

Tours of Atomic Plant

One-hour tours through the Yankee Atomic Electric Co.'s nuclear power plant in Rowe are scheduled daily throughout the summer, starting June 28.

Guides are on hand to take visitors through the plant between noon and 5 p.m. the hour-long visit includes a talk, a movie, slides and discussions of the plant models and the full-size fuel assembly.

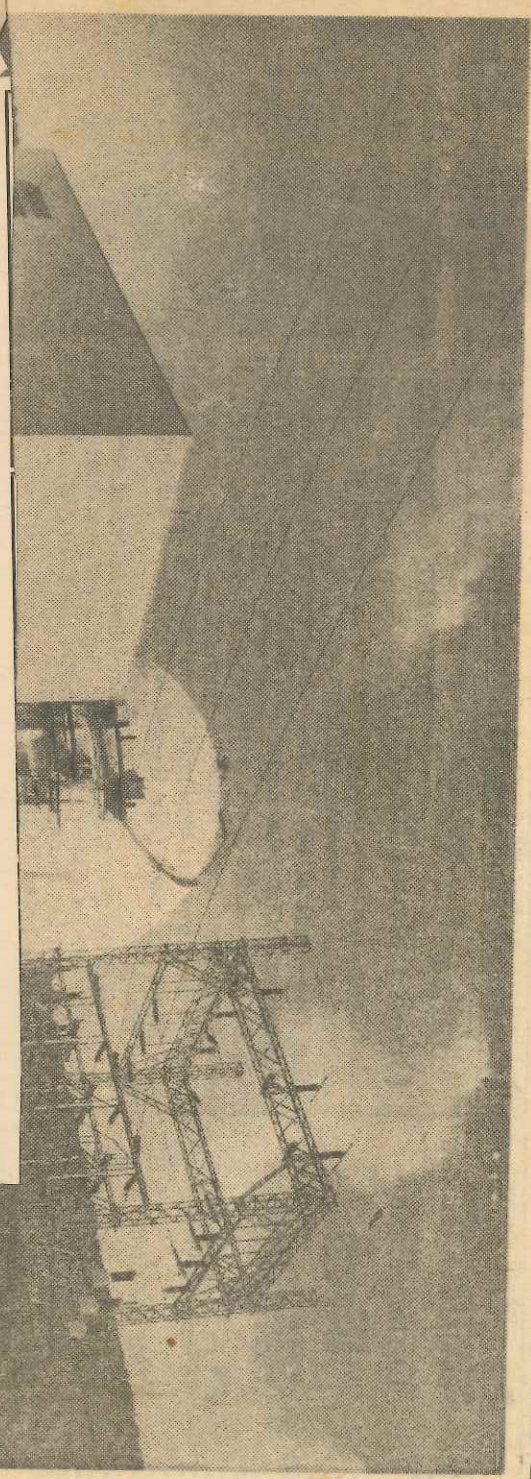
Groups wishing to make the tour may contact Western Mass. Electric Co. in Pittsfield to make advance arrangements.

The atomic plant is most easily reached from the Berkshires by taking Route 8 north from North Adams, past the Dutch Hill ski area, to Readsboro, Vt. Four miles down a road to the right, marked "Rowe" and "Monroe Bridge," is the plant.

For the trip home, motorists can continue along the road past the plant, reaching the scenic Mohawk Trail (Route 2) near Charlemont. The Trail returns to North Adams, via the famous Hairpin Turn.



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125 feet in diameter,
placed in position for use.



The Berkshire Eagle, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1960-21

Pitts. 8/21/60

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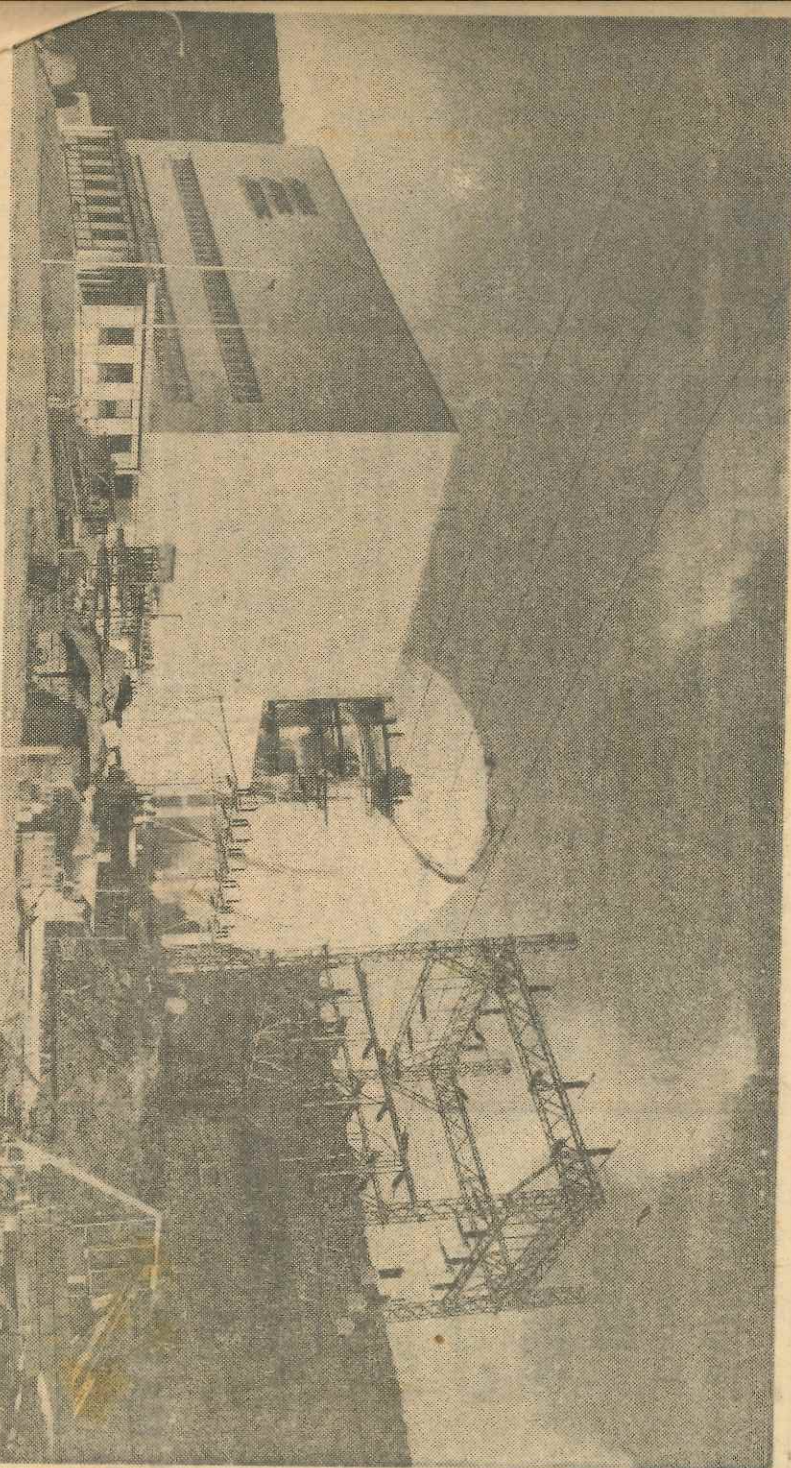
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*Suggest you have a briefing session with
kids, so they know what to look for*

ESSENTIALLY COMPLETE OUTSIDE, the Yankee Atomic plant in Rowe is expected to be in operation late this year. The plant is a pioneer installation in the use of atomic energy to produce electricity in New England. Work now is concentrated on the turbine generator and its auxiliary equipment. The steel sphere shown, measuring 125 feet in diameter, is the reactor structure. The main power transformer has arrived at the site and has been placed in position for use.



The Berkshire Eagle, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1960—21

Pat. 8211

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Wodlawn Ave.
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GE's New High Voltage Lab To Be Shown Off This Week

The GE will open its new \$2,000,000 high voltage laboratory to the public this week in a daily series of demonstrations of artificial lightning and high voltage phenomena.

Approximately 9000 employees, their families and their guests will visit the building this week end, according to notices already received. Because the employee response has been far beyond the expectations of the company, special arrangements have been made for their visit.

The laboratory will be inspected first by the press. Representatives of leading metropolitan newspapers and press services have been invited to attend briefing and demonstration sessions tomorrow morning and afternoon.

Educators' day will follow Thursday afternoon, when science professors and other instructors, as

well as local teachers, will be present. Massachusetts day is Friday, and two performances will be given, the first for the mayor, City Council, County Commissioners and other government representatives, and the second for other community leaders. Next Monday will be engineering day, open to technical workers and customers of the plant.

GE officials said today that because of the huge response from employees, it will be necessary to hold open house for them both Saturday, beginning at 8.40 AM, and Sunday, beginning at 1 PM. Time schedules will be set up for plant departments, and visitors will be conducted through in groups of 300.

Other Pittsfield residents who have not already made arrangements to accompany employee friends have been asked to delay their visit until July, when a date will be set for a general reception.

