genealogical research involves perpetually asking "how do you know?" This question is asked at appropriate times if you follow the "don't" strictures of researching. I am going to list my top 10 "don'ts" which if followed should greatly aid the accuracy of your research. None of my "don'ts" are new. All are repeated frequently in the genealogical literature. Nevertheless, they can never be stressed enough. Those of you who have followed my quest for my 3G grandfather Mathew Smith Chapel know that I never would have found him had I not obeyed almost every don't on my list. For those of you unfamiliar with the Mathew saga, he disappeared from the record of his wife and children in the 1830s. The assumption was made by family historians that he must have died. I found this a preposterous assumption, so armed with my list of "don'ts" I set out to find him. This quest has been largely successful.

1. Never assume anything. If someone disappears from his or her family group, that certainly does not mean the person died.

Only by obeying #1 did my search even begin. I began with the 1840 census returns. By reviewing the census results for his last known address, Sandisfield in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and the surrounding areas, I quickly found a person with the right name. A Matthew S. Chapel was residing in Columbia County, New York, supposedly married to a woman named Catherine, and with young daughters. In 1850 Catherine and the two girls still resided in Kinderhook, Columbia County, but Mathew was no where to be found. By 1960, there was a Mathew S. Chapel residing at the county farm in Ghent. Although the possibility existed that this Mathew S. Chapel was someone other than my 3G grandfather,



operated on the premise that it was he until that working hypothesis was either proven or ruled out. By recently obtaining and reviewing the documents in the divorce action brought against him by his first wife, I was able to prove the hypothesis.

2. Don't assume an ancestor is not yours due to a slight variation in spelling.

I frequently hear genealogy neophytes opine with certainty that, for example, John Johnson cannot be their great-grandpa John, as in their family Johnson is spelled Johnsen. In addition to the differing ways of indicating patriarchal names, there is the problem of the final "s," as in Arthur Reeve cannot be my grandfather's grandfather, as my family name is Reeves.

Neophytes forget that spelling was not uniform in days when few persons could read or write. Furthermore, life was difficult, and most people, even those who were literate, just did not care. Add to this the limited education of most of the census takers and the accents of many of the persons being surveyed and errors are rife in census returns. A street by street search is sometimes necessary to figure out first what the census taker wrote down, and second how the transcriber read the handwriting of the census taker.

Another problem was with the Dutch who did not use surnames in the old country. When the English took over New Amsterdam and required the use of surnames, such names were not uniformly adopted by the Dutch families. An example is my Van Wagenen family. Particularly in the early days the patronymic of the immigrant was used, so the name was Aertsen. This was variously spelled Aartsen, Aertszen, Aerts, and other similar variations. Upon the decree mandating surnames, many switched to the geographic name, van Wagenen. Eventually this was corrupted to such names as van Waggenen, van Waggener, and even that adopted by my 4G grandfather Jacob van Wagner.

In the case of my Mathew, the alternate spellings arise with the Christian name of Mathew, alternately spelled "Matthew." An exact search on Ancestry or Heritage-Quest will only find the name with the spelling submit-

ted, so both have to be used. The 1840 Kinderhook census lists Mathew as "Matthew" while the 1860 census properly refers to him as "Mathew." The middle initial of "S" is used consistently. The printed tombstone records of his wife Catherine refer to her as the wife of "Mathews." The tombstone itself, however, calls her the wife of Mathew S. The constant use of the middle initial is much more telling of his identity than the spelling of Mathew.

3. Don't even discard someone as an ancestor if the spelling variation seems major.

If you suspect someone is a person of interest, say the name as written, and say the name for which you are searching. If the two sound at all similar, they could be the same person. A good example is my 4G grandfather George Herkimer whose surname was also known as Hurgheimer, Erghheimer, and other Germanic variations. The Herkimers were Palatines in the Mohawk Valley where English was not spoken by the populace at large until after the Revolution. Persons in the community who traded with the outside world, such as the Herkimers, were more likely to stabilize their names with an English or Dutch bent, than were those who remained in the isolated community.

A familiarity with common names in the neighborhood is another aid in the identification of seemingly different surnames as one and the same. When I obtained the divorce papers for Mathew Smith, I discovered that the maiden name of his second wife Catherine was "Devo." I could find no Devos in Columbia County or environs, although her father was stated to be a resident of Kinderhook. One day I happened to come across the Devo name after doing some Huguenot ancestral research. It hit me like a brick that perhaps "Devo" was a clerical error for "Deyo," a common name in the area. I am still researching this possibility.

4. Don't believe anything you read on an internet genealogy.

Internet genealogies are suspect by their very nature. They are simply genealogies submitted by various persons to the internet, the Family History Library, or other on-line trees. Only rarely are sources provided. Hence there is no way to test the quality of the research of the submitter. The only appropriate use of such genealogies is as a hint as to a direction to take in continuing one's research. Internet genealogies should never be considered to provide definitive answers to anything.

The first internet genealogy I found for Mathew's family states that his father Richard Crignon Chapel was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts. This mistake is repeatedly frequently. The error undoubtedly arose originally because his birth is recorded in Sandisfield. The mere recordation of a birth record in a particular locale does not necessarily mean that the person was born at that locale. When moving to the wilderness, such records were frequently recorded in the new home even though previously recorded at the place of birth. It

is most probable from a review of the secondary sources and the history of Berkshire County as set forth in Proprietors Records, deeds, church records and other primary sources that Richard Crignon Chapel was born in March 1751 in Montville, Connecticut, and moved to Sandisfield with a group from his congregation in 1775. He most certainly was not born in Sandisfield.

5. Don't believe anything you read on ancestry.com or other online sites which is just an entry from a submitter to the Family History Library, particularly alleged vital records.

Once again, the very nature of these entries makes them suspect. The Family History Library just records what it receives from any submitter. No attempt is made to verify the information, nor is the submitter required to send verifying information. The records are just made to look more official by being given fancy names such as IGI (International Genealogical Index), but the disclaimer in small letters at the bottom of the entry frequently reveals that the information was from the submission of an individual family tree with no sources noted.

The only place I have to date found a birth date of yet another of my 4G grandfathers, John Cope, was from the IGI. In small letters under the entry it is stated that "record submitted by a member of LDS Church." This statement renders the information presented meaningless for genealogical purposes.

6. Don't believe anything from a printed genealogy or similar document no matter how good it is reputed to be without consulting the original sources.

