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CALENDAR

- Tuesday, July 18, 2000 Board of Trustees Meeting 7:30 PM**
- Tuesday, August 15, 2000 Board of Trustees Meeting 7:30 PM**
- Friday, September 15, 2000 Rensselaerwyck Seminar Empire State Cultural Center 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM**
- Saturday, September 16, 2000 Grand Opening Mabee Farm Time to be announced**
-

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

If you've been in the lobby at the Historical Society within the last couple of years you may have noticed the framed print on the cabinet behind Johanna's desk. The print is a signed lithograph by Len Tantillo. It is titled "Schenectady Harbor, 1814." The scene depicted is our backyard as viewed from across the Binne Kill - 186 years ago.

The artist's depiction of the Binne Kill shows the many wharves, warehouses, and boat-building facilities which lined this waterway prior to the opening of the Erie Canal. The Hudson River is navigable by ocean-going ships to a little above Albany. In Colonial times bulk traffic of goods to and from the west along the Mohawk River required a portage from Albany to Schenectady to avoid the Cohoes Falls. The eastern terminal port for the Mohawk River traffic was along the Binne Kill in Schenectady. Many of the owners of these businesses lived up the hill from the Kill along Washington Avenue.

The buildings along the Binne Kill did not survive the Great Fire of 1819. The fire which burned for two days razed 160 buildings in the center of Schenectady's downtown. The fire was fought with a bucket brigade. A strong breeze moved the fire along. There was no incentive to rebuild the waterfront building, as work was already underway on the Erie Canal. In Schenectady the "Erie" ran parallel to the river down what is now Erie Boulevard. So the rebuilding was done away from the river. And most of the buildings along the west side of Washington Avenue ended up with substantial backyards thanks to the Great Fire and the opening of the Erie Canal.

Before going too much further we should point out that the artist who made this lithograph is still quite active within the Capital District. Seven years ago he quit his job as an Albany-based architect and architecture-illustrator and started a new career as a painter of 18th Century harbor scenes as well as other period urbanscapes. Copied of his signed print of the Schenectady Harbor can be purchased from Johanna.

You might be interested in looking out the window above the print and comparing the gable-end of the one building depicted with the YWCA a couple of doors away. Mr. Tantillo researches the settings, ship, and buildings he depicts. His rendering of a typical Dutch gable-end building may just by coincidence have ended up in about

the same location and looking quite similar to the Y built in 1930.

Totally unrelated to the above, we noticed the air fares listing for various cities out of the Albany airport. It still seems strange that the flight to Orlando, Florida is less expensive than one going to New York City (\$153 versus \$174). We are reminded of a flight to Greenville, SC some years ago. It was less expensive than the one to Atlanta, even though you had to change planes in Atlanta to get to Greenville.

- Bill Dimpelfeld -

POSTCARDS

I am pleased to announce that Bill Massoth has agreed to take color photographs of all the rooms of our House Museum to be made into postcards. These have been in demand for some time by people who visit the Museum. The collection will also include the Liberty Flag and one or two of our most interesting paintings. A big thank you to Bill who is always so willing to help us in so many ways.

[Jo Mordecai](#) - Coordinator of Exhibits

MUSEUM NEWS

Our lovely old house is increasingly popular for group tours. So far this year we have booked 358 people from Massachusetts and Canada. Last Saturday, June 10, we entertained two bus loads from Pittsfield, an interesting group of retired professionals. As it was a lovely sunny day, a few of the weary sat in our tiered garden, watching the river traffic, and admiring the serenity of the scene. Sometimes I wonder if we quite realize how lovely this house is. It always thrills me when people shake my hand and say how they enjoyed visiting such a charming old house and how it leaves one with a feeling of warmth -- it's an inviting house. Of course being situated in the historic Stockade helps.

Our school groups are also becoming popular; each year we entertain more. These students, generally third, fourth or fifth graders, sit for a talk on the trials and tribulations of early Colonial living, and then they are taken over the house; we have never experienced any behavior problems with any students: they are a joy. Of course now and then I will get a young girl who, just before leaving, informs me: "Mrs. Jackson, I do love your house!" Considering I have told them Mrs. Jackson had the house built in 1895, it does not quite make my day!

Have a fun, fun summer. - [Jo Mordecai](#)

[From Your House to Our House](#)

DONOR ITEM

[Elsie Maddaus](#) A throw shawl that once belonged to her mother. Late Victorian design: Cleopatra and her barge. The shawl is now on the piano in the Music Room.