Chiang Returning

CANTON, China (UP)—alissimo Chiang Kai-shek Woodlawn Ave. turn to public life to help Springfield, Mass. Nationalist China's s against the Communists, Yen Hsi-shan disclosed to

Chiang will be chief of mintang's new Supreme Council, Yen said. He emphasized that would not resume an ac ernment position. Howe Kuomintang is the gov party and Chiang in his will have a decisive voice ing the Nationalists' futu

Chiang retired as pre China last January to government a chance t make peace with the Cor. The government failed, a have been numerous rumo that Chiang was about to r power.

Pitts. 8/21/50

8, 1950

ng, there even o'clock.

North Gate
Pitts-
field, and go to the Reception Room to obtain visitors' passes for yourself and your pupils. You may then proceed by car to the High Voltage Laboratory and be admitted. The Laboratory is located on Tyler Street at the end of Rhode Island Avenue.

It is advisable to arrive at the Laboratory around 10:50 to be certain that you will see the demonstration. This demonstration is being put on for a special group and time schedules must be arranged in accordance with the time of this group's arrival.

Very truly yours,

J. H. Hagenuth
J. H. Hagenuth, Engineer
High Voltage Engineering Laboratory

JHH/IR

*Prof. O.
+ please note * return =
Suggest you have a briefing session with
Kids, so they know what to look for*

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Fast • Clean • Electric Cooking is - APPARATUS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICE SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

100 Woodlawn Ave.
Pittsfield, Mass.

July 18, 1950

Bob O'Keefe

7/19/50 Mr. J. H. to let us know

Pitts. 82111

Mr. J. Count
Shaker Village Work Camp
Lebanon Springs, New York

Dear Mr. Count:

Confirming my telephone message of this morning, there will be a demonstration on Tuesday, July 25, at eleven o'clock.

It would be advisable for you to stop at the North Gate of the General Electric Company, 100 Woodlawn Avenue, Pittsfield, and go to the Reception Room to obtain visitors' passes for yourself and your pupils. You may then proceed by car to the High Voltage Laboratory and be admitted. The Laboratory is located on Tyler Street at the end of Rhode Island Avenue.

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Inter-Office Correspondence

USE THIS FORM FOR ALL OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE—WRITE ON ONE SIDE OF PAPER ONLY

Date July 18, 1950

To Bob Opdahl From Jerry

Subject:

The trip to the high voltage GE lab is definitely arranged for Tuesday the 25th. It is a special demonstration which begins at 10 A.M. cur time. You must be at the north gate of the Woodlawn Avenue plant at 9:45 to obtain visitors' passes.

PUT IT IN WRITING WRITTEN MESSAGES SAVE TIME AND AVOID ERRORS

Please excuse my not writing before we could not invite your group in for a demonstration. This will confirm information given on the telephone this morning.

We will keep you on our list, and whenever the opportunity comes up, we will let you know.

I am sending several copies of the Works News showing many photographs of the New High Voltage Engineering Laboratory which may be of interest to your group.

Very truly yours,
(Miss) Ina Rennie
(Miss) Ina Rennie, Secretary to

J. H. Hagenguth, Engineer
High Voltage Engineering Laboratory

JHH/IR

Enclosures (5)

GENERAL  ELECTRIC
COMPANY

Trips

APPARATUS DEPARTMENT
TRANSFORMER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS DIVISION

100 WOODLAWN AVENUE, PITTSFIELD, MASS. TELEPHONE 8211

July 10, 1951

Subject: Telephone Conversation
of this Morning (7/10)

Mr. J. Count
Shaker Village Work Camp
P.O. Box
Pittsfield, Mass.

Dear Mr. Count:

I contacted our security people and find that security rules for the time being do not permit having visitors enter the Pittsfield Plant unless they have specific business to conduct, and therefore we could not invite your group in for a demonstration. This will confirm information given on the telephone this morning.

We will keep you on our list, and whenever the opportunity comes up, we will let you know.

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JHH/IR

Enclosures (5)



The Lippitt Homestead with its lilac tree, log barn and sheds.

The Lippitt Homestead

JANET R. MACFARLANE

Curator, Farmers' Museum

*Johanna
Should we
take in
Cooperstown
again
for
Fall love
or?
JC.*

Trips

yes

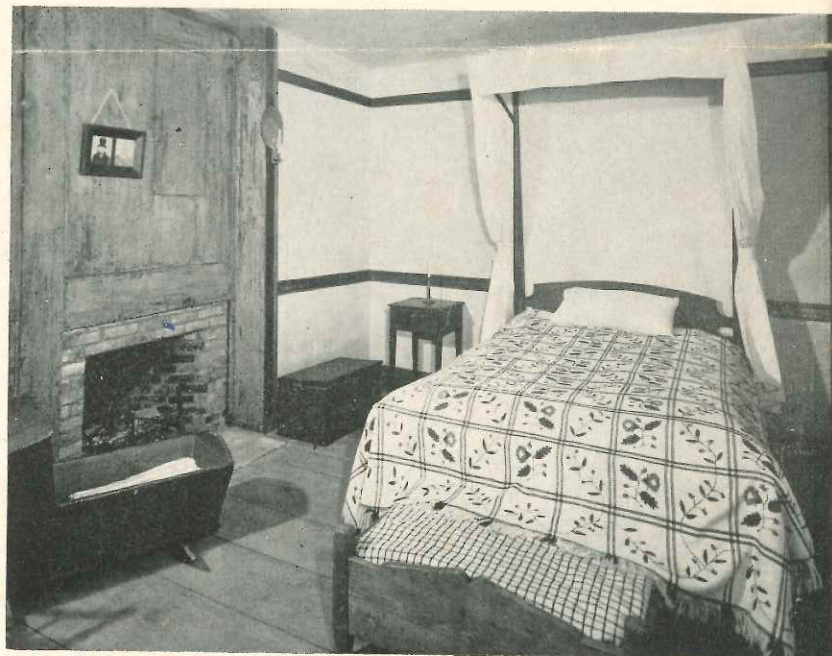
THE Hall of Crafts and the adjoining units of a small village and farm that comprise the Farmers' Museum tell the story of average upstate New York families and the way they lived between 1790 and 1850. The latest unit in the demonstration is a charming little seven-room farm house, together with its barn and outbuildings. A young lady lives in the house during the day as if it were her home. From the beehive bake oven, heated with dry hard wood, come baked beans, rye bread and cookies, molasses cake and pie. Meat, roasting on the spit, is turned periodically while the cottage and pressed cheeses are prepared.

In the chestnut bottle on the shelf is some brandy with orange and lemon peel ready for use as flavoring, and in the tea caddy is tea to be steeped in the old black pot, for dinner. The recipes are taken from manuscript cookbooks written before 1820, plus a few that have passed by word of mouth. The summer scarcity of meat, the winter scarcity of fresh vegetables and fruits, and other adjustments to the 1820 economy, are evident in the cooking.

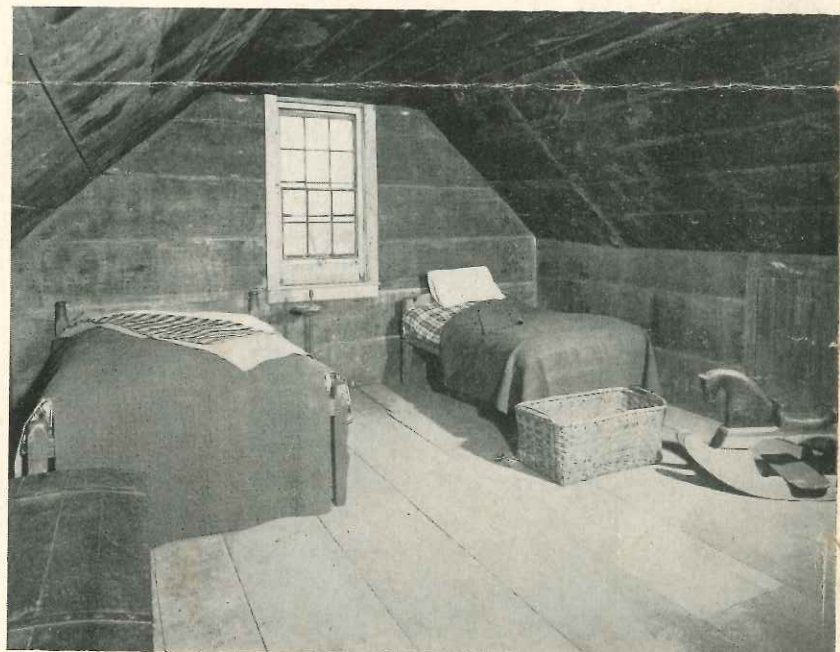
Each morning the cream for butter is skimmed from yesterday's milk brought in from the barn. Kitchen fats are rendered fit for burning in betty lamps, prepared for candles or made into soft soap for the constant scrubbing. When daylight begins to go and the evening's milk is brought in, the lamps and the candles are lighted and the hearth fire, where the scalding water for milk pans has been heated, is allowed to go to coals to be banked for the night.

The kitten, which has been whisking in and out of the house through the cat-hole all day long, is put out for the night to sleep in the barn with the cow and the calf. Under the sheds the oxen rest, and the sow and her brood grunt softly in the corner. At a distance the sounds of peacock calls and guinea hen strife mingle with the honking of geese gathering their young for the night.