My quest to prove or disprove that the Columbia County Mathew S. Chapel was the same person as my 3G grandfather of the same name eventually took the route of trying to find the burial place of his mother, Sarah Smith Chapel. There are published records which indicate that a Sarah Chapel of the right age had died in Columbia County in 1828, three years after the death of her husband, Richard Chapel, in



Connecticut. All the published tombstone readings of Columbia County, including one edited by my aforementioned high school science teacher, refer to about

three Sarah Chapels and an "R. E. Chapel, wife of Abel Squire." I paid little attention to the R.E. Chapel entries; concentrating instead on determining the identity of the various Sarah Chapels. Most were relatively easy to rule out based on age or other known information about my Sarah Smith.

When the possibilities of a Columbia County Sarah Chapel being the mother of Mathew were narrowed down to one person, I asked Columbia County cousins to find the little Butler Cemetery and look for Sarah's tombstone. We were intrigued by the fact that one published list stated that R.E. Chapel is buried next to Sarah Chapel. Curious as to why this would be, my cousins and I turned over the face-down tombstone next to Sarah's standing stone. The overturned tombstone read "Ruth Chapel, wife of Abel Sage."



I recalled that Mathew had a sister Ruth, and as I had my database with me, I looked up her name to confirm my recollection. My database had the name of Ruth's husband recorded as "Abiel Sage," the same surname as Ruth's husband according to the tombstone and with only one letter difference in the Christian name.



This confirmed that the Sarah Chapel buried in the Butler Cemetery in Stuyvesant, Columbia County, was one of my 4G grandmothers, the mother of Mathew.

7. Don't limit your research to direct ancestors.

Collaterals, particularly siblings, should always be traced as they often provide important clues to identifying the direct ancestor concerning whom information is primarily sought. Only because I had researched the siblings of Mathew and knew he had a sister Ruth could I conclude that the Sarah Chapel buried in the little Butler cemetery was indeed Mathew's mother. It helped tremendously that the name rang a bell in my head when I saw it so knew right where to go to confirm Ruth's identity.

8. Don't believe a printed genealogy or other similar source just because it purports to contain sources. Check out the sources yourself.

The Columbia County tombstones had theoretically been read by each of the three or four different people who had published transcriptions of them. None were correct. Clearly no such field work had been done. Rather, the original mistake of "Squire" instead of "Sage" was carried forth in all subsequent collections of Columbia County tombstone readings. If I had not checked the tombstone myself, I never would have known that "R.E. Chapel" was Ruth Chapel, wife of Abel Sage, sister of Mathew Chapel, and daughter of Sarah Chapel.

9. Don't believe birthdates on tombstones.

Many times the actual birth date of an individual was unknown by the person who supplied the information to the stone cutter. Further, tombstones were sometimes erected many years after the death, and the birth date was purely a guess. Mathew's son Richard Smith Chapel married a woman descended from the family of General Herkimer of Battle of Oriskany fame. Gen Herkimer's Homestead, now an historical site, contains a lovely cemetery on a knoll above the house. Many of the persons buried in the cemetery died in the eighteenth century. However the tombstones were not erected until several years after 1829 when Alida Schuyler Herkimer, another of my 4G grandmothers, died leaving a will which directed that tombstones be erected on the graves in the cemetery. Inaccuracies in birth and death dates are to be expected under such circumstances.

10. Don't believe anything on a death certificate except the date of death and name of the decedent.

Some informants just do not care what they tell the funeral director. A particularly egregious case is that of my maternal grandmother, a descendant of the folks named above. According to her death certificate, Grandma's maiden name was Ivy Brown. Grandma was an activist and well known in Dutchess County. All who came in contact with her knew that her name was Ivy Chapel Fish. How her oldest son could err in reporting the information to the funeral director is a mystery. After the death of this uncle's

wife I realized that he just did not care about such details; he also got her biography wrong.

Moral: Always do your own research. Check and double check at alleged facts before accepting them as true.

For a final Rockland County note, I should point out that even seemingly primary information can be wrong. The obituary for my great-grandmother Nettie Phillips Dykeman states that she is buried in Mt. Repose Cemetery. I spent years trying to find her there. Her parents do have a plot in Mt. Repose which appears from the records to have two empty graves. When I first joined the Genealogy Society of Rockland County I happened to mention this to Les Baisley. He promptly told me that she was not buried in Mt. Repose; she was buried in Mt. Rest, and proceeded to take me to see the tombstone. As a final bit of irony my grandfather, her son-in-law, had buried her with her estranged husband instead of with her parents and siblings.

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The Pearl River Cemetery

by Rudy Hansen

Program Presented at the January 23, 2007, Meeting
of The Genealogical Society of Rockland County

Rudy Hansen is a native of Pearl River and is Trustee of The Restoration Committee of the Pearl River Cemetery, a group formed to protect and maintain the cemetery, following both his father and grandfather in this volunteer work. In addition, he and the Committee have been instrumental in building a two-story Columbarium at the Cemetery. The Cemetery is located down a long driveway on South John Street, near the Methodist Church.

Rudy was born at home on Hansen Avenue, and spent time in the U.S. Army. He is married and has five children, all of whom attended Rockland Community College for their first two years of college. After he retired from IBM, he took a part-time job as hearse driver for Peter Assumma. He is also a volunteer—fireman, fire commissioner, cemetery works.

His grandfather, H.A. Hansen, was a bee keeper, and later owned an electrical supply house, as well as maintaining the cemetery. Other relatives were involved also in the cemetery work. Rudy's father became an electrician. Rudy began working in the cemetery by helping his Uncle Harry, and he has recorded his family history as far as he can.

While doing his research, he came across burial permits, which he noted can be a very good genealogical source. However, his experience in trying to obtain access to them was less than satisfactory. These permits were issued by the Town, and he learned that the only way a person can get hold of one is to file a Freedom

of Information Act request. In his case, since he was working with the Restoration Committee, Mary Cardenas, Town of Orangetown Historian, was of great assistance in his gaining access to them.

Rudy displayed original maps of the cemetery and plots during various time periods, many being hand-drawn, with the first being a 1938 map filed with the Town. He noted that the first records of burials were kept on 3x5 index cards. He started organizing the sections and graves, using the cards and the maps. He also obtained some names from the Pearl River Historian, Bob Knight. Then Rudy made newer maps, which were listed both by plot and alphabetically. There are 102 plots.

He mentioned a couple of abandoned burial grounds in Pearl River—a slave cemetery off Blue Hill Complex, the Bogert burial ground, etc. Since all were considered abandoned, with the exception of the Pearl River Cemetery, the Town, by law, has taken them over.

