



# Historical Highlights

Official Publication of the Sand Lake Historical Society

Volume 49, Number 3

Our 49th Year

Winter 2023

## From our president

Last fall, when my wife Liz and I were returning home after a visit to the western part of the state, we had time so we took “the scenic route” – across the top of the Finger Lakes and along the old Western Turnpike (Route 20). I’m sure many of you have made that drive. But, this time it was different.

First, there was Canandaigua, where Sand Lake’s own Elder Abel Brown, the radical, militant abolitionist Baptist minister, on yet another of his marathon missions for the cause, died on the eve of his 34<sup>th</sup> birthday (he’s buried there, too). Then on to where we saw signs for towns like Homer, where Brown served early in his ministry, and not far from Little York, where he brought a rescued former slave Harriet Tubman-style up the Susquehanna valley from Baltimore. And Clinton, home of Hamilton College, where Brown attended seminary (and got in trouble for his big mouth), and Eaton (Morrisville) where he grew up.

There were other local footprints. We passed south of Durhamville, where the Fox brothers, Albert and Samuel, once operated the largest glassworks in the state (albeit after the one in Sand Lake burned on Christmas Eve, 1852). And Syracuse, where Albert Fox’s son-in-law, Harvey Booth (whose Brookside Institute in Sand Lake still stands as a private home) became editor of the *Syracuse Journal*. And east past Hamilton, where the distinguished Mr. Fox served as a Trustee for Madison (now Colgate) University alongside such luminaries as William L. Marcy, former governor, U.S. Senator, and Secretary of both State and War.

Route 20 also passes through Bouckville, which brought to mind New York Governor William C. Bouck, who travelled out to West Sand Lake in 1844 to meet with leaders of the East Manor Anti-Renters – and was greeted instead by three-thousand farmers and two-hundred raucous calico-clad protesters!

On to Albany, where I-90 and the Patroon Island bridge cross the Hudson River just above where the old North Ferry ran from above the Erie Canal Basin and just south of the Patroon Van Rensselaer’s estate over to Bath (now Rensselaer) – about where the boat launch is now. Albert Fox, Abel Brown and so many other Sand Lake notables crossed the river here many, many times. And many have too, some of us twice (or more!) times a day.

And, finally, to West Sand Lake, where we followed the route of the Albany and Sand Lake Plank Road, paralleled the right-of-way for never-completed Albany, Sand Lake and Stephentown Railroad (later used for the Troy and New England trolley), and portions of the old 1752-77 Albany Road “over the mountain” to Williamstown and Deerfield.

Sand Lake history was – and is – everywhere. If you look. –  
*Peter Finn, President*

In this issue: A “new” marker, an “old” canoe, some “very old” land patents, programs and events both new and old...and more!

Inside back cover: A new acquisition: A 1916 colored post card of “Uline Falls”!

## Upcoming programs

- † **February 14: East Greenbush Town Historian Bobbie Reno will present a program on Edmonia Lewis**, noted American sculptor of mixed African American and Native American heritage, born right here in Rensselaer County. No doubt you’ve seen her on a postage stamp; come hear her story.
- † **March 14: The Rensselaer Glassworks.** **Phil Bernnard** of the National Bottle Museum will discuss Rensselaer Glassworks, which was one of Sand Lake’s early industries (and gave us “Glass Lake”). Come hear the history of the works, the succession of owners (successful and not so much) and the technology of glassmaking in the 18th and

19th centuries. Phil is asking attendees to bring any “Glass Lake glass” specimens they have.

- † **April 11: Covid-19 History Project.** Committee report and presentations and a sharing of experiences from the SLHS Covid History Project. *[See related article in this newsletter]* Together we can make Covid history!
- † **May 9: Annual Meeting.** *Details tba.*
- † **May 21: Annual Fundraising Gala, tentatively at Arlington House.** *Details tba.* Don’t miss this highlight of the year!
- † **June 13: The Pretty Fantastic Mr. Fox** (with special guests). A program on Albert Rodmond Fox, industrialist, glassworks owner, State Senator,

mover-and-shaker, and the Fox who gave us Fox Mansion. Come learn more about one of Sand Lake's early leaders and speculate on why we live in Averill Park and not "Foxboro."