In the nearby barn is a haymow in which the youngsters jump, and here the farmer keeps his tools for working in the fields. His iron-tipped wooden plow, his drag,



The family bedroom



The garret bedroom

Corner of the parlor showing two Windsor chairs, map of New York State dated 1812, black walnut desk and pembroke table such as was used in mid New York State.



his hand-made all-wooden grain fork, his scythe and hand-forged sickle will soon be put to use on the fields that are being prepared for crops. The barn itself, contemporary with the house, is of barked logs sheathed with hand-sawed hemlock.

The Lippitt Homestead carries the name of the original owner, Joseph Lippitt, who came to Otsego County from Rhode Island in the 1790's. A year ago the Homestead was moved from its original site nine miles away and re-erected on the Farmers' Mu-

seum grounds. Very little furniture came with the house and so the problem of furnishing the Homestead appropriately, both as to the time of its occupancy and to the economic level of its original owners, was a difficult one but an exciting one.

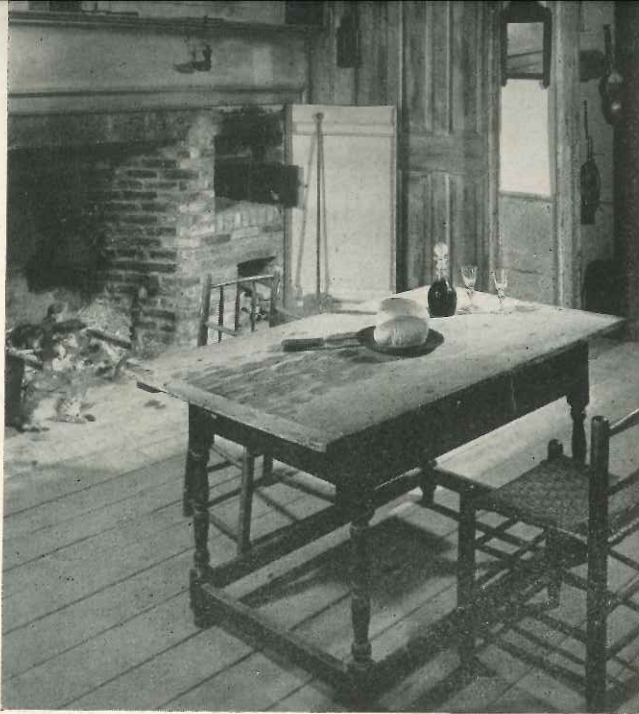
Nothing is in the house that is not of use. Some things are earlier than the house itself and were chosen as heirloom types that would have come by dowery or by will. For instance, the crane top bed comes from an earlier time than the 1790's when the



Virginia Parslow, crafts expert, using the kitchen utensils.



Miss Parslow churning butter in a wooden churn



A corner of the kitchen



Taking bread from the bake oven

house was built. Such a bed could easily have been part of young Rose Lippitt's dowery when she married Joseph. There is a carved chest in the house from Hadley, Massachusetts, which could have been a dower chest and would have been a logical chest in which to ship objects to a new home.

In this house is an accumulation of country furniture selected for its usefulness, its simple beauty, its suitability for a bright little house, a heartwarming country home. Because the day-book of Justus Dunn, a mid-New York State cabinetmaker, listed in 1821 that he made cherry pembroke tables, there is one in the parlor. Because in 1812 the father of Joseph Lippitt willed a great chair and a walnut desk, pieces of this description—a wing chair and a walnut slant-top desk—are included in the furnishings.

Because some American glass houses were making preserve jars and other household pieces, there are several such jars in dark bottle glass and a clear Amelung type decanter for the brandy. The few items of household china are such as were being imported to this country from England around 1800, while the earthenware is from potteries along the Hudson

River at Athens, Corlaer's Hook and Albany. The pewter rack came from the Hudson Valley and the milk rack from about twenty miles over the hills from where it is now in use.

The plan of the house is very simple, and is found over and over again in mid-New York State. This modified saltbox type of house has long been known in the New England from which the Lippitts came. On the ground floor are parlor, parlor-bedroom, kitchen, buttry, kitchen-bedroom and, on the side toward the barn, a woodhouse. Up the narrow enclosed stairway, which rises between the tiny front hall and the kitchen fireplace, are two small rooms, one equipped with low-post painted beds and the other with a loom and tools of the weaving loft.

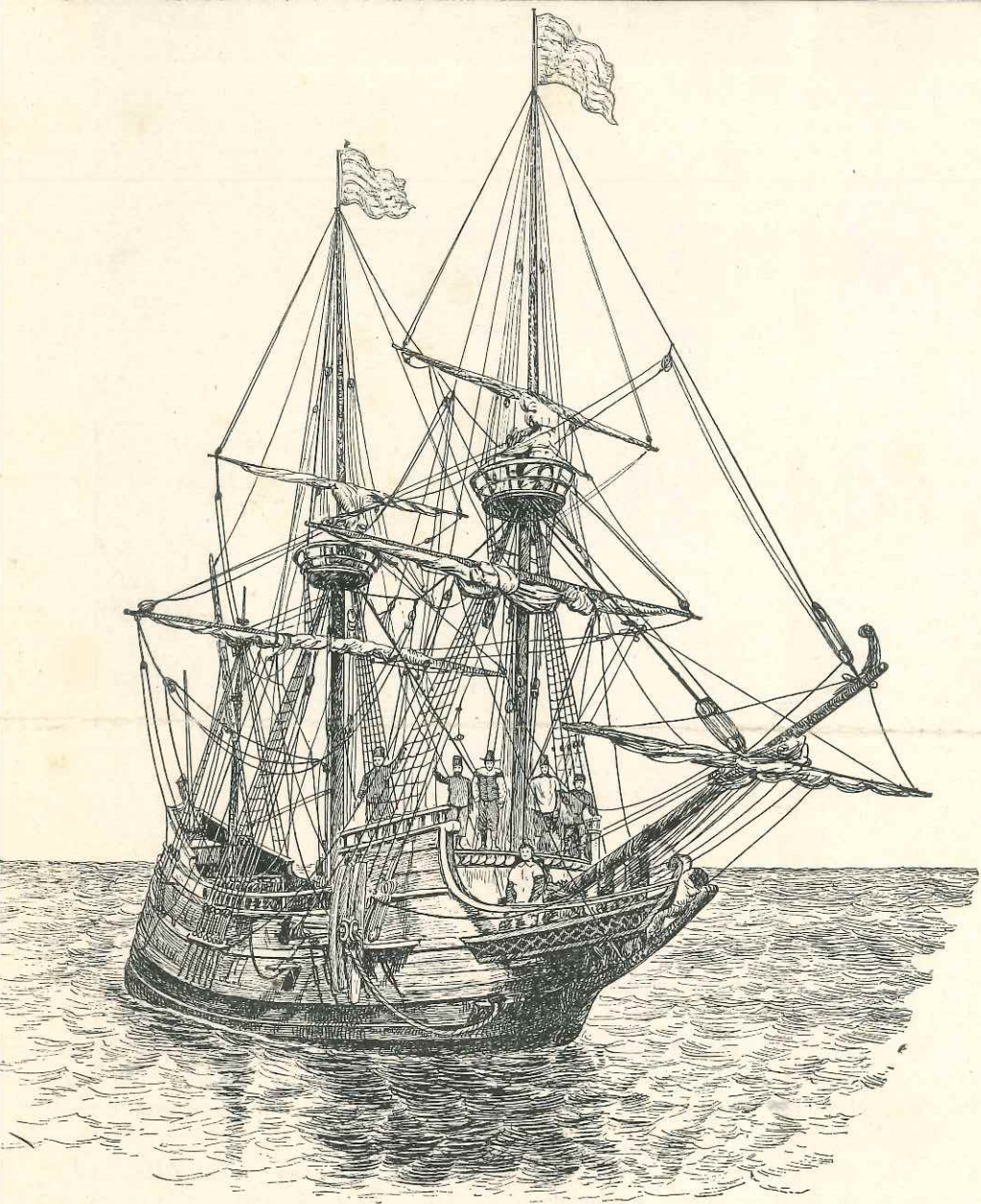
Each room is furnished with its original use in mind. Constantly in the minds of those who were recreating this interior were the questions, "Could such a family have afforded this?", "Would the Lippitts have needed this?" At the windows in the parlor are yellow curtains of homespun, reflecting the sunlight that pours through the east windows.

On the parlor mantel is a tracery of rope design, delicate and in keeping with the simplicity of the room.

Cut into the parlor door is a pair of very recognizable hearts, serving as ventilators. On the grey-painted parlor floor is a black stencilled design originally found in a house in the area. Window casings touch the ceiling, and in the parlor-bedroom one side of the casing is left off to accommodate a cupboard. The kitchen mantelpiece was gone, but the copy is taken from two in the immediate vicinity which appear to be the work of the same man.

In order to preserve the look of rooms which had been in constant use for some time the existing interior paint was lightly sealed. Thus the original red of the kitchen frequently shows through the gray second coat, but it is not an incongruous note. The furniture in the rooms is not refinished but carries what original paint remains. The outside of the house, of course, had to be painted for protection over the tally boards which were fashioned from the early ones found in one of the outbuildings of the house on its original site.

Here we have the Lippitt house, but more important, we have an average farmhouse built for a farmer of moderate means, nearby an average little village in mid-New York State.



