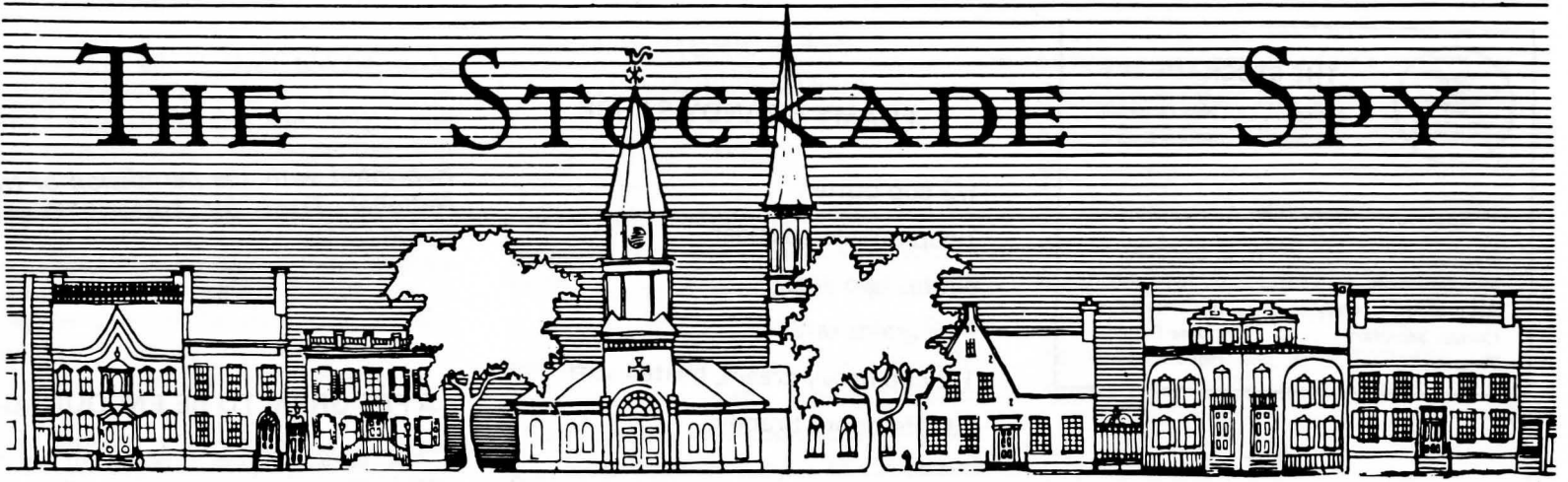


THE STOCKADE SPY



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JOB JUNCTION

Autumn is a time when there is much work to be done around the home. Falling leaves need to be raked and the yard has to be readied for winter. Major cleanup of the house or attic is undertaken in the Fall. With the approach of winter, snow needs to be shovelled. Many people do not have the time or energy for all this work, and the Job Junction has young people to lend a hand.

The Job Junction has over 400 young people (ages 14-20) from Schenectady, Scotia, Rotterdam, Niskayuna, and Princetown who want to work. Each month, fifty to sixty employers from the Schenectady area call the Job Junction looking for workers. These jobs range from jobs around the home: leaf raking and other yard work, housecleaning, babysitting, and putting up storm windows; to jobs at places of business: secretaries, maintenance people, cooks, and waitresses.

The Job Junction interviews and screens all applicants before making a referral. Careful follow-up is made with the employer to insure satisfaction. Training and counseling are available to all applicants; before working, or when on-the-job problems arise. The Job Junction coordinator is available to work with any supervisor who hires a Job Junction applicant. The Job Junction is a community service and the staff is looking for community support. There is no charge for this referral service.

Anyone who would like some help or has a question can call the Job Junction, Monday through Friday between 11:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. at 374-8822. Job requests should be made at least one full day in advance if possible. The Job Junction is a service of the Schenectady Boys' Club and is located in the Boys' Club building at 411 Union St. The Job Junction is funded by the Schenectady City/County Youth Bureau of the N.Y.S. Division for Youth and the United Way.