***Unless otherwise noted, programs are held at 7:00 p.m. in the Court Room of Sand Lake Town Hall, 8428 NY 66, Averill Park. Watch your email, the website and Facebook for any updates on programs!***

Please note that programs typically are "live-streamed" and recorded and may be viewed online. Direct links will be found on our website as soon as we get same; click on "[Programs](#)" at the top of the home page. Or, go to the Town of Sand Lake website.

## Recent past programs

- 1 **November 15:** Indigenous consultant, historian, and member of the Oneida/Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican Nation *Heather Breugl* spoke about Sand Lake's earliest inhabitants. **(NOTE the change from our "normal" second Tuesday meeting for November ONLY.)**
- 1 **November and December:** The Sand Lake Center for the Arts was the venue for a well-received *Exhibit of Sand Lake Historical Society collections* during the months of November and December. The exhibit included a "home for the holidays" military display and themed Christmas trees, along with SLHS artifacts and historic photographs of Sand Lake.
- 1 **Wednesday, December 14:** the *SLHS Holiday Gathering* was back after two years of Covid hiatus, **at the Sand Lake Center for the Arts.** Nearly 60 members attended potluck dinner, including an entrée from Mess Hall. The theme was a Celebration of Sand Lake History and featured the premiere performance of a short play, "Christmas Eve at the Knowlson House, 1852." (Spoiler alert: That was the date the Rensselaer Glass Works factory at Glass House Lake burned for the last time.)
- 1 **January 10, 2023:** *Sand Lake Show & Tell Returns.* This was a well-attended program, featuring a number of "finds" and shared locally based historical research (a popular Covid at-home pastime, and some of that research may be found elsewhere in this issue).

## SLHS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in 2024

Break out the candles and start making the cake, SLHS will be having special birthday next year -- our 50th. Since August, the Society's trustees have been discussing how to mark this special occasion. And we need *your* help (and ideas).

What should the SLHS' 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary look like? What should we do? The Trustees have thought about three categories of "things to do" (or might do): *Celebration* ideas or one-time events; *Legacy* initiatives that will live on beyond 2024; and *Organizational* improvements in how SLHS operates.

We've got some ideas, and now we'd like to hear yours. Please send them to our email ([sandlakehistory@aol.com](mailto:sandlakehistory@aol.com)), regular mail (PO Box 492, West Sand Lake, NY 12196), or corner any of the trustees. We will discuss 2024 plans in greater detail at the Annual Meeting on May 9.

## Looking for a few good...trustees!

If the names Hazel Drew, Albert Fox, and Moscow the Horse mean something to you, you're probably a fan of Sand Lake history. And if you care about town history and want to help "preserve the past" and "enrich the future," you should consider become a trustee of SLHS. We're always in need of new trustees (to replace the great ones we'll miss!). As of June 1, two current trustees will be eligible for re-election, and three additional trustee positions will be open.

With our 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary coming up in 2024, it's a great time to get more involved. Our annual meeting (and election of trustees) is coming May 9. Please consider becoming an SLHS trustee. If you're interested, or have any questions, please reach out via email to [sandlakehistory@aol.com](mailto:sandlakehistory@aol.com).

## Officers and Trustees 2022-2023

**Officers:** *Peter Finn (2025)*, President; *Holli Boyd-White (2024)*, Vice President; *Rebecca Hoffay Klimek (2025)*, Recording Secretary; *Ann Winnicki (2025)*, Corresponding Secretary; *Wayland Whitney (2023)*, Treasurer. **Trustees:** *Alicia Clark (2025)*, *Christina Codner (2023)*, *Eva Juliette Dacier (2025)*, *Linda J. Henchey (2024)*, *Doug Kelley (2024)*, *Rebecca Hoffay Klimek (2025)*, *David Neubauer (2025)*, *David Post (2024)*, *Jim Powers (2023)*, *Michelle Mosher Schultz (2023)*. Currently, there is one vacancy.