From Half Moon to UN

THREE hundred candles there were on the birthday cake this February 2, 1953. Three hundred years exactly since the "village" of New Amsterdam became the "city" of New Amsterdam, since the establishment of the oldest city government in these United States. There were 120 houses in the community on February 2, 1653, one thousand souls. Inhabitants were mostly Dutch.

The dwellings were generally of wood, with checkerboardlike gable ends of small black and yellow bricks, each house bearing the date of its building in iron figures facing the street. Roofs were tiled or shingled, and surmounted with a weathercock. The front door was usually orna-

mented with a huge brass knocker with a device of dog's or lion's head—polishing was a daily chore for the housewife.

The tiny new "city" perched on Manhattan Island was having no easy time of it in 1653. Mother Holland was at war with England and English raids were a constant threat. English colonists had even crept across Long Island Sound from New England and settled at Hempstead, Gravesend and Southampton. The English threat was to mount until the ultimate day when Dutch Governor Stuyvesant was forced to surrender his city to the Duke of York's men. The city's name was changed. New York was born.

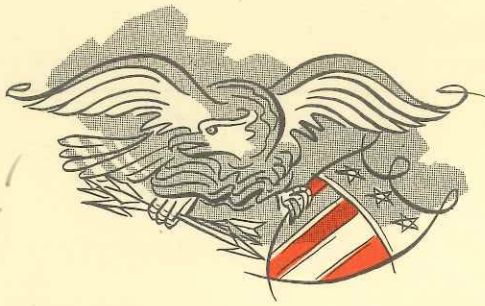
Still the stormy tale of the city's

history did not grow calm. There were troubles with the government at home and a bold man, Jacob Leisler, seized the reins of power. An uppity newspaper publisher, John Peter Zenger, dared to say what he thought in his news sheet and a famous trial vindicated him.

The Revolution came and York State was torn between Tories and Revolutionists. British and Americans captured and recaptured New York City. General Washington fought battles at Brooklyn and Harlem Heights. A patriot woman, Mrs. Murray, entertained the British General Howe and his officers at tea and kept them so long Washington's little straggling army made good their escape.

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Old

MUSEUM VILLAGE



of Smith's Clove

Monroe, N. Y.

Tel. 782-8405

YOUR INVITATION FOR A FIELD TRIP

"Put a little muscle into pumping those bellows," says the blacksmith to a young guest at the museum. The broommaker and the weaver also welcome a helper at their primitive machinery. This is a part of the museum's program for visitor participation.

In the beautiful, historic Hudson Highlands, not too far from your area, is the museum village of Smith's Clove. In this region George Washington's Army camped, battles were fought, and men lived and died using primitive tools, the tools that built America.

Here at the museum, rich with the crafts performed and the tools used many years ago, the visitor receives a three-dimensional look at history. The museum is constantly adding new moving crafts, exhibits, and buildings. Thus opportunities to participate and learn are being correspondingly increased.

Plan to come to the museum early in the season. Upon receipt of your reservation, you will be sent information about the museum and a guide booklet. Your visit to Smith's Clove will be an enjoyable and enriching experience as well as a pleasant outing.

1. INFORMATION CENTER & GIFT SHOP.
2. J. ALEXANDER — Fancy Weaver.
3. J. P. STYLES — Dress Emporium & Fashionable Millinery.
4. BYRON KELLAM — Blacksmith, General Ironworker.
5. WILLIAM GAUNT — Practical Carriage, Sleigh & Wagonmaker.
6. W. GUTHERIE — Bootmaker & Cobbler.
7. BELKNAP & McCAIN — Makers of Refined Candles & Soap.
8. TOWN OF SMITH'S CLOVE — District School No. 1.
9. SMITH'S CLOVE LIVERY STABLE — Coaches
0. J. S. GREGORY — Saddle, Harness & Trunk-maker.
1. W. HUTISE — Manufacturer & Dealer in Tinware — Milk Cans, Pans, Pails, Tea Pots, etc.
2. J. C. MERRITT — First Class General Store — Dry Goods, Boots, Fancy Goods & Gathering place for Checker players.
3. PIONEER FARMING EXHIBIT.
4. CHINA & GLASSWARE EXHIBIT.
5. GUN EXHIBIT.
6. Salt Box House (Closed to the public.)
7. TOWN OF SMITH'S CLOVE — Hose Companies & Village Hall.
8. SMITH'S CLOVE BROOM CO. — Manufacturers & Dealers in Brooms & Baskets.
9. LOG CABIN — (Late 18th Century Cabin from West Point, N. Y.)
20. C. VERNON — Drugs, Medicines, Perfumes & Soda Fountain.
21. SMITH CLOVE CIDER MILL
22. Site of Up & Down Saw Mill — (To be completed).
23. J. B. BOUTON — Stoves & Ranges.
24. MACHINERY EXHIBIT.
25. GENERAL EXHIBITS BUILDING.
26. SMITH'S CLOVE LYCEUM — (1) Home Appliance Exhibit, (2) Music Salon, (3) Orientation Center, open during Lectures & Movies.
27. SMITH'S CLOVE BARBER SHOP.
28. D. MANDEVILLE — Manufacturer & Dealer in fine Earthen & Stoneware.
29. A. SNOW — Dealer & Repairer of all kinds of Watches.
30. B. BARRY COOPERAGE — Manufacturer of Barrels and Woodenware.
31. TREADMILL SHED.
32. WAGON & FARM SHED.
33. Smith Homestead — (Closed to public) circa 1800.
34. Museum Office.
35. SMITH'S CLOVE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.
36. SMITH CLOVE COUNTRY STORE & TRADING POST.

GROUP RESERVATION TO OLD MUSEUM VILLAGE

NAME OF SCHOOL OR GROUP _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

TOWN AND STATE _____

LEADER _____ TELEPHONE NO. _____

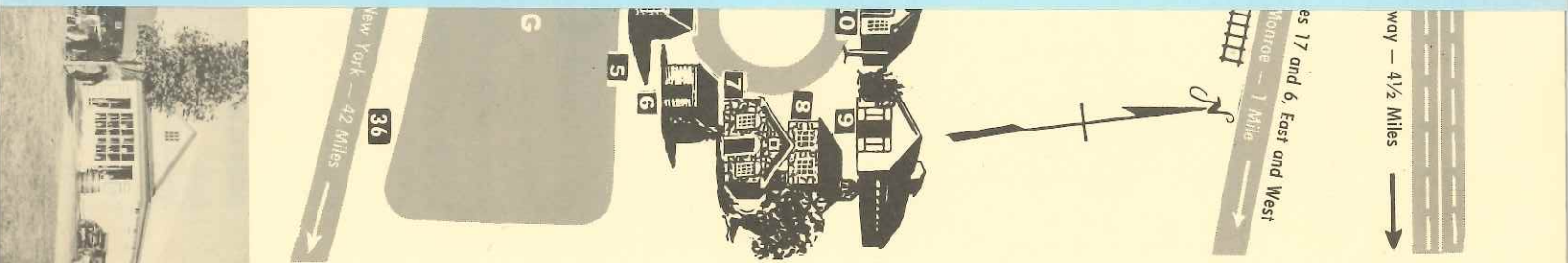
DATE DESIRED _____ NO. OF CHILDREN _____