In 1948, a committee for the Pearl River Cemetery was formed to raise money for maintenance. In 1853, the Middletown Baptist Church purchased an additional 24 acres from Peter Bogert. Then the church split—half moved to Nanuet (later becoming Grace Conservative Baptist Church) and half to Pearl River, which later fell apart. The 24 acres were sold. In 1883, Nanuet sold to Blauvelt and Bogert. This didn't work. Then it was sold to Joseph Fisher and Oakley.

Joseph Fisher was very involved in the community and is buried in the Pearl River Cemetery. He was credited with the layout of the Cemetery, even though he didn't purchase it till 1902. He sold some very odd-shaped plots, which makes it difficult to determine exactly where some people are buried. The Cemetery Committee then became dormant, and a new group was started, which included Rudy's grandfather. This was called "The Pearl River Cemetery Association," which later became "The Restoration Committee of the Pearl River Cemetery." This group consists of all volunteers. After Joseph Fisher died, his family offered it to the Cemetery Association, but there were disagreements among the group.

Nine hundred eighteen (918) graves have been located. In order to keep life in the Cemetery, the Restoration Committee in 2002 started planning for a Columbarium, since the current trend is for cremation. The new building consists of over 500 slots. Also, last year, two more sections were prepared in the cemetery for graves. He reiterated that the Committee's purpose is to maintain and protect the family cemetery, and prices are comparable to other small cemeteries.

The Committee's current president is Steve Schiller.

In answer to a question regarding ownership of the Cemetery, Rudy stated that plot owners own their own plots. Incorporation of the perimeter is currently being discussed among the Committee, with no consensus on it at this point.

At the end of his talk, Rudy presented our Genealogical Society with a current listing of all burials in the Pearl River Cemetery, with no consensus on it at this point.

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The Mountain Hamlets from Their Inception to Their Demise

by John Perrotta and Harry Miesner

Program Presented at the February 27, 2007, Meeting of The Genealogical Society of Rockland County

John Perrotta and Harry Miesner are Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Historical Society of the Palisades Interstate Park Region (HSPIPR), which received its New York State Education Department Provisional Charter on June 13, 2000. The Historical Society came out of the Heritage Alliance, which was formed in 1996 to preserve the culture and memories of the families that were displaced from their homes in the hamlets by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission to establish Bear Mountain and Harriman State Parks. John gave a brief history of the Historical Society, it having been started by a small group meeting in Carr Cottage near the Trailside Museums at Bear Mountain. The Society members worked for three years to restore and repair the old boys' dormitory adjacent to St. John's Church in the Wilderness in the Park, to use as a Cultural Center. However, due to an oversight, the Episcopal Diocese of New York asked the Society to leave. The Society decided not to fight it, but to move on, so it is now looking to obtain the use of the Pyngyp School in Stony Point, which it is hoped will be finalized soon.

John stated that the first pioneers to come to the Park area were traders and trappers. Then the Mining Industry started in the area, since rich iron ore was discovered there. From about 1730-1754, Peter Hasenclever, from Germany, one of the first entrepreneurs to work in this field, brought many of his fellow Germans over to live here and work in the mines. Log cabins and small houses, and later larger houses, were built by these settlers. The mines employed many people, since there was not only the mine itself, but a furnace, foundry, and support personnel, which could add up to 800-1,000 people.

During the Revolutionary War, iron ore was needed even more, so it became a thriving industry. This

continued during the Civil War also. Many of the pioneer family members fought in these wars. Another big industry was charcoal burning. The land in the mountains was mainly good only for subsistence farming.

In the late 1800's, some of the people worked in Tuxedo Park as masons, laborers, carpenters, gardeners, etc., and also in the factories at Sloatsburg. Others worked in the brickyards and quarries along the Hudson River—Tomkins Cove, Haverstraw, and Stony Point, etc.

In the early 1900's, a group of wealthy people (Harriman, Rockefeller, Morgan, Perkins, etc.) decided that the quarries were ruining the Palisades along the river, and were very noisy and dirty. Many of these people lived on the east side of the Hudson River, and had to look at, and listen to, these operating quarries. They formed the Palisades Interstate Park Commission (PIPC) with the intent of purchasing the quarries and other land to make a park. In addition, Edward Harriman donated land for the Park.

Meanwhile, there were now several settlements of families that had been there over 200 years on the land they wanted to purchase. They began the process of taking the land by eminent domain, which left these families very bitter. They had lived on the land for so long, and now the Park wanted to take their land and flood it to make lakes and summer camps for the poor children of New York City. The Civil Conservation Corps came in and built stone buildings, bridges, and dams. This taking of land and homes went on from approximately 1920 through 1965, when the last hamlet, Doodletown, was taken. A few people stayed to the end, and some families fought it in the courts, delaying the inevitable for a few years, but, eventually, they all left. Many remained in the Rockland and Orange County area, working at Sloatsburg and Iona Island; others moved to upstate New York.

The ultimate conclusion was that the formation of a park was a good thing, but the way the PIPC went about it and dealt with the people was not good. Today, if that land was in private hands, there would be development all over it—condos, houses, etc.—as there is now on the mountains in Stony Point and Haverstraw, and there would be no park land. Ironically, many of the people who were displaced ended up working for the Park as skilled workers, rangers, police, and other occupations. These people knew the land, the forests, the animals, and so were well suited to be employed there.

Harry Miesner noted that there have been several books, articles, and stories on the lives and history of the Mountain people. The writings all claim to be different, but are basically the same—the same information in a different version by a different author—but always very interesting. The people who lived in the mountains before the Park took over, are gone. Parents and grandparents kept the mountains alive by

talking of the "old days," and now family members are repeating what has been gifted to them by their ancestors. Our Society's goal, as well as the goal of the Genealogical Society, has been to try to recover the true memories of the Ramapo Mountain people from those who have a story to tell. Therefore, we both have a common mission. One day, it is hoped to bring to the public, with a lot of pride, a pretty close accounting of the hamlets that once existed within the Palisades Interstate Park Region.

Harry stated that he had read a very interesting article, "Among the Basketmakers," written in the 1800's by William Howell. Howell believed that mountain country people were vastly different from those who lived around them in the towns by way of character, appearance, and occupation. He believed it was the mountain itself which limited that growth. Their lives were so conditioned by their surroundings that they didn't need to venture outside of it, and the people outside found no desire to venture in, unless it was absolutely necessary. So, the mountain people lived their isolated lives as best they could with what they had, and became fiercely independent and self-sufficient—totally different from life maybe ten miles away from them.

Most of the people who lived in the nearby towns descended from the original settlers of the mountains. The families lived in close proximity mostly for convenience and protection—they always helped each other out. Because of this, they were called "clannish." Elderly relatives and children who lost their parents were taken in by other relatives, making for a pretty large-sized family unit.