[Louise Waterman](#) A Dutch boy doll, handmade.

[George Franchere](#) A Kiddie Clock; A Set of cymbals; a tin tambourine. All used by Mr. Franchere when he was a boy; all in good condition.

-[Jo Mordecai](#)

LIBRARY DOINGS

The library is continually seeking to add to its collection of genealogical and historical information. Currently, it is embarking upon the task of gathering materials on various ethnic groups arriving and thriving in Schenectady history. This month the focus is on the Germans.

I recently received a letter from a descendant of a German immigrant seeking information about a church her great-grandfather was a member of – the German Evangelical Friedens Church on Franklin Street. She also inquired about the German Veterans Society. I was not able to uncover any information about this Society and only a small amount about the church. Where did their records go? Is there anyone out there who can shed light on either of these groups? Are there other German organizations, schools and churches that existed in Schenectady (and some that still do) that you can provide information about? Please write or email with anything personal or general in nature, that would help describe our German population. Stories, anecdotes, or just rock-solid information would be helpful.

This month you will find enclosed in your newsletter a blank pedigree chart. We encourage you to fill it out for your family as completely as you are able and send it in to the Historical Society. All those returned pedigree charts will help us fill out our files and perhaps create some new ones. Even if you think your family is well-documented, you and your family may be missing from our files. Make as many copies of the form as you like and pass it out to others. They need not be members of the Society (though we wish they were) in order to submit information and pedigree sheets.

The library is also constantly discovering that it has unmet needs. Here is another place you can help. Can you provide any of the following items or services?

German translation – We have some new (old) material we need identified and translated.

Issues of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record – we have many "gaps."

Published family histories – Got one sitting on your shelf you'd be willing to part with?

Empty binders in good condition – all sizes

Microfilm reader and reader-printer repair maven – our machines are somewhat finicky!

GIFTS TO THE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

DONOR ITEMS

Bill Massoth **THREE BOOKS: History of World War II (c1945); World War II: an illustrated history (c1943); Chronicle of the 20th Century**

Edward Hamman **Photos of old Schenectady, Scotia**

Ruth Hand **Various family records**

Louise Waterman **BOOKS: Education in New York State; various ethnic cook books**

W. Barton Van Slyke **BOOK: Van Slyke Family History**

(author)

Willard Utman **BOOKS: Pearson's First Settlers of Schenectady; Yates' History of Schenectady County**

Elsie Maddaus BOOKS: Early Pattern Glass; Much More Early Pattern Glass

Nancy G. McNabb BOOK: History of Walnut Grove Cemetery (Worthington, Franklin, Ohio)

John Papp 500 Photographs of Schenectady

Jim Vroman BOOK: Willis Vroman: His Ancestors and descendants

Matthew Thornton Mohrmann-Stauman memorabilia

Heather Boyne Slides of Schenectady and other areas, 1940s and 1950s

STROLLING THROUGH THE ARCHIVES ON A RAINY DAY . . .

We are working on indexing the files of Legal Matters, some 4000 of them. We've gotten up to #692. You should know that the Legal Matters are filed according to date of acquisition which makes for a glorious jumble of times and events. This time we encountered a spate of assault and battery charges which appeared in the Schenectady Court of Common Pleas in 1810. Your editor was exposed to a number of legal expressions and conventions she had not previously met.

"Samuel Joyce who is under the age of twenty-one years by Joyce ... his next friend hereunto specially admitted complains of Eri Lusher being in custody ... for that he on the twenty sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & ten at the city of Schenectady in the County of Schenectady & within the jurisdiction of this court with force & arms to wit with clubs sticks & fists made an assault upon the said Samuel & then & there beat wounded & evilly treated him so that his life was greatly despaired of & then & there did other Injuries to him against the peace of the people of the state of New York , and also for that the said Eri afterward to wit on the same day & year aforesaid at the City in the County & within the Jurisdiction aforesaid with force & arms to wit with clubs sticks & fists made another assault upon the said Samuel and then & there spit on the face of the said Samuel beat wound & treated him ill whereby the said Samuel was in great danger of losing his life & then & there and other Injuries to him against the peace of the people of the state of New York, and also for that the said Eri afterwards to wit on the same day & year aforesaid at the City in the county & within the Jurisdiction aforesaid with force and arms to wit with clubs. . "

Did the recording clerk get carried away with his narrative? Why didn't someone step in and rescue the aforesaid Samuel before bashings #2 and #3 took place? Let's try another.