TIME OF ARRIVAL _____ NO. OF ADULTS _____

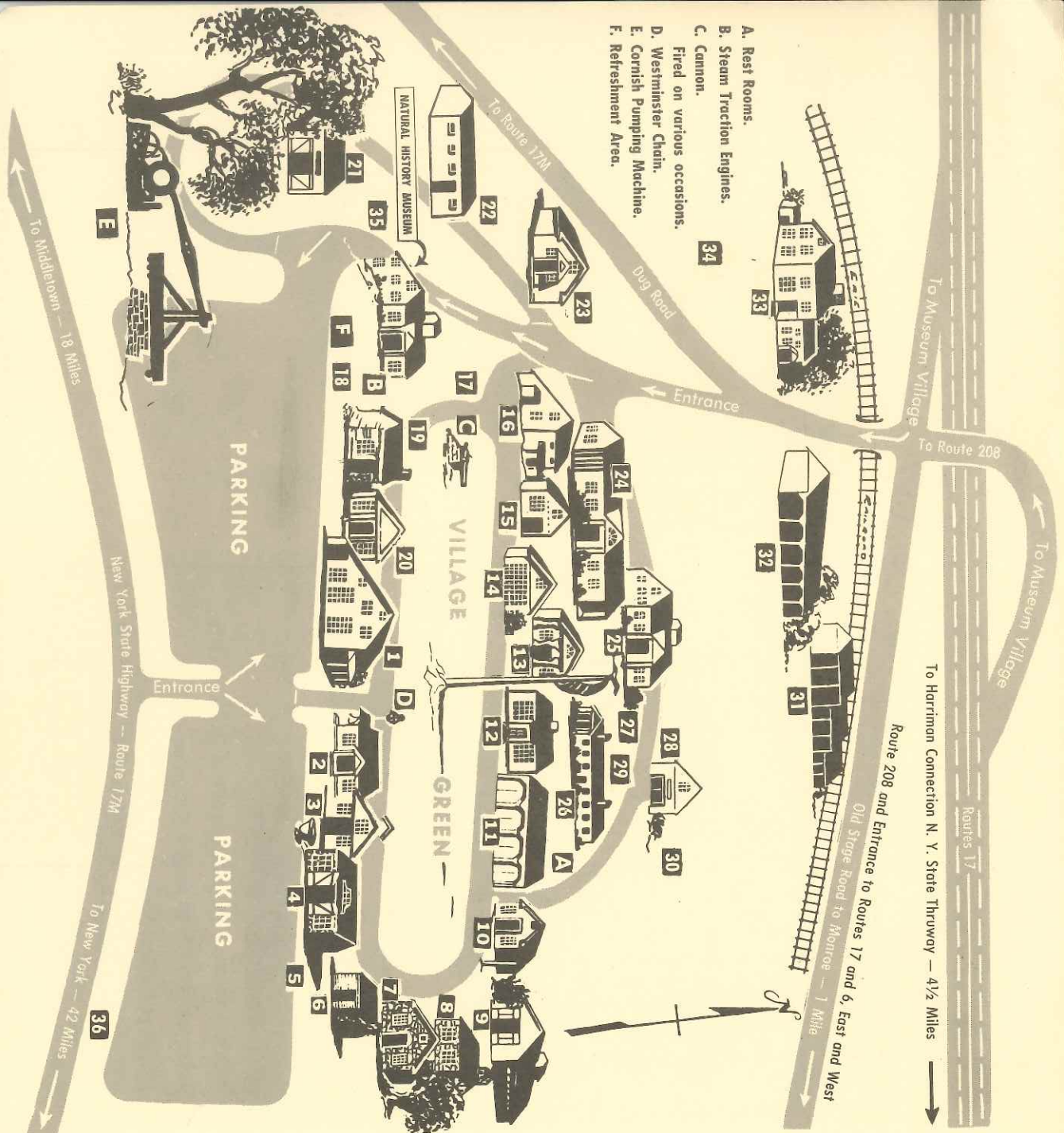
GRADES _____ SLIDE UNIT RENTAL YES NO

(If you wish to rent Kodachrome slide unit with explanatory material (ONE WEEK'S USE ONLY), enclose a remittance of \$1.00 for handling and mailing.)

Please return this application to: DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, OLD MUSEUM VILLAGE OF SMITH'S CLOVE, MONROE, N.Y. or telephone 782-8405.



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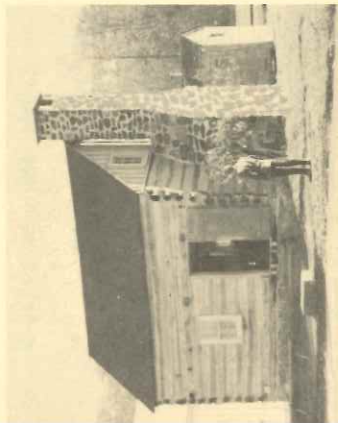


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Our Purpose . . .

EDUCATION

Unique among museums, our purpose is to dramatically show how a village was affected by our country changing from a homespun to an industrial economy — or how people worked in the last century.



I Age of Homespun

At this time all the necessities of life were produced in the home. The family members were their own craftsmen.

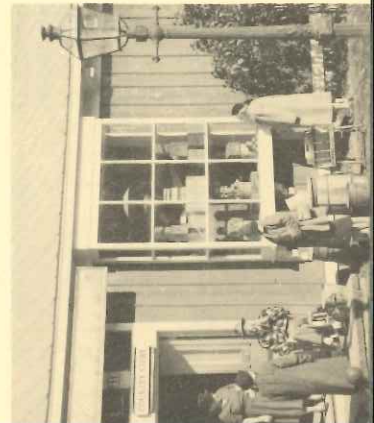
II Age of Craft Shops

It was now possible for the farmer to take his raw material to small craft shops.



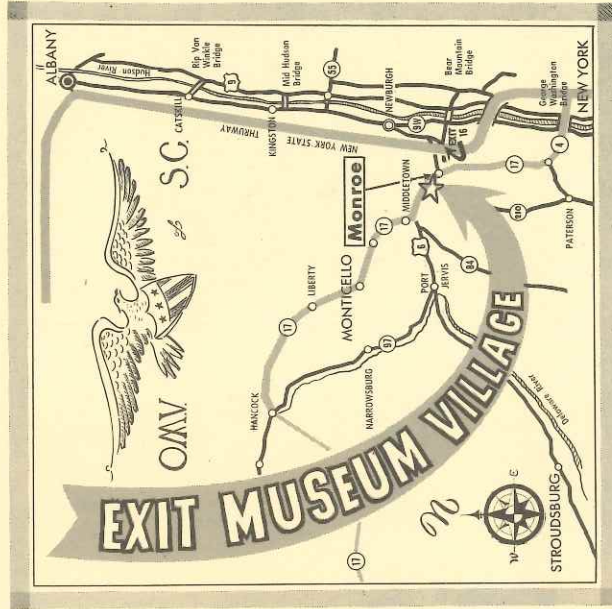
III Age of Industry

Now the residents of Smith's Clove had merely to buy their products (manufactured hundreds of miles away) at stores.



Where . . .

THE Old Museum Village of Smith's Clove is located one mile west of Monroe, N. Y. on Routes 17, 17M, 6 and 208. The Museum entrance on Route 17 (Exit 129) is approximately 4½ miles from the New York Thruway Exit 16 at Harriman, N. Y. Monroe is on the main line of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad. Direct bus service from New York City is via the Short Line.



Admission . . .

ADULTS — \$1.00 CHILDREN (6 thru 15 years) — \$.50

ADULT GROUPS OF 20 OR MORE — \$.50 per person.

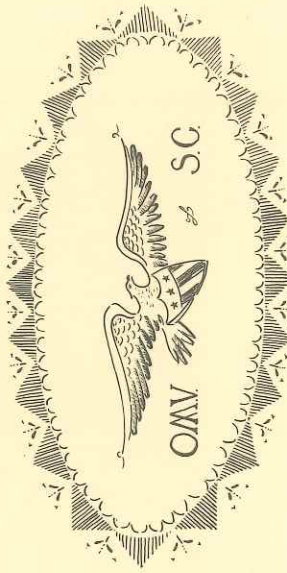
SCHOOL AND YOUTH GROUPS — 20 or more — \$.25 for children. One teacher or adult supervisor will be allowed free for each 12 children. If more adults accompany the group, the charge is \$.50 per extra adult. Groups are expected to make appointments by contacting the Old Museum Village of Smith's Clove, Monroe, New York. Telephone STory 2-8405. Free teacher pamphlets available.

MUSEUM HOURS —

Daily	10 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
Special, June 15 to September 2	10 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday	10 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.
Labor Day — Oct. 31 — Daily	10 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Open to Transients 8:00 A.M. daily