## SLHS on Facebook

If you haven't already done so, find us on Facebook: [facebook.com/SandLakeHistoricalSociety/](https://facebook.com/SandLakeHistoricalSociety/)! It's a great place to get the most up-to-date news on meetings and events, along with other items of interest from us and from other places and groups in the Capital District. And you might see things you won't see in our newsletter or on the website!

Also on Facebook is **Sand Lake (NY) History**, a private, focused and moderated *group* allows members to share information and to ask or answer questions about our Town's history.

And there's always our website, [sandlakehistory.org!](http://sandlakehistory.org/)

## Mystery of the “Dugout” Canoe

This past November, SLHS hosted a talk by Heather Breugl of the Mohican Nation, which raised the question: what do we know about our earliest Sand Lake residents? According to Sylvester’s *History of Rensselaer County*, the first inhabitants of what we now know as Sand Lake came here about 1765 and included the Adams and Brett families who farmed south of current West Sand Lake. This was followed by a sawmill in 1768.

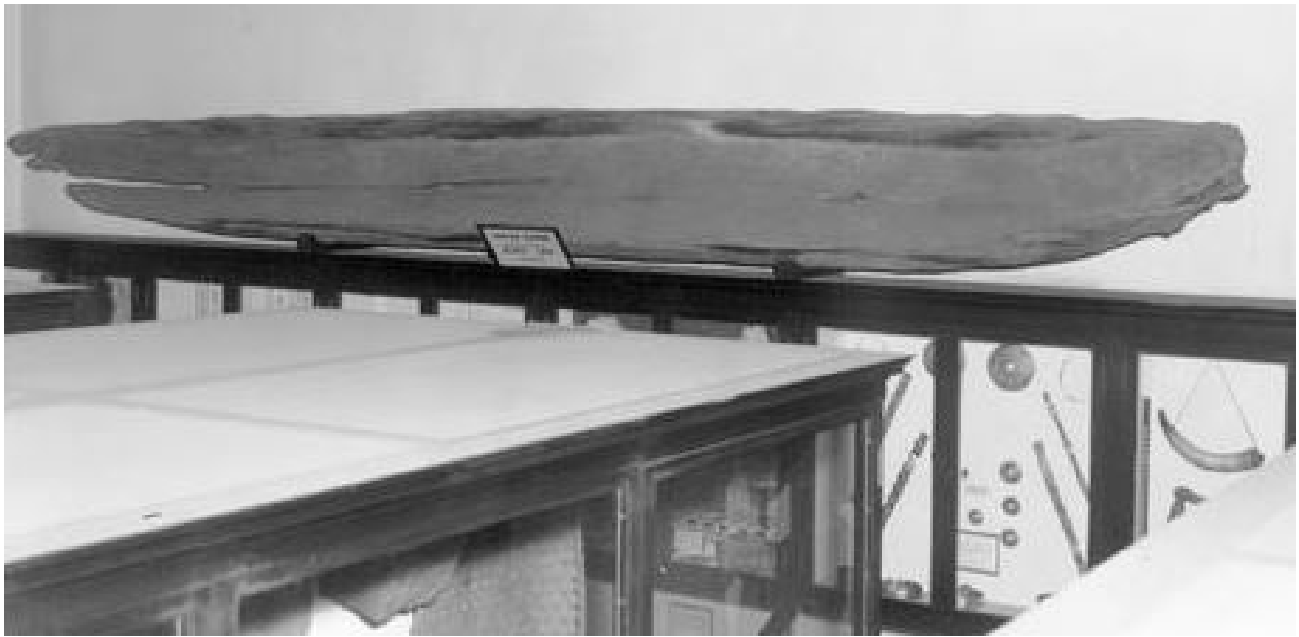
We know, of course, that this isn’t quite true: Indigenous people were here first.