"Schenectady County ss - Francis Vedder complains of James Hall in custody ... For that whereas the said James on the first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine at the City of Schenectady in the County of Schenectady and within the Jurisdiction of this Court with force and arms ... on one Nicholas Vedder the son of the said Francis then & yet being under the age of twenty one years and to whose services the said Francis then was & yet is entitled did make an assault and (sic) him the said Nicholas then & there beat, wounded and ill treated so that his life was greatly despaired of. And the Cloathes of the said Nicholas did tear and destroy which said Cloathes were provided for the said Nicholas at the proper charge & expence of the said Francis as by the Law of the land he was obliged to do - Whereby the said Francis lost all the Service of the said Nicholas (to which he was ... as aforesaid entitled) for the space of one whole month from the day aforesaid ensuing - Whereby also the said Francis saith that he is injured and hath sustained damage to the value of two hundred dollars and therefore he brings suit..."

Women were not safe from attack, either. We quote from the sad case of one Maria Bratt:

... Chester Wadsworth ... on the second day of January ... with force and arms, to wit, with fists, feet, clubs, sticks and stones made an assault upon the said Maria and then and there beat wounded and treated her ill whereby she was in Great danger of losing her life. . ."

This vile act was repeated later the same day which seems to be a pattern in these cases. What was with these people? In archive L. M. 814 these assaults had become so common that the case of Robert Knowleton plaintiff vs. Alexander McCormick defendant was recorded on a standard printed form containing all the legalese describing the battle and recording the fact that the assault took place twice -- always to such a degree that "*his life was greatly despaired of.*"

ONE OF OUR OWN

Christopher Hunter, our many-talented intern-volunteer, has presented "A thesis ... to the Faculty of the University at Albany, State University of New York, in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Master of Arts." We present here an abstract of his thesis which is on file in the Grems-Doolittle Library.

A Civil War Private: James Woodworth of the Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment and the Family he Left Behind by Christopher Hunter

This paper examines the life and Civil War service of James R. Woodworth, a private in the Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He enlisted in Company E of the regiment on 30, 1862, and served under two math professors from the New York State Normal School in Albany, Rodney Kimball and Albert N. Husted. He joined the army with his wife's brother, Sidney Burroughs, who attended the Normal School. Woodworth's letters and diaries are used to explore the life of an individual Union private and the relationship he had with his family and friends at home.

When Woodworth enlisted, he left a wife and young son behind in East Varick, a small hamlet located near Seneca Falls, New York. His letters to his wife, Phebe, were open and honest, and spared few details about his experiences and opinions. Woodworth had led some sort of unsavory past, but when he joined the army, he discovered the importance of religion, and began to transform his character. He treasured his Bible, and seized upon any opportunity offered to attend prayer meetings or religious services. Religions played a large role in the 44th N. Y., and its Colonel James C. Rice, often led his men in prayer meetings.

The harsh life of a soldier repeatedly tested his new found faith in God. Camp life was often difficult and dirty, characterized by bad food and horrid living conditions. He witnessed sickness and death in his fellow soldiers. Woodworth participated in many non-military facets of army service, serving as a nurse, a lumberjack, and as a guard for the regiment's pack animals. He also spent time as a patient in hospitals in Washington D. C. and New York City, where he was well-treated by the doctors and nurses.

Even though he was in the army, he could not slight his responsibilities towards his family and his farm, and had to deal with many problems at home. His wife resented his initial enlistment in the army, and shortly after his arrival in Virginia, he learned that she had severely injured herself in an accident. He missed his son, Frankie, who was just learning how to talk. Partially due to the slow distribution of army pay, Woodworth began experiencing financial difficulties. He had trouble supporting his family and paying the debt on his farm, and needed help from his friends and neighbors to keep the farm running in his absence. His son came down with an illness at about the same time, and all of these items, coupled with the lack of progress in the Union war effort, affected his morale.

As with any soldier, Woodworth witnessed the horror of battle. He participated in all of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, from General George McClellan's aborted Blue Ridge campaign of November 1862

through Spotsylvania Court House in May of 1864, including Fredericksburg, Burnside's infamous "mud march," Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness. Just prior to the Battle of the Wilderness, he was named to the regiment's color guard. He frequently offered his opinions in regard to both his battle experiences and his commanding officers. He remained a staunch supporter of McClellan throughout the war, and was highly critical of General Ambrose Burnside's failure at Fredericksburg. In all, James Woodworth provides a valuable insight into the life and mind of a Civil War soldier.