Some of the people in these homes were called "squatters," who didn't actually own the piece of land they settled on. Original homes were basically a one-room cabin made of wood with a large fireplace, and an out-house somewhere outside the cabin. Work was done in this main room on a large wooden table. The fireplace was used for heat and for cooking, water was brought in from a hand-dug well or spring, and a root cellar outside kept a supply of food for the winter. Meat was often hung in the attic for curing. Outbuildings held supplies and housed the animals. There is a misconception that the houses in the vanished hamlets were just shacks or shanties. Not true. They were log homes, well built and long lasting. As time moved on, the houses improved, as they did elsewhere, and, when you look at the album of some of the homes, you will see they were just as nice as those in town. Eventually, electricity, stoves, and inside plumbing found their way up the mountain. Many still preferred the old way of doing things, and some resisted the changes.

Churches did exist, and many were led by someone from the hamlets. St. John's is very well known, but Sandyfields, Baileytown, Johnstontown, and Doodletown also had churches. Schools gave the same quality education that the town children had. Johnstontown,

Sandyfields, Baileytown, Queensboro, and St. John's all had one. So, there was exposure to the same things in the towns. Deaths were treated the same, with burials sometimes on one's own property. There are several old abandoned cemeteries within the Park system. Our Historical Society took on the restoration of a small, isolated cemetery in Johnstontown that had less than a dozen visible stones. It could very well be the oldest and largest cemetery in Johnstontown, with over 150 burials going back to the early 1800's. The Society calls it Pine Grove Cemetery, and Harry brought a book showing pictures of the work that was done there. He stated how proud our Society is of what we have accomplished there.

For their occupations: there were wood cutters, basket makers, wood carvers, mine workers, charcoal makers, store keepers, shoemakers, tailor, farmers, wagon makers, blacksmiths, harness makers, teamsters, and saw sharpeners. The women were dress-makers, candle makers, soap makers, mid-wives, and just about anything. The hamlets also had saw mills, grist mills, and tanneries just like other places. They were very hardworking and enterprising people.

Farming wasn't too good due to poor soil and rocky terrain, so they just raised what they could for the table and to feed the animals, with maybe a little left over to sell.

There weren't enough wood choppers in the mountains to supply the amounts needed for the brickyards in Haverstraw and the charcoal furnaces in the area. Men chopped wood year round, either working for someone or by themselves. Wood was not only cut for selling, it was needed to cook with and heat the homes, as well as for building a home. Once wood was cut and dried, the real work began in getting the wood down the mountain. Hauling a full load of wood was a dangerous job—all down-hill roads full of ruts and holes. You had to be pretty good to maneuver a wagon piled high with logs or cut wood down a mountain without it tipping or shifting its weight. Wheels would break easily; wagons were lost; people hurt or killed trying to perform their job. Back wheels would be chained to act as a crude braking system, and everyone breathed easier once they were down the mountain. If a load was lost, it would take a toll on the profits made, not to mention all the time spent in cutting and getting the wood onto the wagon to begin the trek. Because of the risk, sometimes men would just hire-out to cut wood, and let the others worry about hauling it off to the place of sale.

Spoons, bowls, and all kinds of wooden-ware became almost a family project. Whole families got involved because it only required wood, a sharp knife, patience, and skill at carving which often got better in time. Harry pointed to some pieces on the table that were made by his wife, Pearle's, great grandfather in the mid to late 1800's for family use. They were used by three generations of her family, and she

uses them now for decoration and some really nice memories. They were used for making butter and are still sturdy and strong.

Basketmaking: Harry mentioned that he wished he could duplicate the work of some of the mountain craftsmen, but, unfortunately, they aren't around any more to teach anyone, and very few people now would even devote the time, let alone forage for wood needed to make a good basket. It's a slow process and can't be rushed; corners can't be cut, or it will show in the finished product. Mountain people made them for themselves, but soon found there was a market in the neighboring towns and New York City, and soon they were making them to be sold at Haverstraw, Suffern, or Pincus Margulies' store in Ladentown. Pincus paid \$1 to \$1.25 a dozen for a crude basket. Good quality baskets brought more and were in demand by affluent people in New York City and fisherman, who had them made as eel pots. The choice of wood was usually brown or white ash, willow, maple, or oak. Weaving it together is a skill that gets better with time, and some had the knack, some didn't. These baskets were a gift to my wife by a friend, John Avenier, who now lives in Maine. He learned his trade from Fred Hogencamp and has sold several baskets all over the country through the years. It was a hobby for him and a real love and respect for the craft he was taught. He's on in years now, and his sight is going, so he doesn't make baskets any more, but John will always give credit to his mentor, who was Fred Hogencamp of Shirley Hollow, or Pitt Town, as some choose to call it. Harry noted that the baskets on the table sell in the hundreds of dollars, but large ones can reach a price of \$1,000 easily. The mountain people made a good living in this trade.

Harry ended the talk with the statement: "We are the keeper of the flame."

[Note: The hamlets are Baileytown, Car Pond, Doodletown, Johnstontown, Pine Meadow, Queensboro, Rockland Lake, Sandyfields/Beaver Pond, Shirley Hollow/Pitt Town.]

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The History of Sloat House

by Harrison Bush and Geoff Welch

Program Presented at the March 27, 2007, Meeting of The Genealogical Society of Rockland County

Harrison Bush is President of The Friends of Harmony Hall (Sloat House), and Geoff Welch is Curator. Their involvement in obtaining this historic house began when the Sloatsburg Village Board thought of having a Senior Center. The people who were going to build the senior complex offered to restore Harmony Hall, but the Board turned it down since it was only two acres of land. Meanwhile, Harmony Hall was being vandalized. Harri-

son noted that the Town of Ramapo, under Supervisor St. Lawrence, has a program where they acquire land and buildings of historic value. They subsequently chose Harmony Hall to be one of the places they would take over.

The house was owned by Jacob Sloat, son of Isaac Sloat. Jacob Sloat's wife was Leah Zabriskie, who was descended from Polish aristocracy. Jacob Sloat's coat of arms shows the crescent being defeated, with a knight in the colors of Poland. It was officially adopted as the coat of arms of the Village of Sloatsburg.

Geoff Welch has been the Curator of Harmony Hall since December 2006 and lives in an apartment that was built on the house in the 1960's. Previously, Geoff had lived at Torne Brook Farm, which had been owned by the Pierson family. Jacob Sloat had a cotton twine mill on the Ramapo River; it was the largest twine producer in the area. In 2004, they started working on Harmony Hall by having a restoration expert evaluate it.