At the time of Henry Hudson’s trip up the Hudson River in 1609, Mohican lands encompassed most of the Hudson Valley – the Mahicannituck -- from just north of Manhattan to Lake Champlain, west towards the Schoharie Valley and east to present-day Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut nearly to the

Mohicans and they travelled through their homeland. In addition this overland route from the river to today’s Town of Sand Lake, it is very likely that Mohican travel routes followed the course of the Wynantskill, from Panhooseck (South Troy) to Kaunameek (East Nassau) traveling through Sand Lake. Much as we do today. The Mohican people were in Sand Lake – even if there is no evidence that they established a permanent village here.

What about the “Indian canoe” dug from Glass Lake in 1893 that was on display at the old New York State Museum? [See: Images of America – Sand Lake, page 90, also below; image courtesy of New York State Museum] How did that get here, and where were its users going?

First, Glass Lake (earlier called Rousses or Mighels Lake) was much smaller in colonial times that it is today, as it was enlarged in the mid and late



Connecticut River. The Mohican’s capital or principal town was at Papscanee on the east side of the Hudson north of present-day Castleton (it is repatriated Mohican land today – and a public preserve you can visit). This would have placed Sand Lake near the middle of the Mohican homeland.

According to historian Shirley Dunn (*Mohicans and Their Land*), in addition to Papscanee, there were outlying Mohican settlements close-by to Sand Lake. One was Kaunameek, along the Kinderhook Creek in the area of Brainard and East Nassau. Another was Panhooseck, generally in the area of South Troy along the Hudson between the Poesten kill and Wynants kill. There were other villages along the Hudson in today’s North Greenbush.

A significant colonial-era road, the Albany Road of 1752-73, traversed Sand Lake, following a course similar to today’s Route 43, going up and over the mountain to Berlin, Williamstown and Deerfield. It seems highly likely that this route (and others that replaced it) was originally established by the

1800s by the Wynantskill Improvement Association. Second, then as now, the Wynantskill below Glass Lake isn’t navigable. Maybe someone used a canoe to cross the lake or go from Glass Lake to Crooked Lake (although lake levels were at least 15 feet lower), or to fish in Glass Lake’s deep waters, but that’s about it. It was a mystery.

As the canoe has been in the State Museum’s collection since 1917, we asked them. Our canoe was dug up from the mud of Glass Lake in 1893 and was on display for many years at the old State Museum (on Washington Avenue). It is one of three dugout canoes in the Museum’s permanent Anthropology collection and was featured in the Museum’s special 1609 “Quadrennial” Exhibit in 2009. It is just over 20 feet long and 30 inches wide. According to the Museum, it was dug out from about two-thirds of a large log of eastern white pine, with the center of its beam (the bottom) being the center of the tree. The original canoe had a depth of about 14 inches and,

therefore, it is believed to have been carved from a 30-inch-diameter tree. It is definitely a dugout canoe of similar design and manufacture as Indigenous (Mohican) craft.

The next step was dendrochronological dating, comparing the tree ring patterns of the canoe with an extensive database of other known specimens, including white pine trees from the Adirondacks and Catskills and building chronologies from New York and New England. This was performed for the Museum by the Dendrochronological Lab at Cornell University. The result? The youngest growth ring in the Glass Lake dugout canoe has been dated to 1756; further, the Glass Lake canoe was dug out from stronger and more centrally-located heartwood, rather than sapwood; and that the sapwood of white pines generally contain about 20 rings (20 years of growth). Therefore, according to the experts at Cornell, the “highest probability” is that the tree which was used for the Glass Lake dugout canoe was felled in 1777 (or very shortly thereafter).

The Mohican people who lived in the upper Hudson Valley moved east to the Housatonic Valley (around Stockbridge) in the early 1700s, due to tensions with the Mohawks over the fur trade and cultural and economic conflicts with the Dutch, English, and French. As noted above, by the late 1700s, the area that is now Sand Lake was beginning to be inhabited by white settlers. The oldest house still standing in the Glass Lake area, the Benjamin Culver house, dates from the late 1780s, so the timing for creation of the Glass Lake dugout fits.