(Ed. note: James Woodworth died in the Battle of the Wilderness as a member of the color guard.)

MABEE FARM PROJECT

Forefathers' Day Activities

The third Annual Forefathers' Day at the Mabee Farm was the usual success. Over a hundred attended, and participants gathered under the big tent to partake of the good food, drinks and entertainment, to tour the ancient buildings, view the archaeological digs, and to see the bents of the Nilson barn now looming over the barnyard.

A highlight of the activities was a trip to the nearby Swart house in Glenville, formerly the Swart tavern. This 18th Century landmark has long been the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lee, Jr., who have little by little restored it until it has become a compelling evocation of 18th Century living.

In 1938, William B. Efner, Chairman of the Antiquarian Society said of the Swart Tavern:

"History tells us Josias Swart came into possession of the land in 1713. Tradition says Swart erected his first home, a rude log structure, close to the water's edge no far distant, erecting the large brick structure about 1735. The last Swart to own the place, William Swart . . . was born on the premises.

". . . The hand-made doors and other interior woodwork is still in use and in excellent condition. The hand-wrought locks and latches are still on the doors. The original window glass, with its bubbles and waves, remain in the windows of the old 'three-above and two-below' type sash. Fine planks an inch and a half thick remain as flooring and over these planks generations after generation of men and women, many of them the early settlers of the valley, have walked. The original dados line the old tap room walls and are of heavy pine boards extending nearly three feet from the floor.

"The tavern had two entrances. . . . The three large fireplaces remain much as of old, each with a beautiful colonial mantel of wood. A double fireplace with openings in the tap room and the middle sitting room has a seven by six foundation in the cellar into which was early built an enormous roasting over with a convex roof, all of brick. . . ."

One feature admired by all was a modern creation: a small but meticulously groomed formal garden designed and planted by Mr. Lee himself.

Restoration Works

Award of a contract for restoration of the "brick house" (slave quarters) has been held up by concerns about the capability of one of the subcontractors. The work must last another two and a half centuries and so must be done right. Rob Petito of Waite Associates plans to have the work rebid and expects it to proceed on a delayed schedule. Meanwhile, the archaeological investigation got under way with the crew led by Pegeen McLoughlin of Karen Hartgen Associates according to specifications prepared by Louise Basa of the Committee.

Barnyard Reconstruction

The Nilson Dutch barn bents have now been assembled and erected on the J&P Builders foundations. Completion of the side aisles and roof are scheduled for July. The English barn from the Bradt farm next door was skidded onto the Mabee farm on Friday, June 16th, by a Schenectady County bulldozer crew under the supervision of Joe Ryan. When the foundation stones have been moved and put in place, the barn will be moved across the driveway and into the barnyard where it will become part of the workroom and comfort shed complex.

Preparing the English barn for its move required the work of a number of volunteers, emptying it of years of accumulation, replacing of sills, lowering it onto its skids after removing the foundation, and reinforcing the timbers for the inevitable jolting of the move. Without the help of Keith Cramer, Scott Haefner, Charlie Milbert, Gary and Jon Mabee, and Mike McGillicuddy, Everett Rau would never have been successful.

WHEN FREUD CAME TO NEW YORK by Neil Yetwin

Well, it's not exactly Schenectady County, but enough of us recreate ourselves in the Adirondacks that we can identify with this account of the visit of a world-famous doctor and the founder of the study of psychoanalysis to the region.

Late on the afternoon of September 18, 1909, three impeccably dressed European doctors looked out of the window of their New York Central railway car and surveyed with interest the skyline of Schenectady, New York. Exhausted by over two weeks of sight-seeing in Manhattan, lecturing at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts and hiking in the Adirondacks, they were anxious to return home respectively to Austria, Switzerland and Hungary. Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, and disciples Carl G. Jung and Sandor Ferenczi were heading back to New York via Albany, having just introduced their new and radical ideas about the human psyche to an enthusiastic audience of American physicians, academics and curious laymen.

In the mid-1870's, four prominent Boston doctors - including James Jackson Putnam and internationally known psychologist-philosopher William James - had built a group of cabins in Keene Valley which came to be known as "Putnam Camp". Visitors to the retreat engaged regularly in informal discussions on a variety of subjects, including psychology. Putnam was initially opposed to the very idea of Sigmund Freud's so-called "talking cure", but changed his mind when several of his own patients appeared to improve dramatically when they underwent the treatment. In addition, Freud's classic *The Interpretation of Dreams* was just beginning to catch on among the medical establishment. This it seemed appropriate to invite Freud to lecture at Clark University during the school's twentieth anniversary.