Geoff mentioned that the Hudson River School artist, Jasper Cropsey, had some connection with Sloat. He had met him and asked if Sloat could put him up for a few days. In 1846, while staying with the Sloat family, Jasper climbed Torne Mountain, and later that year, he sketched the Mountain. Geoff spoke quite a bit about Jasper Cropsey, noted that he had a Power Point program about him, and would be happy to present a program for us in the future.

Recently, a Victorian Christmas event was held at Harmony Hall. They had found an 1880 chandelier that had been converted to gas, and which had been painted; however, underneath, it was solid brass. Geoff showed some pictures, one of which was a 19th century portrait of Jacob Sloat. Some others were a recent picture of the house, a picture of the Ramapos along the Erie Railroad, and the Isaac Sloat house on Main Street, Sloatsburg, 1814.

Grants will be applied for, since there is a lot of work to be done on the house. Solar panels may be considered, for which grants are available. The aluminum siding will be removed. It was noted that the original front porch on the house had been "stoned in;" it previously had lattice work underneath. The summer kitchen is still there, and the original shingles are under the current roof.

Harrison mentioned that some of his family married into the Suffern family. He noted that Jules Arnot, an artist, painted a picture of Harmony Hall. There were other mills in Sloatsburg and all the way up to Tuxedo. About one hundred years ago, Harmony Hall was sold by Harrison's grandmother. He remembers it being called the Henry Inn and later the Ramapo Inn. It had been a beer garden, then an excellent French restaurant. About 1942 the Martin family ran a home for people who came out of Rockland State Hospital; it was known as Martin's Home. Finally, the Town of Ramapo purchased it.

He stated that Christine DePalma, now deceased, had put a lot of time and effort into trying to get Harmony Hall preserved. He will be checking to see where her collection of records is located, so they can make a special room in her memory.

Also in the house was a music room, which they plan to restore. In addition, Geoff mentioned that they were going to try get the old Blockhouse door down from Peebles Island and keep it at Harmony Hall.

Both Harrison and Geoff invited us to Harmony Hall for a tour any time. There are displays, but they don't have a regular opening schedule yet. They did note that there is very limited parking.

* * * * *

Calendar of Events

Tuesday, 22 May 2007 at 7:00 pm

Place: The New City Library
220 North Main Street, New City, NY
845-634-4997 - www.newcitylibrary.org

Topic: Bannerman Castle and Its Long Local History

Speaker: Barbara Gottlock, volunteer coordinator for tourist visits to Bannerman Island, near Newburgh, NY.

Saturday, 16 June 2007 9:00 am - 3:30 pm

Place: The Old Paramus Reformed Church
660 East Glen Avenue, Ridgewood, NJ

Event: Irish Genealogy Conference, "Searching Irish and Scots-Irish Roots."

Speaker: Fintan Mullin, Executive Director, Ulster Historical Foundation, Belfast, N.I.

Since Mr. Mullin will be in the United States for only a few days, this is a rare opportunity to hear this dynamic speaker.

For more information, please send an E-mail to: irishseminargsbc@yahoo.com or contact Ann Thompson by E-mail at: nannyannie58@aol.com or by phone: 973-427-3840

Tuesday, 26 June 2007 at 7:00 pm

Place: The New City Library
220 North Main Street, New City, NY
845-634-4997 - www.newcitylibrary.org

Topic: The African Historical Presence in New York City

Speaker: Sherrill Wilson, PhD, former Director of the African Burial Ground

Dr. Wilson will give a slide presentation on the on the African Historical Presence in New York City, including the African Burial Ground.

Saturday-Sunday, 27-28 October 2007

Place: The New York Genealogical & Biographical Society
122 East 58th Street, New York, NY

Event: Family History Writing Workshop
Sharon DeBartolo Carmack and James W. Warren, host this two-day event.

Tuesday, 30 October 2007 at 7:00 pm

Place: The New City Library
220 North Main Street, New City, NY
845-634-4997 - www.newcitylibrary.org

Topic: The Silent Woman: Bringing a Name to Life.

Speaker: Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG, Sharon DeBartolo Carmack is a partner in the Salt Lake City-based research firm Warren, Carmack & Associates. She specializes in writing, mentoring, and editing narrative family histories, as well as Irish/Irish-American family history research. Sharon is the author of sixteen books, including *Discovering Your Female Ancestors*, and *You Can Write Your Family History*, and hundreds of articles that have appeared in nearly every major genealogical journal and publication. She has a B.A. in English from Regis University and a Diploma in Irish Studies from the National University of Ireland, Galway. This is possibly the only chance you will have to hear this nationally recognized writer and speaker for free!

The Silent Woman: Bringing a Name to Life -- too often, our female ancestors end up being just a name on a pedigree chart or as the neglected half of a family history. This presentation, based on Sharon's book, *A Genealogist's Guide to Finding Your Female Ancestors*, will feature sources created by and about women and will instruct researchers on how to breathe life into their female ancestors by using women's social histories in conjunction with primary genealogical sources.

Bonus Presentation: Primetime's 20/20 Dateline: Sharon Carmack Interviews the World's Oldest Living Genealogist, Ole Smirnoff Bernatelli. (Joint presentation by Sharon DeBartolo Carmack and Jim Warren.) Ole's been around since 1897. But it wasn't until his column, "Bringing Up the Rear," appeared in the NGS NewsMagazine in 2004 that Ole shot to fame. Join us to howl at the sage (and strange) advice that results when genealogy's brightest star questions it's most unusual senior citizen.

* * * * *

The GSRC Web Site

Please remember to visit the Genealogical Society of Rockland County's web site:

<http://rocklandgenealogy.org>

This web site has many features including membership forms in both Microsoft Word format and PDF format that can be downloaded. An updated publications order form is also available for downloading.

New to the website is the listing of Rockland Children's Homes and other institutions which may provide information of genealogical interest.

Take a look at the GSRC web site which will continue to have new features and information.

* * * * *

The Rockland Room at the New City Library

by Barbara De Mare

Some of our far-flung members might not be familiar with the historical and genealogical resources of the New City Library located in New City, Rockland County, New York. Accordingly, I set out to examine those holdings and prepare this report for our members.

The New City library is the home of the Genealogical Society of Rockland County. The Society's holdings are shelved with the collection of the library in a separate room, called the Rockland Room, which houses most of the local historical and genealogical information of the library. This collection is housed on 378 linear feet of shelves, in five map drawers, and in twenty-eight file drawers. Card catalogues located in the room direct one to materials containing local place names, surnames, and authors. This catalogue is a specialized one for the Rockland Room, intended to supplement the computerized catalogue of the holdings of the library.