Old MUSEUM VILLAGE SMITH'S GROVE



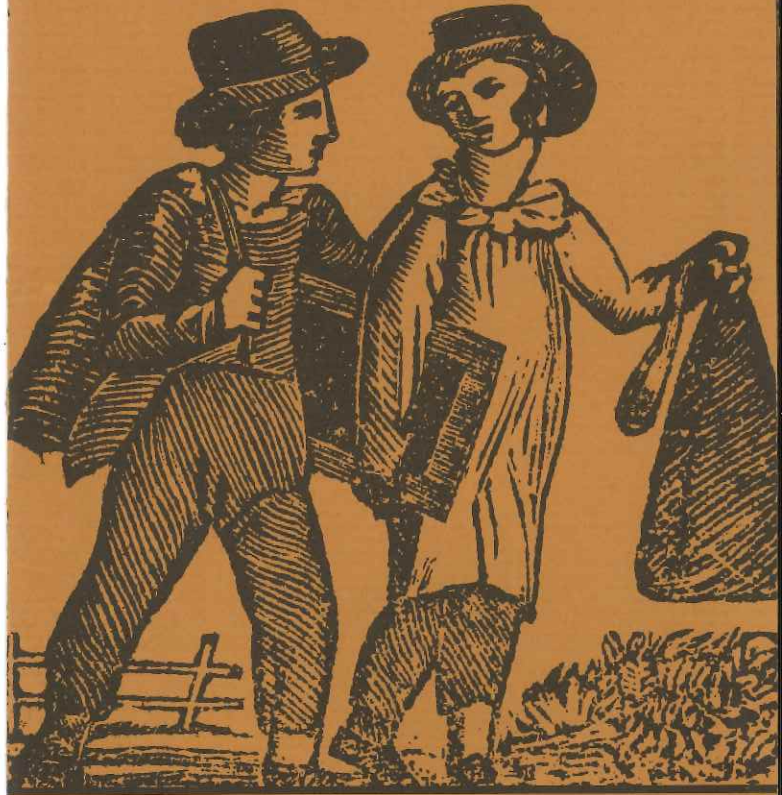
Rts. 6 & 17

Monroe, New York

Orange County

45 Mi. N. W. of New York City

Open April 15 - Oct. 31

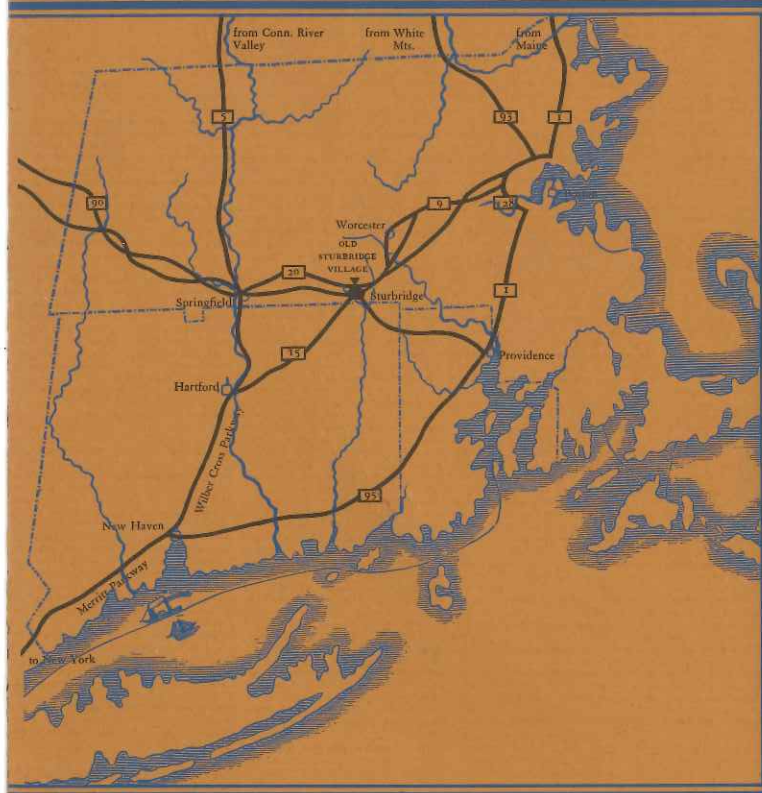


SCHOOL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

1968 • 1969-1970

Location:

Old Sturbridge Village is at the junction of routes 15 and 20 and the Massachusetts Turnpike, in Sturbridge, Mass. It is 150 miles from New York, 125 miles from Albany, 60 miles from Boston, 45 miles from Providence, 45 miles from Hartford, 35 miles from Springfield. For comfortable lodgings write to the Liberty Cap Motel at Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass. or call Sturbridge: (Area Code 617) 347-3327.

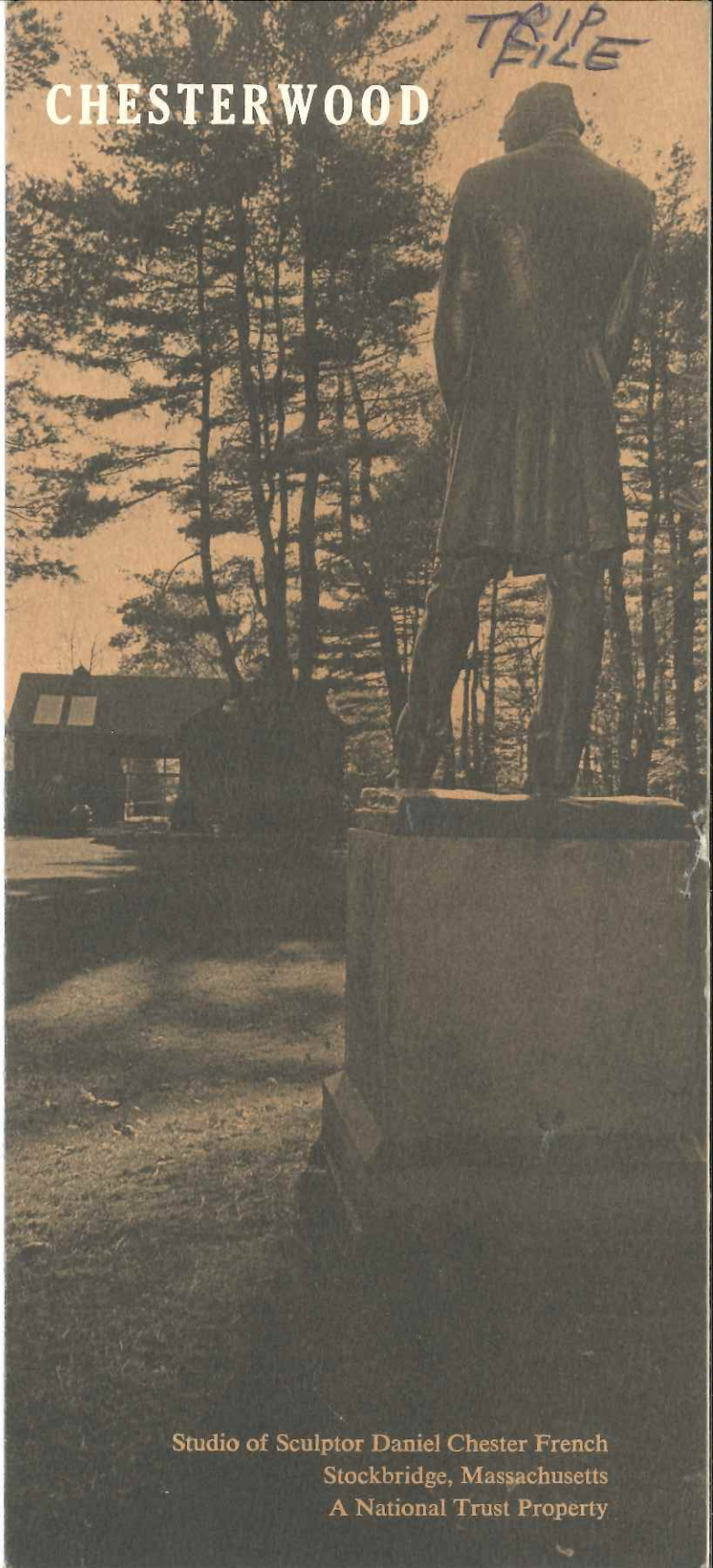


Hours:

Open year-round 9:30-4:30 (subject to weather conditions).
No special rates given on Sundays and Legal Holidays.
Telephone: (617) 347-3362

CHESTERWOOD

TRIP
FILE

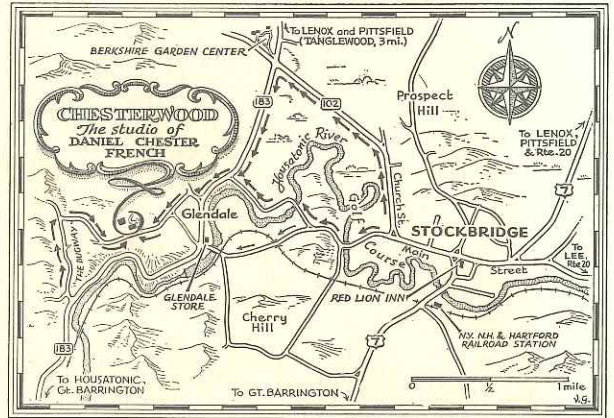


Studio of Sculptor Daniel Chester French
Stockbridge, Massachusetts
A National Trust Property

CHESTERWOOD

A NATIONAL TRUST PROPERTY
STOCKBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS

Chesterwood, the studio of sculptor Daniel Chester French, is one of ten historic properties owned and maintained by the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, 748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The Trust is the only national private organization chartered by the Congress with the responsibility to encourage public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture.



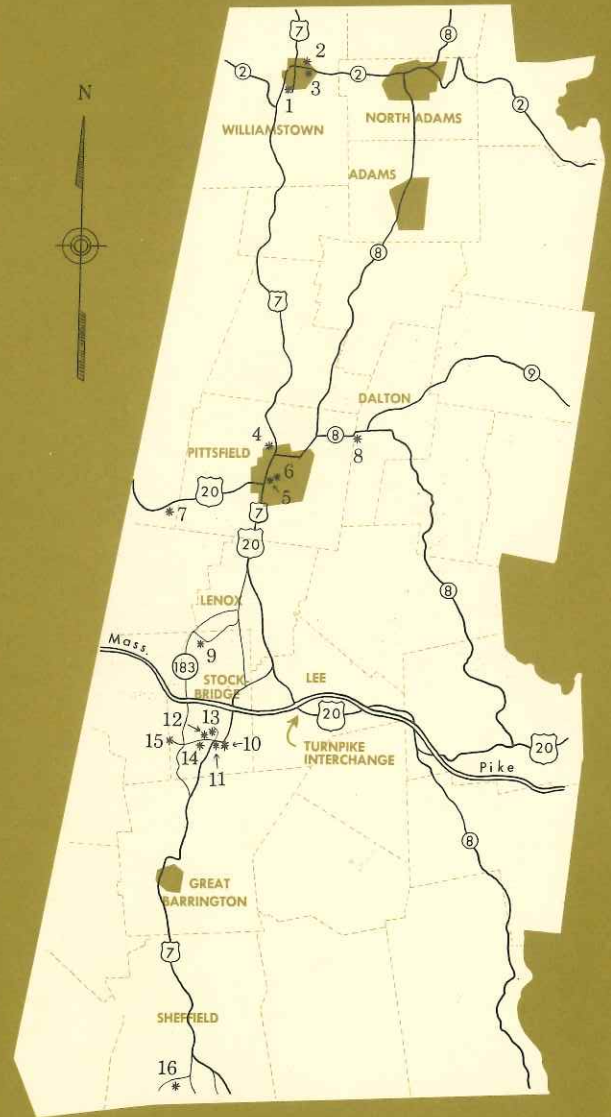
L on 22 - South TO 90 to Stock
South Left

Chesterwood is approximately two miles west of Stockbridge, Mass. To reach Stockbridge: From Boston, Massachusetts Turnpike to Interchange 2 at Lee, south on Route 102. From New York City, Taconic Parkway, east on Route 23 to Great Barrington, north on Route 7. By train to Hillsdale or Pittsfield, then taxi to Stockbridge. Pittsfield is served by air transportation, Stockbridge by bus. To reach Chesterwood from Stockbridge: Take Route 102 west approximately two miles, to junction with Route 183. Turn left on 183, travel one mile to fork in road. Turn right onto blacktop road, travel 75 yards and turn left. Continue one-half mile to Chesterwood.