Freud, Jung, and Ferenczi arrived in New York by August 30, 1909 and did some sightseeing before making their way to Worcester. There, from September 6-10, Freud delivered his now famous series of five lectures and received an honorary doctorate, marking the first official recognition of psychoanalysis in America. "In Europe I felt like an outlaw," Freud later recalled, "but here I found myself accepted as an equal by the best. It seemed like the realization of some incredible daydream." Putnam then extended an invitation to the trio to visit his Adirondack retreat.

Exhilarated by their success, Freud's party first set off for Niagara Falls, where on September 13 they took the "Maid of the Mist" excursion. They then went on to Lake Placid. A "Log Book" kept by the residents of Putnam Camp contains this notation for September 16th: Dr. James Putnam arrived from Boston - Louisa Richardson and Miss Annie Putnam and three foreign doctors came over from Lake Placid on the 5th."

During that evening's reception, Freud expressed an interest in seeing a wild porcupine. The next morning, Dr. Putnam's 18-year-old cousin Mary Lee guided Freud on an excursion to find one. After several hours of tramping through the dense woods, they finally came upon a dead porcupine. Freud poked at it with his gold-headed cane, pronounced its scientific classification, and expressed his gratitude that he had at least seen a genuine New York

State porcupine. He wrote a long letter to his family in Vienna that night, regaling them with tales of his colorful adventures. "Of all the things that I have experienced in America," he said, "this is by far the most amazing ... We had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the utter wilderness of such an American landscape."

Carl Jung was also awestruck by the Adirondacks and wrote to his wife in Zurich: "My last letter to you was written in the railway station at Lake Placid, at the end of the line", he wrote. "From there we continued on to here, traveling for more than five hours in a curious two-horse conveyance over deeply rutted roads . . . This strange, wild territory in the northeastern tip of the United States in New York State, near the Canadian border . . ." He added that "this wonderland cannot be described with the pen."

Though an experienced hiker who spent each summer tramping about the Austrian countryside, Freud was also extremely fastidious: "This morning I sorely missed a barber, for all I can do is comb my hair. Fortunately there is the greatest informality in dress." He concluded the letter by announcing that he and his friends would soon be "going to New York, perhaps on the Hudson River." The Freud family later presented this letter as a gift to the Adirondack Museum, where it remains to this day.

The day before they ended their visit to Putnam Camp, Jung climbed Haystack Mountain, while Putnam presented Freud with a small bronze porcupine as a memento of his earlier encounter. The figure stood on Freud's office desk for the rest of his life.

Jung wrote once more to his wife about the extremes he observed during the visit: "Yesterday I stood upon a bare rocky peak nearly 5600 feet high in the midst of tremendous virgin forests, looking far out into the blue infinities of America and shivering to the bone in the icy wind, and today I am in the midst of the metropolitan bustle of Albany, the capital of the State of New York!" The trio stayed overnight in Albany, got to New York on the 19th, and sailed back to Europe on the steamer "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" on the 21st.

Thus, Sigmund Freud's presence helped to spur the growth of psychoanalysis in America and also left something of his imprint on the cultural and intellectual life of this region of New York State.

HOLLYWOOD IS CLOSER THAN YOU THINK by John Duncan

We continue with John Duncan's disclosures of Capital District's connections with Hollywood. The city of Gloversville can also claim proper credit for the pioneering role of two of their citizens, as part of the Capital District's contributions to the history of motions pictures. The real-life characters, long deceased, were J. Myer Schine and Samuel Goldfish. Both men were refugees from the poverty and anti-Semitism of Eastern Europe in the late 19th century. They shared an interest in movies, a great urge to find wealth and success in America, and the willingness to work hard and long to achieve success. Schine would find his rewards in real estate, while Goldfish would ultimately become a Hollywood production giant.

Myer Schine was born in Latvia in 1890, moved to Lithuania, and when he was but twelve years old, came to Jamestown, New York. He worked long days in a local mill, and later in a clothing store, supplementing his income with part-time work selling candy on the railroad. By 1914, Schine had saved enough money to join in his first venture in the building of motion picture palaces, operating the Novelty Theater in Syracuse. He sold his interest in that theater when he learned about the availability of the Hippodrome Theater in Gloversville, buying that movie house and moving to Gloversville in 1917. For three years he was content to live at the YMCA, by which time he had accumulated the Lyceum Theater in Mohawk and the Strand Theater in Oneonta. The Gloversville City Directory of 1920 seems to reflect the growing prosperity of Mr. Schine, who was now living at the fine Kingsborough Hotel.