The Rockland Room contains many genealogies and published family histories. As an example, the two volume Nicholas Knapp Genealogy, is a genealogy of a Rockland County family. The first volume contains genealogical information on the first eight generations of the family, and the second volume continues with generations nine through eleven. There is a complete index of persons surnamed Knapp, as well as another index to related families. The author cites his sources, which includes original materials such as wills, deeds, and vital statistics records, as well as secondary sources such as abstracts and works published by others. Most published genealogies of Rockland families can be found on the shelves of the Rockland Room.

The holdings of the Rockland Room include an extensive collection of local histories of Rockland County and the surrounding areas. Of particular interest to me are the histories of places in which some of my ancestors dwelt. Examples of these are works about Rockland County, the home of my paternal grandmother's family, such as the one about her home town, Stony Point Illustrated, and the general Rockland County histories such as Cole's History of Rockland County, New York and Now and Then and Long Ago in Rockland County, New York. Some of my maternal ancestors were Dutch who settled further up the Hudson River. The stories of their settlements are contained in books such as History of Ulster County, New York, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of its Prominent Men and Pioneers and History of Dutchess County. The extensive collection of local histories also contains ones about towns in neighboring states such as my present residence in the City of Englewood, Bergen County, New Jersey.

The Rockland Room also contains combined histories and genealogies relating to various groups of settlers. An interesting history of the Huguenots is contained in

History of New Paltz New York and its Old Families (from 1678-1820) Including the Huguenot Pioneers and Others who Settled in New Paltz Previous to the Revolution. The works of Hank Jones on the Palatines provide much historical and genealogical information on this group of persons. Each of the Hank Jones sets of books adds newly discovered information on the settlers discussed in his previous book or books. The multi-volume Settlers of the Beekman Patent, a work still in progress, gives a fascinating insight into the lives of the Dutch and the New England immigrants who chose to make their homes in that part of Dutchess County.

The Rockland Room is fortunate to have a copy of the Budke Collection, the major historical reference collection on Rockland and Orange counties. The collection was assembled by George H. Budke, (1868-1948). Included are original manuscripts, photostats, typewritten manuscripts of land papers consisting mainly of eighteenth century Indian deeds, patents, unrecorded deeds, leases, surveys, and maps. It also contains correspondence, family histories, copies of tombstone inscriptions, extracts from early newspapers, and other materials. The original manuscripts comprising the collection cover twenty linear feet maintained in twenty-two boxes and seventy-three volumes in the Rare Book and Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library. Copies are available on twenty microfilm reels. The Rockland Room holds paper copies of over sixty-five volumes of the collection and has the majority of the remaining manuscripts on microfilm.

Many cemetery and church records are among the collections of the Rockland Room in addition to those which form a part of the Budke collection. Finding aids have been prepared by the local history librarian which list the available records. They include such items as the records of the church attended by my paternal great-grandparents, Record of the St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church of North Haverstraw 1860-1874, indexes to New York City Wills, and baptismal and marriage records of many New York and New Jersey Reformed Dutch churches.

The remainder of the approximately four thousand volumes of the research collection of the Rockland Room is comprised in part of census records, New York State histories and documents including the ten volume set of Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, local governmental records, passenger and immigration indices, and genealogical research guides such as The Source and The Red Book.

In addition to the map collection in the map drawers, the library holds gazetteers and historical maps. Gazetteers such as French's describe the location, topography, and other facts concerning the formation of the little New York towns in which my ancestors settled. These can be compared to the places they left in old England using the four volume Lewis Topo-

graphical Dictionary of England. Parishes in England are easily located with the beautifully illustrated Phillimore Atlas.

The library subscribes to many periodicals of historical and genealogical interest. These include major national publications such as *The National Genealogical Society Quarterly* and *The American Genealogist*, major regional publications such as the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* and the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, as well as a plethora of more local journals and less scholarly national and regional publications. Each of these periodicals contained articles about my ancestors.

As many of my ancestors started out in New England, I chose to examine closely the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, a quarterly publication. This publication is indexed annually, in the October issue, by both persons and subjects. There is also an annual index of New England articles appearing in seventeen other publications. Books and CDs are reviewed frequently. There is no query section.

The New City Library provides access to PERSI and has a newspaper collection. In addition to the newspapers available in the AV/Periodicals Room of the library, the Rockland Room has its own collection of microfilmed newspapers. These include, in addition to county papers covering several years such as the *Rockland County Messenger* from July 8, 1847 through December 24, 1896, some special editions such as the 1885 *Evening Telegram* edition which covered the funeral of Ulysses S. Grant.

There are fifteen online databases available in the New City Library, four of which are accessible on computers located in the Rockland Room. Those usable by Rockland Room patrons are Jewish data.com, ancestry.com, NewEnglandAncestors.org and Heritage Quest. Heritage Quest is also available for use by library members on their home computers. Although interlibrary loan is available in the main library, it is not available in the Rockland Room. The library does not participate in interlibrary loan of newspapers.

The library is a modern facility with wireless internet available throughout. There are also outlets in the Rockland Room for laptops. At least five computers are dedicated to searching the library catalogue and another twelve are for internet use. Three photocopiers and two microfilm readers are on hand for library patrons. The scanners and fax machines, however, are only for the use of library personnel.

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Queries

I have received the following queries.

From Charles Kaufman: I have been struggling for a while with a name problem. I have come across a reference to a place on a deed and I can't find a trace of it. The reference is to "all the land between the Scotch Farms" and the provincial border. Have you ever heard of the Scotch Farms? I would be grateful for any information that you might have.

From Ruth C. McGill: "My ancestor, Paul Clements, resided in Suffern at the death of his father, Louis Aubrey Clements of Ticonderoga, on 28 May 1945. Does anyone have any records for that time period?"

From Ruth Hess: "As a 14-year old, I worked at a health farm that was located on the Ludvigh Estate at the corner of Ludvigh Road and Middletown Road (summer of 1948). Does anyone know the name of the Health Farm? There was one on Rt. 59 in Nanuet called the Mona Lea Farm, but I cannot remember the one where I worked one summer."

From Mark Waller: "Would anyone have any information on Dorothy Johnson Deyrup or Alvin Johnson and his family? I believe she had been planning an exhibition or had an exhibition of paintings, sometime between 1927 and 1930 - or any references to her as an artist and resident of Nyack &/or her home on North Broadway, etc. would be greatly appreciated."

From Eric O'Neil: "I am researching my wife Pat Toop's family history - would anyone have information on this family &/or on George H. Toop who resided in either Rockland or Orange County?"

From A. Maass: "...Were there Cohoons in the Haverstraw area in the 1780s? A Thomas Cohoon, was reportedly born 1786 in Haverstraw." Mr. Maass is also requesting research assistance.