According to the New York State Museum, the dugout canoe in its collection which was recovered from Glass Lake in 1893 is not of Indigenous origin but rather was made by white settlers in the style of and using techniques which may have been learned from Native Americans.

So, where were they going? A sketch of Stephen Van Rensselaer’s tenant farms based on a 1788 survey contained in Robert Lilly’s book “The Wynants Kill: A Small Stream, But Mighty” shows the Mighels farm extending from about Horse Heaven Brook down the west side of today’s Glass Lake to Crooked Lake, with the Culver farm opposite, on the east side. As a branch of the old Albany-to-Deerfield Road ran on the east side of the lake (as does today’s Route 43 & 66), it’s possible the 20-foot dugout canoe was used to transport goods and materials back and forth across the lake (like a pick-up truck!).

So, what about the “other” so-called “Indian canoe” discovered by Barry Leckonby during the dredging of the sandbar in 2016? [See: Glass Lake Preservation Corporation website, <https://glasslake.org/history/>]. Maybe the Culvers and the Mighels had more than one boat (like most lakefront property-owners!) or this second dugout canoe really is an Indigenous artifact. That’s a mystery for another day. – Peter Finn

## Land Patents

**What is a Land Patent?** A land patent is a complex federal legal issue to protect property under the U.S. Constitution, with its roots in American settlement. A land patent is the only form of proof of absolute title to land in the United States. It protects the landowner from claimants of co-ownership as well as the United States government. A land patent is granted to the named party and his, her, or their heirs and assigns forever.

**Where did a Land Patent come from?** As England, later to become Great Britain, began to colonize America, the Crown made large grants of territory to individuals and companies. In turn, the companies and colonial governors later made smaller grants of land based on actual surveys of the land. Many original colonies’ land patents came from the corresponding country of control like Great Britain. The Van Rensselaer Land Patent came from the Dutch West India Company to encourage settlement in the Americas.

Through the *Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions of 1629*,\* the Dutch West India Company first started to grant this title and land to some of its invested members including the Van Rensselaer family. Although there were smaller patroons established within the capital region, the biggest patroonship was known as the *Van Rensselaer Land Patent* or otherwise known as Rensselaerswyck. This is legally considered the first deed of your home, if you live in Rensselaer or Albany County but especially most likely if you own a home in the Sand Lake, NY, area.

### History of the Van Rensselaer Land Patent.

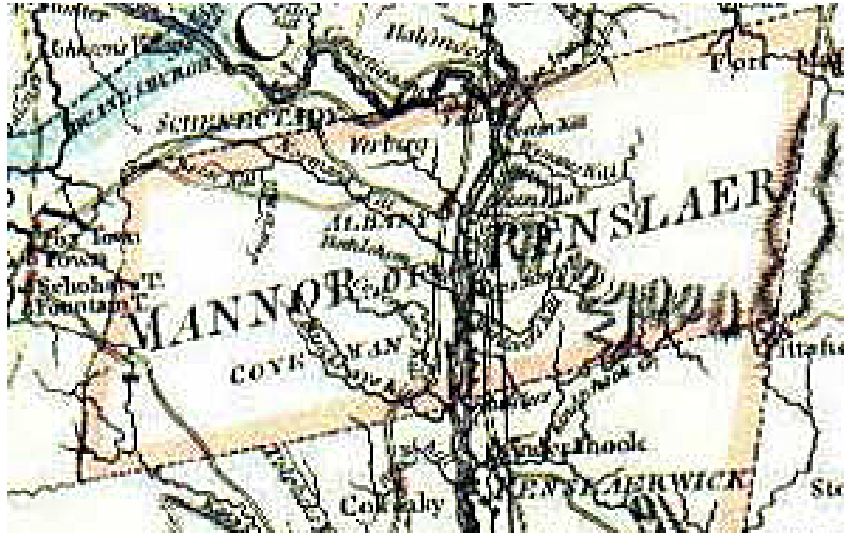
The area that is now Rensselaer County was originally inhabited by the Algonquian-speaking Mohican Indian tribe at the time of European encounter. The Van Rensselaers, of Dutch origin, originally migrated from the Netherlands to a large area along the Hudson River in the present-day area of Albany, NY. The Van Rensselaers and other patroons named this young colony New Netherland.