OAR NEWS

The O.A.R. (Organization for Action for the Riverfront) Steering Committee resumed its regular meetings and discussed actions for the year. Mr. Robert Kline, Parks and Recreation Supervisor of Niskayuna, reported on the status of construction of the Niskayuna Bike Path. Cyclists will be able to ride from the Colonie Trail to the edge of the KAPL property, entering or exiting at Lock 7 or the Colonie line. Other access paths will be prepared in the coming months and improvement of boat launch areas along the riverfront will be undertaken by several service groups during the coming year. By next summer, rest stops and at least one comfort station will be available.

PRESERVATION WEEK THEME SELECTED

"Enriching Century III" is the theme selected for the observance of the fifth annual National Historic Preservation Week, May 8-14.

The week will be celebrated by the National Trust and many of its member organizations throughout the country. A symbol relating preservation of old structures to modern high-rise buildings is being developed and is to be made available along with a preservation week idea kit by the National Trust.

Preservationists are being urged to reserve the week of May 8-14 on their community affairs calendars early so that time can be allowed for planning of coordinated programs.





THE STOCKADE SPY

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This Plum Pudding recipe comes from a 1905 Fannie Farmer Cookbook.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING

- 1/2 lb. stale bread crumbs
- 1 cup scalded milk
- 2/3 cup sugar
- 5 eggs
- 1 cup raisins, seeded, cut in pieces and floured
- 2/3 cup currants
- 1/2 cup English walnut meats, finely chopped
- 1/2 cup finely chopped figs
- 1/2 cup finely cut citron
- 1/2 lb. suet
- 1/4 cup brandy
- 1/2 grated nutmeg
- 3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1/3 teaspoon cloves
- 1/3 teaspoon mace
- 1-1/2 teaspoons salt

Soak bread crumbs in milk one hour. Add sugar, beaten yolks of eggs, raisins, currants, figs, nut meats, and citron. Chop suet and cream by using the hand. Add to first mixture, then add brandy, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, mace, salt and white of eggs beaten stiff. Turn into a buttered bomb-shaped mold and steam six hours. Garnish with holly, and send to the table surrounded with burning brandy. Serve with Foamy Brandy Sauce.

FOAMY BRANDY SAUCE

- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 cup powdered sugar
- Whites two eggs
- Few grains salt
- 1/2 cup heavy cream, beaten stiff
- 2 tablespoons brandy

Cream the butter and add sugar, gradually, continuing the beating. Put over hot water, add eggs beaten until stiff, and beat until well blended, using a wire whisk. Cool, and add brandy, salt and cream.

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A PROGRAM TO BE ENCOURAGED

A very modest investment by the Federal government over the past decade has produced heartening results across the United States for all of us who relish diversity and visual ties with our past.

Through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the United States Congress made a firm commitment to encourage citizens and the executive branch in preserving buildings, sites, districts, structures and objects that are significant in terms of history, architecture, archaeology and culture. The 1966 law authorized support in the form of Federal matching grants, and for Fiscal Year 1968, Congress appropriated \$300,000 for this purpose. Appropriations have grown to \$20-million for the current fiscal year.

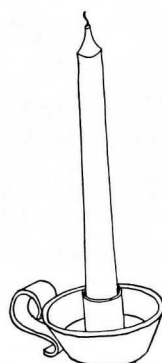
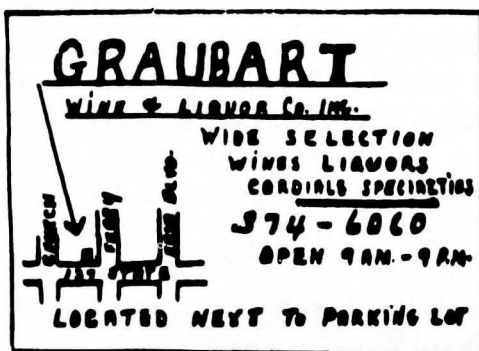
With this encouragement, a quiet revolution in grassroots America has been building, according to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Where there were some 2,500 organizations active in historic preservation a decade ago, there are now more than 6,000, the Trust estimates. Assuming conservatively an average membership of 350, this means that more than two million Americans are actively working in and supporting historic preservation.