If you have any information on any of these, please send your response to me at: gatehilljo@optonline.net or by regular mail to me c/o the GSRC, P.O. Box 444, New City, NY 10956. Responses will printed as space permits. Thank you.

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Your Editor apologizes for the tardiness of this newsletter - mea culpa.

* * * * *

New Members

C-32 Mrs. Elizabeth Joan Campbell
P. O. Box 771
Centerville, MI 49032
E-Mail: Stevenliz2@aol.com
Surnames: Campbell, Maul, Sperry, Wood

New Addresses

G-11 Mr. Sandy Galeazzi
2914 Friendship Drive, N.
Wilson, NC 27896
E-Mail: sgaleazzi@simflex.com

New E-Mail Addresses

H-16 Leota Jane Hosler
granp@smartneighborhood.net
K-19 Kelvin Kean
klkean@dejazzd.com
M-07 Priscilla P. McElvein
mcelvein@comcast.net
S-19 Sue Sanders
plainwellsanders@yahoo.com
T-13 Normand E "Gus" Thomas
nethomas12@hargray.com.
L-13 Larry Larsen
LEL@SmartResort.com
Bib Rgeubkabder
GSRC1@Rheinlander.org

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In Memoriam

The Genealogical Society of Rockland County was sorry to learn of the passing of G. Roland Mills, who passed away November 09, 2006. Roland was an original and organizing member of GSRC.

Just a short note to inform the Genealogical Society of the passing of Eleanore Keenan Logan. Eleanore passed away on December 15, 2006 in Florida. She was a victim of cancer.

It was through the Genealogical Society that I came in contact with Elly about four years ago. Since then we have been in contact with each other through e-mail and telephone. Elly is a descendant of the Sliney line as was my father. What we discovered was that Elly and I were second cousins. Her mother and my father were first cousins. From Elly, I learned a lot about my Sliney relatives. I thank the Genealogical society for giving me this contact.
Regards, Bernard(Barney) Maguire

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"e-Minders"

If you would like to receive a monthly e-mail reminder about upcoming GSRC events &/or programs, please make sure that we have your current e-mail address by sending an e-mail to gatehilljo@optonline.net .

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Project Coordinator's Report – December 2006

Status of ongoing projects:

- 1) 1925 Rockland Co. State Census, Henry Rennie & Joan Brooks: in progress
- 2) Clarkstown & Tappan Baptisms in Cole's History (for posting to GSRC website. Arlene Goff: in progress.
- 3) Funeral Home Books: White, Shankey, Indexing Committee, Completed.
- 4) Cemetery books: Ramapo, Mt. Rest and Mt. Repose all in progress.
- 5) "So That All May be Remembered" by Peter Krell, in progress.
- 6) Oak Hill Cemetery Obituary Index, Vol. II, being prepared by Jack Cullen: in progress.
- 7) Travis Monument Records, being prepared by Pat Gianotti: in progress, near completion.
- 8) Church locations, see website.
- 9) Vital Records, Albany, Index 1881-1908. Chairman Maryann Smith and others.
- 10) Oak Hill Cemetery Records prepared by Maryann Smith: in progress and a copy to date, has been added to the GSRC database.

Report by Marie Koestler and Florence Anderson

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Tree Talks 1996-2006

The following gifts from Myron & Barbara Egtvedt are available for review on the GSRC shelves in the Rockland Room, New City Library.

1790 Federal Census for Clinton County
1800 Federal Census for Essex County
1800 Federal Census for Oneida County
1825 NYS Census for Herkimer County
1825 NYS Census for Jefferson County
1825 NYS Census for Tioga County
1835 AUS for Cattaraugus County
1825 NYS Census for Washington County
BAPTISMS, 1844-1860, Church of the Assumption,
Syracuse, NY

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2007 Rockland County Executive's Historic Preservation Merit Awards

On Sunday, May 20, 2007, the Historical Society of Rockland County will host the annual Historic Preservation Merit Awards & Country Supper. We are honored to have as this year's guest speaker, Carol Ash, Commissioner of the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Officer. This year's recipients are the Piermont Train Station, The Christmas Hill Barn (Airmont), 352 South Piermont Avenue & 325 Ferdon Avenue (both in Piermont), Christopher St. Lawrence, Supervisor, Town of Ramapo and Robert Knight, Clarkstown Historian.

If you would like to join us for the celebration, please contact me at the HSRC at 845-634-9629.

Joanne Potanovic, Committee Co-Chairman

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Rockland Co. Archives
Court Records
Box 20437, Fol. 320
1940