[Left: The marks of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, from the *New Netherland Institute*] Kiliaen van Rensselaer, a Dutch jeweler and merchant, and his family settled in the area in 1630 and incorporated it in his patroonship Rensselaerswyck. Killian van Rensselaer acquired a 700,000-acre land grant to

establish a Dutch colony, encompassing what later became the footprint borders of Rensselaer and Albany counties as well as parts of Columbia and Greene counties. It was 48 miles across and 24 miles long.\* (The land passed into English rule in 1664. The Dutch regained control in 1673, but the English took it back in 1674.) Rensselaerswyck extended for miles on each side of the Hudson River near present-day Albany. The Letters Patent was awarded to Killian Van Rensselaer on November 4, 1685.

Over the next 100 years, Dutch settlers moved into the capital region, including Sand Lake, followed by German pioneers, paying rent or trade or goods to the patroonship of Rensselaerswyck. Under the terms of the patroonship, the patroon had nearly total jurisdictional authority, establishing civil and criminal law, villages, a church (in part to record vital records, which were not done by the State until the late 19th century). Tenant farmers were allowed to work on the land, but they had to pay rent to the owners and had no rights to property.



Present-day Sand Lake was in the Rensselaerswyck District of Albany County. Until 1776, the year of American independence, the county was under English (or British) control. Rensselaer County was not organized as a legal entity until after the Revolution, in 1791, when it was created from an area that was originally part of the very large Albany County.

The Revolutionary War created a lot of financial, judicial and political pressure, forcing heirs Stephen IV and William Rensselaer to sell off most of their land. Tenant farmers began protesting the manor system (on what is referred to as the anti-rent movement), part of a sweeping challenge in New York State at the time.

In 1786, the Legislature of New York passed a law declaring that "all estates tail shall be, and hereby are, abolished," and if any person should thereafter become seized in fee tail of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments by virtue of any devise &c., he should be deemed to have become seized in fee simple absolute (*Van Rensselaer v. Kearney*, 52 U.S. 297, 1850). As a result of this pressure, in 1792, the town of Rensselaerswyck was divided into two towns, Greenbush and Stephentown.

In defeat, Stephen IV started to sell off all the land in Sand Lake and surroundings areas in the late 1700s and early 1800s, including to investors of the well-known original glass factory in 1801.\*\* Families and investors from all over, including Troy and New York City, bought many of these different large land plots from Stephen Van Rensselaer IV. Families looked into the area as investments, and they started to invest in timber and glass companies, among other things. The Rensselaerswyck patroonship ended in the 1840s.

In the 1800s, property was mostly divided and inherited by marriage, death or sold to other family

members and business partners (often other family members). Although foreclosure auctions for family and business debts were not uncommon in the 1800s, it was not until the mid-1900s that mortgages, deeds and new land surveys became a popular way of means to buy and sell land and homes for your family. Before the mid-1900s almost all land/property was inherited or sold to family members and it was uncommon to purchase a home for your family like it is today.

*[Above is a map of the Manor; that's the Hudson River vertically dividing the manor, now essentially the lands of Albany and Rensselaer counties. Map is from the New York State Museum.]* The Rensselaer County Clerk's Office holds most original deeds, titles, foreclosures, mortgages, original land surveys and plots, although some have been lost or not recorded along the 200+ year history. It wasn't till the 1930s that it was a law that all deeds are to be recorded, although this was a common practice for the protection of inheritance.