The National Park Service, charged by Congress with keeping a National Register of Historic Places, reports that its first publication in 1969 carried more than 1,000 entries. Today there are more than 12,000. By 1980, the Park Service estimates, the list will have grown to about 50,000.

As for the National Trust itself, chartered by the Congress in 1949 to lead and nurture the historic preservation movement, its membership rolls have climbed from 10,000 in 1966 to 100,000, and new members are signing up at a rate of 2,500 per month.

Entire neighborhoods and districts have been restored, and outmoded railroad stations, factories and mills have been put to new uses. Early skyscrapers, old mansions, opera houses and courthouses have been saved from demolition.



In doing all of this, the preservationists have "raised our consciousness," suggesting that the unique and the typical must be respected and kept, thereby enriching our built environment.

Such interest has been generated, in fact, that the National Park Service estimates a need for \$400-million each year in Federal funds alone for the next 10 years to overcome the existing backlog of historic preservation's needs.

Compared with a current appropriation of \$20-million, and the estimated need for \$400-million per year in Federal funding, the proposed budget prepared by the White House for Fiscal 1977 would provide matching grant funds of only \$10-million.

Will the Congress diminish its support of historic preservation this year? Particularly in this 200th anniversary year of the United States of America?

We hope not. In fact we urge Congress and the executive branch to stick with their commitments to historic preservation, which is one program that provides lasting benefits to all of us — a present of the past for our future.

HISTORIC FIRES OF SCHENECTADY

1690

The only enemy more dreaded by pioneers than the indians was fire. In 1690 the brave settlers of the fort of Schenectady suffered from both enemies at the same time. For the event pictured in the history books as "The Burning of Schenectady" is also known in Schenectady as the Massacre which took place in that intensely cold winter when the French and Indians killed 60 of the inhabitants and with fire destroyed all but two of the eighty odd buildings within the Stockade. The two houses spared were the ones into which wounded French officers were taken. French leader de Montigny was carried into one and the other was the house of Major Glen. Such wholesale destruction of homes and public buildings in those days was a far greater calamity than it would be today. In 1690 the building materials had to be slowly and laboriously cut down in the forest and hewn into timbers and in the meantime there was no one to provide food.

1819

The second great fire to hit the City of Schenectady burned the greatest amount of territory. The fire started in a tan-yard down towards the end of Mill Lane in the vicinity of what is now a continuation of Ferry Street. Strong and gusty winds from the south fanned the flames and the fire spread rapidly through the building mostly made of wood.

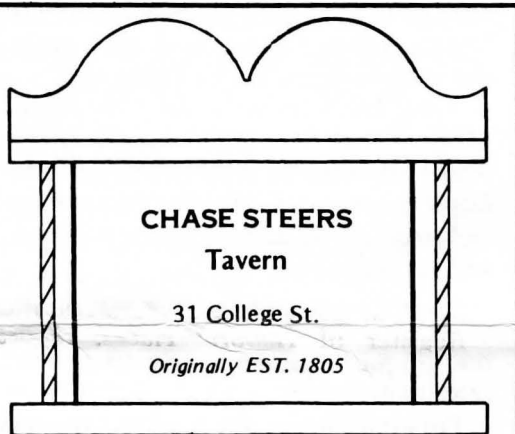
Fire fighting in 1819 was primitive to say the least. It was a law that every inhabitant was to provide a leathern fire bucket properly made and numbered (so it could be returned). It was required to set it in front of the house so the volunteer fire department could use it in a bucket line. The progress against the fire was very slow. Reaching State Street the fire then turned down to Washington Ave. through Church Street to Union and Front. Some

buildings escaped the fire's path. The fire moved along the Binne Kill shore line, a branch of the river lying behind Washington Ave. which was lined with warehouses and mercantile establishments and boat building factories. In fact, most of the trade in the city was conducted in this area. After the destruction of this area business men moved their business uptown.