Open to visitors daily and holidays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., June through Labor Day, weekends through Columbus Day, October 12. Admission: Adults \$1.00; children \$.25. Write the Administrator, Chesterwood, P.O. Box 248, Stockbridge, Mass. 01262, or telephone 413-298-3579.

Above: The Minute Man (1875) at North Bridge, Concord Mass., by Daniel Chester French. Photograph by Keith Martin, Concord, Mass.

MUSEUMS & Historic Buildings



*in Berkshire County
Massachusetts*

guide

FARMERS' MUSEUM & FENIMORE HOUSE



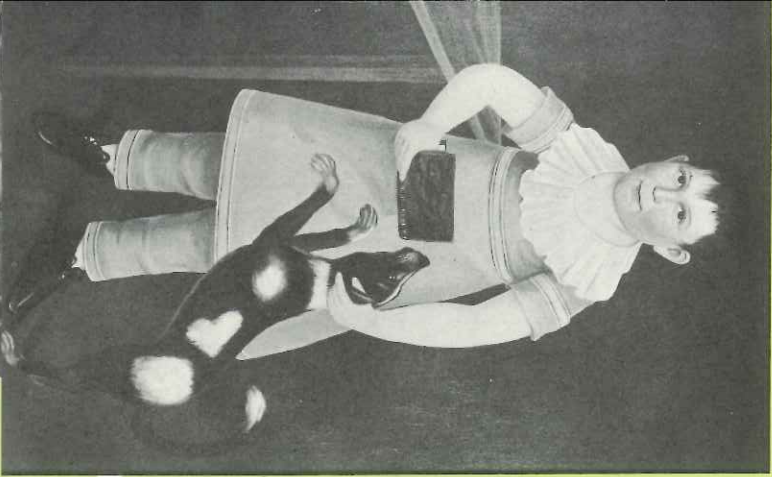
NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK

Fenimore House

Fenimore House was built in 1932 by Edward Severin Clark on the site of a cottage once owned and occupied by James Fenimore Cooper. The statewide program of the New York State Historical Association is administered from this building, which also houses our research library. But the building is best known for its distinguished collection of American art, from genre paintings to weather vanes.

In many ways the story told at The Farmers' Museum is supplemented and enriched here by paintings of rural life seen through the work of such painters as William Sidney Mount, Asher B. Durand, Thomas Cole, Tompkins H. Matteson and through portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Benjamin West, Ezra Ames and Ralph Earl. These were highly trained artists, but much of the fame of Fenimore House rests today on its remarkable collection of American Folk Art.



AMERICAN FOLK ART

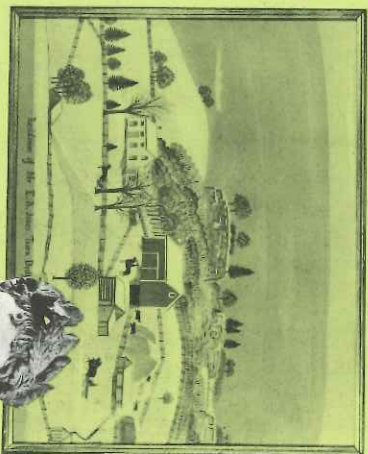
All of the second floor and the lower level of Fenimore House display the work of such folk painters as John Brewster, Jr., William Matthew Prior, Edward Hicks, Joseph Davis, Ruth Henshaw Bascom, Joseph Whiting Stock and Erastus Salisbury Field: men and women who were not trained in art schools but who frequently improved their native sense of design in the shops of sign painters, wood carvers, tinsmiths. The roots of this collection are deeper in the craft tradition than in the fine arts tradition, yet the paintings, wood carving, metal work, needlework, and scrimshaw are aesthetically satisfying. This is the kind of art known and enjoyed by the men and women who lived in communities like the Village Crossroads at The Farmers' Museum. However, unlike other aspects of our museums, this collection goes beyond the borders of New York State to reflect the folk art of the Northeast.



COOPER ROOM. Paintings, manuscripts and memorabilia associated with James Fenimore Cooper, author of the *Leatherstocking Tales*, who grew up in this village which William Cooper, his father, founded.



HALL OF LIFE MASKS. The eighteen bronze busts of early American presidents and other leaders of the Republic were cast from plaster life masks made by J. H. I. Browere (1792-1834).



NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

An educational organization chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1899.

A non-profit organization supported by gifts, contributions, and admissions, and receiving no financial aid from any government agency.

A membership organization designed to stimulate an awareness and appreciation of the past through an active many-sided program.

MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES

Active participation in the program of an historical association that is guided by the firm conviction that the safest road to a steadfast patriotism lies in an understanding of America's past.

Free admission to two museums: Fenimore House and The Farmers' Museum with its Village Crossroads.

A year's subscription to the distinguished quarterly magazine *New York History*, for over 50 years a primary source for historical writings concerned with the State; and free use of the Association's library in Fenimore House.

Invitations to special programs of the Association such as its annual meeting, previews of exhibitions, and the three-day Local History Workshop held each September at a college in a different part of the State.

Slightly reduced registration fee for the Association's two-week Seminars on American Culture, a dynamic use each July of the Cooperstown facilities for adult education in history and allied subjects.

For Junior Members: a statewide program which initiates and sponsors school clubs for the study of state and local history. The junior magazine, *The Yorker*, is available on request to all members.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS

Annual Membership	\$5 or more
(A husband and wife may have joint membership for one fee, but only one copy of periodicals and notices will be sent to each address.)	
Junior Membership	\$1.50
Junior Club Membership	\$1.00

Send membership contributions to, or request further information from:
NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK

Visitors to The Farmers' Museum and Fenimore House may turn in their admission stubs at the time of their visit and receive credit toward Annual Membership Contributions.

Home of
BASE BALL

COOPERSTOWN
NEW YORK

IN THE HEART OF THE
LEATHERSTOCKING LAND

HOME OF
JAMES FENIMORE COOPER

COOPERSTOWN
NEW YORK

VILLAGE OF
GREAT MUSEUMS

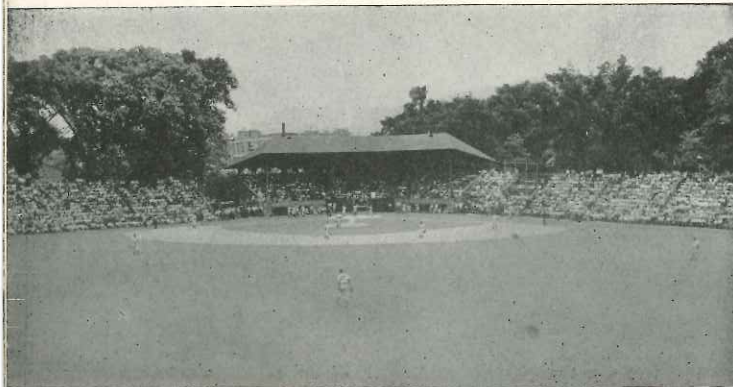


COOPERSTOWN, N. Y. "Where Nature Smiles"

*An
Ideal
Summer
and
Winter
Resort*



COOPER DESCRIBES "THE GLIMMERGLASS"—It is in Cooper's "Deerslayer" that we have the best description of Otsego Lake that has ever been penned: "a broad sheet of water, so placid and limpid that it resembled a bed of the pure mountain atmosphere, compressed into a setting of hills and woods. * * * But the most striking peculiarities of the scene were its solemn solitude and sweet repose. On all sides, wherever the eye turned, nothing met it but the mirror-like surface of the Lake, the placid view of heaven and the dense setting of the woods. So rich and fleecy were the outlines of the forest, that scarce an opening could be seen, the whole visible earth from the rounded mountaintop to the water's edge presenting an unvaried hue of unbroken verdure."