I traced all original deeds to two of my properties back to the original Van Rensselaer Land Patent and they can be viewed on my website listed below. The Office of the New York State Archives holds the original land patents for New York State. -- By Alisha Clark Walker, [alishaclark@me.com](mailto:alishaclark@me.com), from a presentation at the January 10 SLHS program

#### Resources:

- 1 The Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions of 1629, [https://history.nycourts.gov/about\\_period/charter-1629/](https://history.nycourts.gov/about_period/charter-1629/)
- 1 From Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manor\\_of\\_Rensselaerswyck](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manor_of_Rensselaerswyck)
- 1 New York State Museum: "Rensselaerswyck," <https://exhibitions.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/na/rensselaerswyck.html>
- 1 New York State Archives – land patents, [http://www.archives.nysed.gov/research/res\\_tips\\_011\\_land\\_patents.shtml](http://www.archives.nysed.gov/research/res_tips_011_land_patents.shtml)
- 1 Rensselaer County Clerk's Office Deeds
- 1 Van Rensselaer v. Kearney. 52 U.S. 297 (1850), <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/52/297/>
- 1 Charting New Netherland 1597-1682, <https://www.newnetherlandinstitute.org/history-and-heritage/digital-exhibitions/charting-new-netherland-1600/>
- 1 View my two land patents online here: <https://www.tabortonmtlandpatent.com/>

## Congratulations...to us!

On January 9, the William G. Pomeroy Foundation approved a grant to the Sand Lake Historical Society for a historical marker at the Sand Lake Center for the Arts (former Sand Lake Town Hall and First Presbyterian Church of Sand Lake built in 1835). This is our second successful Pomeroy marker grant (the first was for the Fox Mansion).

Securing the grant was the culmination of the three-year-long process with Pomeroy and earlier work by many individuals (especially Joan Fuess and Grace Briscoe). We worked through records at Town Hall and the County Courthouse, the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia (fortunately by email), and the files of the Church of the Covenant (the successor congregation to the Presbyterians). And the internet, with kudos to Andy Mace, who found the article in the 1837 *Troy Daily Whig*, which proved to be the difference. [See HH, 49-1, Summer 2022]

The 1835 First Presbyterian Church of Sand Lake has a remarkable history. The congregation itself was formed very early in our town's history, with organizational meetings in 1805 leading to formal establishment in 1808. At one time the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist congregations shared space in the Union Meeting House (now home of the Sand Lake Baptist Church, the oldest public building in town). By the 1832, the Presbyterians wanted their own space and, following negotiations with the Methodists and the Baptists, they built their own house of worship on land provided by Theda Butts and family, down the road in the original Sliter's Corners (now the Sand Lake hamlet).

In 1835, the firm of Jacob and Squire Dutcher (sometimes Deitcher) of Sand Lake (not Troy) built the church. The congregation remained there until 1967, when a merger took place between the Presbyterians and the Methodists of Averill Park to form the current Church of the Covenant (the Round Church). Along the way, the church steeple came to house one of the famed [Watervliet] Meneely Bells (cast in 1840), now on display in the center of the Church of the Covenant parking lot.

The building didn't stand empty for long. In 1972, the old church was renovated and became the growing town of Sand Lake's first Town Hall. At about that same time, in 1974, the Sand Lake Historical Society was formed, both evidence of a growing awareness of the importance of preserving and celebrating the history of our community. It is fitting that the design for the current town logo is based on the steeple of the old Town Hall and former church.

Town Hall moved to its current location in 1999, and the church served a variety of community uses until the building was transformed again into the Sand Lake Center for the Arts in 2003. SLCA will celebrate its own 20th anniversary in 2023 and is a wonderful asset to our community.

Today, the SLCA serves as the western gateway of Sand Lake's only designated Historic Overlay District, which extends south on Routes 43 & 66 and up and over Schumann Road to Glass Lake. With our newly approved marker, visitors to the Arts Center, residents doing business at Town Hall, and folks "just passing through" will know they're in a special and historic place.



As we stated in our funding application to Pomeroy, the 1835 church building is an enduring symbol of Sand Lake community's support for celebrating our history and the reuse of old buildings.

And now it will have one of those fancy blue and gold markers to prove it!