The full Schine story is one of great success in capitalizing on the need for more movie houses at the very time

when the film industry was in hits heyday. By 1922, Schine Enterprises of Gloversville owned thirty-five theaters in New York State, and, for good measure, an indoor ski slope in Buffalo. In the 1960's, at the peak of his career, Myer owned more than seventy theaters in five different states, plus several bowling alleys and twelve hotels, including such area places as the Ten Eyck, the Queensbury, Wiggins Tavern at Northampton, and the Roney Plaza in Miami, Florida. And when he sold most of his real estate empire in 1965, he had also garnered some 14,000 feet of oceanfront footage near Boca Raton and Palm Beach. For a time after the sale, Myer kept his Gloversville properties, which afforded jobs for a hundred people, and a substantial payroll. He died in 1971 at the age of eighty-one but his influence and impact remain.

In the next issue of the Newsletter, we'll conclude this saga of local involvement with the movie industry.

GREEN'S CORNERS SCHOOL

The Greens Corners One-Room School Museum, built ca. 1825, will be open for visitors weekends, 1-4 PM, starting July 1-2. The school will be open weekends July and August, the last weekend being August 26-27. The school will be open for groups by appointment only September through October 15th. The school is located in West Glenville on Potter Road near the intersection with Greens Corners Road. Call Mrs. R. Karis, 24 Windsor Drive, Scotia, for further information or to make appointments - 372-6314

Historical material and comments, including letters to the editor, are welcome and may be submitted to the editor.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Wanted! Copies of Family Bible Records for our Family Files. You could FAX them to us at **(208) 361 5305 !**

P.S. We don't really want whole Bibles! We'd also like more family histories. These can be a few pages or a whole book.

Wanted!

Someone to do filing in the library. Our librarian can never catch up. Great opening for volunteer with unsatisfied clerical lust! Call librarian at 374-0263

Wanted!

Someone to do data entry on one of our wonderful computers. You do not have to be a computer geek; you just need enthusiasm for the work of the society plus the ability to follow directions. Call librarian at 374-0263 .

Wanted!

A real extrovert to organize boat and bus trips. There are wonderful places to go around here, but all the board members are maxed out and we need fresh blood, verve, muscle and know-how to plan trips. Call office at 374-0263

Wanted!

A grant writer. We know the grants are out there; we just need that certain person with the time to ferret out where the grants are hidden so we can continue to enhance the work of the Society. Call President or office manager at 374-0263

Wanted!

Docents. A docent is a tour guide. We're running out of docents and we want fresh troops. Come now: you know that you've always secretly wanted to show people around the Museum. Follow Jo or Sally or Wayne or Ann a time or two and you'll get the hang of it. Call Jo Mordecai at 374-926 for further information.

Wanted!

Occasional people to act as receptionists on Saturday mornings as we go into our new Saturday morning program. We envision rotating volunteers on a once-a-month basis for Saturday AM duty either at receptionists or museum docents or both. Speak to the office manager at 374-0263

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Correction: In last issue's listing of Mabee Farm donors, we listed J & P Builders incorrectly. Our apologies to a helpful group of people!

[Advertisement]

Historical Archaeology and Field Study at Schenectady County Community College

This introductory course gives students an opportunity to investigate local and regional lifeways of peoples of European origin who resided in the Northeast from the 17th Century to the mid-19th Century. Through lectures, guest speakers, readings, discussion, and hands-on field and lab work, students will be provided with the framework they need to pursue archaeology as an avocation or preliminary career step.

Specifics:

Credit: Historical Archaeology & Field Study is a non-credit course.

Open to: Mature students ages 16 and up

Dates: September 5th - December 5th, 2000

Time: Tuesday evenings 6:00 PM - 9:00 PM

Place: SCCC campus and off-campus field sites

Fee: \$150 (Additional textbook and field kit approximately \$60)

Registration Numbers: 90629 CFN 212-51

Registration begins: August 2nd, 2000

To register in person, go to: The SCCC Campus, Room 215 Elston Hall, 78 Washington Avenue, Schenectady

For more information or to receive a mail-in registration form, please contact the SCCC Office of Continuing Education at (518) 381-1423