1861

On August 3, 1861 at 3 o'clock fire was discovered in a broom factory owned by Otis Smith on the corner of Washington and Front Streets. Strong winds from the west blew sparks from the factory to the tower of the 1st Reformed Church on the corner of Church and Union Streets.

By the time the fire was out the men were exhausted from using the old style hand operated fire engine. Protection Hose House #1 sent for help from Troy and Albany. Soon someone reported that a spark had ignited 117 S. Center Street near Franklin and then because of the wind another fire was started on Nott Terrace. The men of Protection Hose House #1 were exhausted but they fought the fires with only a small amount of help from the City of Troy till they were all out.



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TIDINGS

Mrs. William A. Wiren and Mrs. Oliver Hedbring entertained at a luncheon and shower at the Van Dyck in honor of Miss Donna Stanton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. MacDonald Stanton of Union Street, who will marry Douglas Keeble in December.

The Ten Eyck neighborhood center, which is open to all county residents 60 years of age or older, is serving a hot meal daily and transportation is available. For information, call Marie Kavanaugh, site manager, between 9:30 and 10:00 A.M.

Welcome to new neighbors Susan and Tim Dowling of North Street and to Nina and Paul LeClerc of Washington Avenue.

Miss Emily R. Sherwood, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. James M. Sherwood of Front Street, is a freshman at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. A graduate of Linton High School, Miss Sherwood was a National Merit finalist and a winner of the Regents Scholarship. A member of the National Honor Society, her interests range from gardening to horses, drama and sailing.

Dr. and Mrs. Weller J. Fisher of South Church Street were recent guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Goodenough, in Brookline, Mass.

Dr. Goodenough was recently awarded the Boyston Society Award for teaching excellence in the basic sciences at Harvard Medical School, where he is an associate professor of anatomy and has taught since 1971. The chairman of the awards committee noted that he was chosen from a group of 12 by more than 300 medical students.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Kindl, Jr. of North Church Street have announced the marriage of their daughter, Patrice, and Paul Roediger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roediger of St. Helen's, Oregon. The ceremony took place October 16th at the Gideon Putnam Hotel in Saratoga Springs with Judge Lawrence J. LaBelle officiating. The couple will reside on North Ferry Street.

We have new neighbors in the old VanVoast Insurance building at the Indian. Attorneys Hershkowitz, Stillman and Rodriguez have redone the interior and it looks lovely. We hope they enjoy the Stockade.



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SAVING THE BEST FOR CENTURY THREE

What we know as historic preservation today had its beginnings before the American Civil War when a handful of women led the successful effort to save Mount Vernon as a national shrine.

During its first century, the historic preservation effort concentrated upon the "house museum" and, in the case of Williamsburg, an entire working and living community.

Since the landmark National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, however, the effort has become a grass-roots movement, encouraged by the U.S. Congress and the executive branch, and led and nurtured by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Today preservationists are restoring entire neighborhoods and districts. They have turned old railroad stations, factories and mills into apartments, offices and restaurants. They have rescued old mansions, court-houses, opera houses, and even early skyscrapers from the wrecking ball.

They are working to save old ghost towns. They are encouraging Main Street America to strip off the plastic false fronts and let the marvelous architecture of earlier years be seen and appreciated.

In brief, preservationists are interested in saving the typical as well as the unique, including early twentieth century works.

Preservationists are working for us all, and they have earned the gratitude of us all. We wish them increasing success as they strive to save the best of America's first two centuries for Century Three.

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