Although we never could document the 1835 construction date from primary sources – as required by those sticklers at Pomeroy – we got close. The approved marker will read:

**FORMER CHURCH**  
**PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION**  
**FORMED CA. 1808 & EST. CHURCH**  
**HERE CA. 1837-1967. SERVED AS**  
**TOWN HALL 1972-1999.**  
**BECAME ARTS CENTER IN 2003.**

The marker will be installed later this year.  
Congratulations to us! – Peter Finn

## Pandemic History Project

Do you have a story about the pandemic you'd like to share? We are putting together a book of remembrances by residents of the Town of Sand Lake so future generations will understand and appreciate all we went through during the Covid-19. And we'd love to include your story! Did you: Work from home or in an essential job? Run out of toilet paper, paper towels or disinfecting wipes? Have a relative in a nursing home or sick with Covid? Have children learning at home? Display a rainbow or make sourdough bread? Spend time doing home repairs? Spend more time outdoors walking, hiking, biking? Do you have some other experience you'd like to share?

We witnessed and experienced such extraordinary happenings during the last two and a half years that need to be recorded for posterity. And we think we will all appreciate these stories now, too! Please submit your prose or poetry of 600 words or less describing your pandemic story to [SLHS.pandemic@gmail.com](mailto:SLHS.pandemic@gmail.com). All experiences can be shared, whether it made you happy, sad, scared, crazy, brave, thankful, exhausted, etc. Deadline for submission is February 28, 2023. (SLHS reserves the right to edit stories.)

Let's make COVID-19 history! – Kathy Jimino,  
Pandemic Project Committee Chair

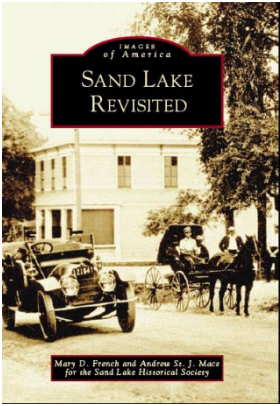
## SLHS members notification list

Those of you who have shared your email address with us should be familiar with our list called “[slhs-members@googlegroups.com](mailto:slhs-members@googlegroups.com).” This is an *announce-only* list to quickly get word to members regarding cancellations, postponements and/or program reminders; it is *not* a discussion list. Postings generally run about 1-2 per month, and you will be offered the opportunity to opt out. We’re happy to add members whose email address was not on file; just let us know! This supplements notifications on the School Closing Network (local TV stations and newspaper websites) or on Facebook and our website.

## Your SLHS membership

For those who receive *Historical Highlights* via postal mail, your label might have a code above the address such as **2023 F** or **2023 I**. The number is the year your membership expires. Letter codes are **I** for Individual membership; **F** for Family; **LI** for Lifetime Individual; **LF** for Lifetime Family. **S** indicates a Sustaining Member; **H** indicates Honorary Lifetime Member; **C** indicates a Complimentary membership. (Other codes are used to indicate various categories of “Courtesy” members or recipients.)





Website: <https://sandlakehistory.org>

E-mail: [sandlakehistory@aol.com](mailto:sandlakehistory@aol.com)

Historical Highlights 49:3

Andrew Mace, Editor/Publisher



FORWARDING SERVICE REQUESTED

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Sand Lake Historical Society

Post Office Box 492

West Sand Lake, New York 12196



Sand Lake Historical Society  
**Membership Application/Renewal 2023-2024**

*(Please print clearly)*

New Member  Renewal

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

\$3 Student (13-22)  | \$10 Individual  | \$15 Family  | \$100 *Lifetime*  | \$150 *Lifetime* (Family)

Would you prefer to receive newsletter via: Email  or Postal Mail  *(check only one)*

Do you have any particular historical interests or expertise? If so, please let us know:

\_\_\_\_\_

Total enclosed: ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to *Sand Lake Historical Society*. Mail to:  
Sand Lake Historical Society, Post Office Box 492, West Sand Lake, New York 12196

Or go to <https://sites.google.com/slhstrustees.org/membershiptest/home>

**NOTE: Memberships run from June 1 through May 31. *New* memberships will be good through 5/31/2024!**  
Winter 2023