MEMBERS

1938-1939

ROCKLAND COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Exhibit A.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Frank Colarelli | Nyack, N. Y. |
| 2. Mr. Alfred J. Ferraro | 112 Tonnelle Ave. Jersey City, N.J. |
| 3. Mr. Benjamin F. Ferer | 119 Payson Ave. New York, N. Y. |
| 4. Hon. Christian Glimm | Monsey, N. Y. |
| 5. Mr. Edward Garabrant | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 6. Mr. Leo B. Hayes, Sr. | Nanuet, N. Y. |
| 7. Mr. Leo B. Hayes, Jr. | Nyack, N. Y. |
| 8. Mr. Raymond Hayes | Nanuet, N. Y. |
| 9. Mr. Brewster Jones | Stony Point, N. Y. |
| 10. Mr. Charles J. Kirk | Orangeburg, N. Y. |
| 11. Mr. Anthony J. Kennedy | Suffern, N. Y. |
| 12. Mr. Frederick Kappf | Spring Valley, N. Y. |
| 13. Mr. Frank McNichol | South Nyack, N. Y. |
| 14. Mr. Ray K. Masters | New City, N. Y. |
| 15. Mr. Neil Malloy | Nanuet, N. Y. |
| 16. Mr. America Masuci | Sparkill, N. Y. |
| 17. Mr. James H. Mulligan | Hillburn, N. Y. |
| 18. Mr. John H. Otten | Blauvelt, N. Y. |
| 19. Mr. William J. Randolph, Jr. | Nyack, N. Y. |
| 20. Mr. Victor Shankey | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 21. Mr. Frank Scott | Piermont, N. Y. |
| 22. Mr. George Voorhis | Piermont, N. Y. |
| 23. Mr. Louis F. Attena | Suffern, N. Y. |
| 24. Mr. Jack Arkinson | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 25. Mr. Frank Bamburger | New City, N. Y. |
| 26. Mr. J. V. Borkert | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 27. Mr. James Clark | Orangeburg, N. Y. |
| 28. Mr. Eugene Cavello | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 29. Mr. John Crowley Jr. | South Nyack, N. Y. |
| 30. Mr. Fred Cordes | New City, N. Y. |
| 31. Mr. Charles Cohn | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 32. Mr. Anthony Delisco | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 33. Mr. Edward Fosket | 550 West 144 St. New York, N. Y. |
| 34. Mr. Robert Feeney | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 35. Mr. Anthony Greco | Nyack, N. Y. |
| 36. Mr. Martin Gleason | Spring Valley, N. Y. |
| 37. Hon. Samuel J.T. Garrison | New City, N. Y. |
| 38. Mr. Donald Hafele | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 39. Mr. Benjamin Hodge | Blauvelt, N. Y. |
| 40. Mr. Fred R. Horn | Nanuet, N. Y. |
| 41. Mr. George P. Heinnel | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 42. Mr. George Hemme | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 43. Mr. Allen E. Jones | Stony Point, N. Y. |
| 44. Mr. Allen Jones, Sr. | Stony Point, N. Y. |
| 45. Mr. Norman E. Kramer | 1045 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| 46. Max E. Kaplan, Esq. | Suffern, N. Y. |
| 47. George S. Kelly, Esq. | 220 Broadway, New York, N. Y. |
| 48. Mr. Michael Jacaruso | Spring Valley, N. Y. |
| 49. Mr. M. J. McMahon | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 50. Mr. Peter J. McGivney, Jr. | Pearl River, N. Y. |
| 51. Mr. Stephen N. McManus | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 52. Hon. Lawrence J. Murray, Jr. | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 53. Mr. Tony Maigiotta | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 54. Mr. Frank Manion | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 55. Mr. John Oldfield, Sr. | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 56. Mr. John Oldfield, Jr. | Haverstraw, N. Y. |
| 57. Mr. Leonard Placi | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 58. Mr. Frank Reynolds | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 59. Mr. Richard Reynolds | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
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| 64. Mr. Harry Tammany | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
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| 66. Jacob K. Wexler, Esq. | Spring Valley, N. Y. |
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| 68. Mr. John Scully | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 69. Mr. W. S. Manspeaker | Valley Cottage, N. Y. |
| 70. Mr. Theodore Jacobson | Pearl River, N. Y. |

Coe, Conklin, Sherwood Burial Plot - Part 1 of 2

Town of Ramapo, Section 13, Part of Lot 50. This plot is located on a pine covered knoll on the East side of Rt. 202 about 1,000 feet South of Viola Road. This junction was known as "Conklin's Mill" and is noted on Erskine's Map. The mill was run by Joseph, son of Lewis Conklin and Mehitable Meeks. Joseph Conklin later sold the mill to Abram Forshay. The junction then became "Forshay Corners."

First Name	Last Name	Death Date	Age at Death (Yrs; Mos; Days)	Birth Date	Remarks	Budke #
John	Sherwood	01/11/1896	86.01.04		h/o Sarah; s/o Rev. Benj; f/o 4 sons	11813
LeRoy	Sherwood	04/27/1897	03.08.00		s/o John D/Elmira	11814
Unknown	Unknown				Stone illegible	
William Coe	Sherwood	04/01/1885	00.06.09		s/o John/Sarah	11816
Willie	Sherwood	05/01/1835	06.05.21		s/o John/Sarah	
Theodore	Sherwood	10/03/1835	01.04.07		s/o John/Sarah	11817
Catharine	Sherwood	11/26/1852	77.00.00		w/o Rev.Benjamin	11818
Benjamin	Rev. Sherwood	05/17/1821	44.10.04		h/o Catharine	11819
Leonard	Osborn	07/17/1829	02.02.17		s/o Matthias/ Elizabeth	11820
Sarah	Osborn	05/01/1867	89.00.00		w/o William	11821
William	Osborn	08/07/1835	61.07.03		h/o Sarah; Rev War Soldier	11822
Elizabeth	Osborn	09/06/1868	70.06.20		w/o Mathias	11824
Matthias	Osborn	02/17/1872	74.01.26		h/o Elizabeth	11823
Hiram	Conklin	05/03/1816	47.02.20			11841
Unknown	Conklin	02/08/1855	53.08.02	06/06/1801		
Levi	Conklin	03/14/1831	30.00.00	05/25/1801		11843
Lewis	Conklin	03/26/1813	49.00.24		Rev War Soldier	11831
Catharine	Conklin	00/00/1810	60.11.00		w/o John	11830
Elizabeth	Meeks	11/08/1834	34.00.00		w/o James; m/o Andrew J	11829
Isaac	Meeks	10/07/1811	33.02.27		s/o James/Sarah	11827
Andrew	Meeks	10/11/1847	22.05.02	05/12/1821	s/o James/Elizabeth	11826
Catherine	Meeks	05/21/1853	37.06.22		d/o James/Sarah A.	11825
James M.	Lawrence	03/23/1816		08/23/1815	s/o James/Sarah	11833
Caroline P.	Lawrence	11/04/1857	23.09.10	01/15/1834	d/o James/Sarah	11834
Joseph W.	Lawrence	10/24/1836	14.00.00	10/24/1822	s/o James/Sarah	11832
Mary	Conklin	07/31/1799	28.00.00		w/o Jacob	11848
Lewis	Conklin	02/27/1788	83.00.03	00/00/1705		11847
L.	C.	00/00/1777			Nucc 1.D 3L; Fieldstone	11844
W.	C.	00/00/1771		00/00/1746	20S; Fieldstone	11845
Gene	Conklin	00/00/1771		00/00/1722		
M.	C.*	07/24/1792	84.05.10	02/14/1708	w/o L.C.	11849
Martha	Coe	09/18/1842	57.00.16		w/o Robert; m/o Samuel/Sarah	11838
Robert	Coe	03/01/1848	69.06.25		h/o Martha; m/o Samuel/Sarah	11839
R.V.	C.	04/02/1778		04/02/1778	Fieldstone	11846
Martha Ann	Wanamaker	10/12/1847	27.00.00		w/o Elijah	11837
Elizabeth	Conklin	02/08/1833		06/06/1806		11842
Henry	Crum	01/01/1845	42.00.00		h/o Mehitable	11836
Mehitable	Crum	06/10/1831	22.06.11		w/o Henry	11835

*Mehitable Meeks, w/o Lewis Conklin--Their son, Joseph, who ran the mill, is buried in Brick Church Cemetery. His stone is in good condition.

The above inscriptions were copied by William H. Conklin on April 22, 1961.

Some remarks and Budke #'s have been added.

Typed by Joan Brooks March 2005.

* * * * *

Genealogical Society of Rockland County

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