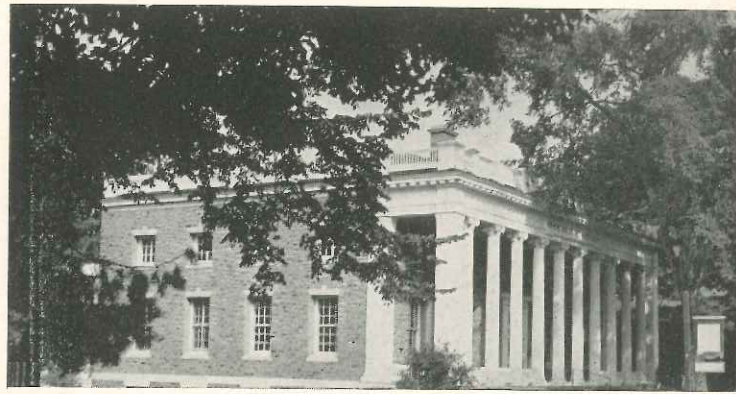


*Doubleday
Field
Home
of
Baseball*

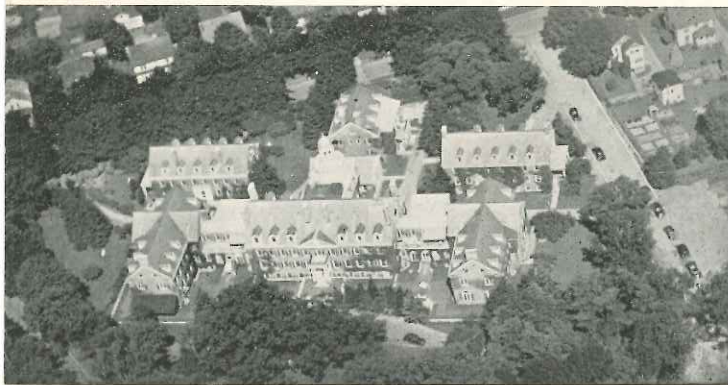
DOUBLEDAY FIELD—On this plot of ground, situated in the heart of the village, baseball, our National Pastime, is said to have been devised by Abner Doubleday in 1839. Doubleday, then a student at Apple Hill Military School here, gained fame as a Union General during the Civil War. Title to the distinction of having originated baseball went to Doubleday by official decree of a national baseball commission in 1908. Baseball has long been played on the site of the present modern park, now known as Doubleday Field. It has a seating capacity of about 8,000, and once each year is filled to overflowing by fans who come here to witness the annual Hall of Fame game between teams of the National and American Leagues of Professional Baseball Clubs. It is owned by the village of Cooperstown and also is used by local baseball teams.

*Village
Library
Building*

—
*Chamber of
Commerce
Headquarters*



VILLAGE LIBRARY BUILDING—This beautiful structure of field stone fronted by white pillars, houses the Cooperstown Public Library; the offices of the village of Cooperstown; the Cooperstown Woman's Club rooms; the Cooperstown Children's Museum; and the offices of the Cooperstown Chamber of Commerce. It is the site of several annual arts and crafts exhibitions. The stone building was erected in 1898 at the corner of Main and Fair streets to be used as a Y. M. C. A., library and museum. The Y. M. C. A. occupied a part of it until 1911 when it became known as the Village Club. At one time the building housed the museum of the New York State Historical association until that organization moved to its present home at Fenimore House.



*Mary
Imogene
Bassett
Hospital*

MARY IMOGENE BASSETT HOSPITAL—This beautiful group of field stone buildings, four in number, houses the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, a 95-bed institution, which is one of the best known and most up-to-date in this section of country. It serves a rural area of 75-miles radius from the village of Cooperstown. It recently became affiliated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in New York, a step of utmost importance to the future of medicine in this country because of the need for an increased number of medical school graduates to be induced to practice in rural areas where they are needed. The hospital was built during World War I and was first used as a convalescent hospital for America's war-time aviators. It was opened to the general public June 30, 1922 when patients were transferred from the old Thanksgiving hospital, now the Clara Welch Thanksgiving Home.

KEY TO MAP

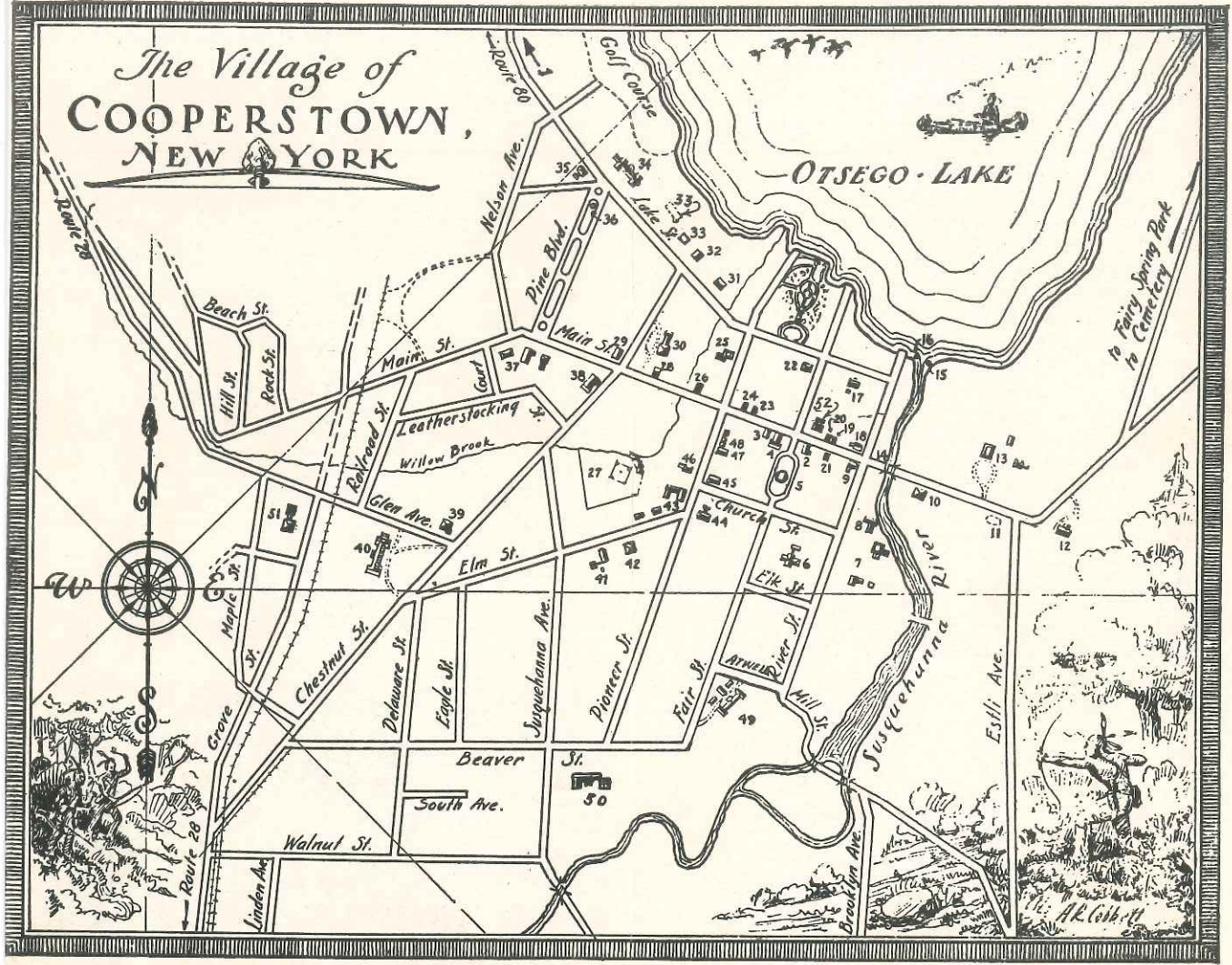
POINTS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST

1. Fenimore House, Central Quarters of The New York State Historical Association, The Farmers' Museum. (See arrow).
2. Leatherstocking Corporation Building, 1831, Housed Cooperstown's first bank.
3. National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, 1938.
4. Alfred Corning Clark Gymnasium, 1929.
5. The Cooper Grounds.
6. Christ Church, 1810.
7. Fernleigh, 1869.
8. Byberry Cottage, c. 1852.
9. Pomeroy Place, 1804.
10. Riverbrink, 1859.
11. Iroquois Tablet at Fernleigh-Over, 1899.
12. Woodside Hall, 1829.
13. Lakelands, 1804.
14. Sullivan-Clinton Expedition Markers, Main Street Bridge, 1929.
15. Clinton Dam Marker, 1901.
16. Council Rock.
17. Edgewater, 1813.
18. The Tyler House, 1790.
19. Prentiss House, 1815.
20. Averell House, 1815.
21. The White House, 1802.
22. Greystone, c. 1820.
23. Nancy William's House, 1796.
24. Samuel Nelson House, 1835.
25. Ellory Cory House, c. 1821.
26. Stone Store, 1828.
27. Doubleday Field.
28. John Hannay's House, c. 1820.
29. Jordan Cottage, 1813.
30. Cooper Inn, 1816.
31. Averell Cottage, 1793.
32. Turner House, 1807.
33. Site of home of Erastus Beadle, Dime Novel Originator.
34. Knox School, 1909.
35. John Miller House, 1802.
36. World War Monument, 1931.
37. Courthouse and County Buildings.
38. Firemen's Building and Village Hall, 1887.
39. Methodist Church, 1904.
40. Cooperstown Central School, 1906.
41. Church of Our Lady of the Lake, 1867.
42. Baptist Church, 1889.
43. Holder Cory House, before 1800.
44. Presbyterian Church, 1805.
45. Universalist Church, 1833.
46. Elihu Phinney House, c. 1820.
47. The Smithy, 1786.
48. Three Stone Buildings, 1826-1827.
49. Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, 1917.
50. Bassett Hall.
51. Clara Welch Thanksgiving Home, 1927.
52. Village Library Building, Chamber of Commerce.



Cooperstown is situated 10 miles south of Route 20 with bus connections to Utica and Oneonta. Cooperstown airport is one mile northwest of the village.

The Village of COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK





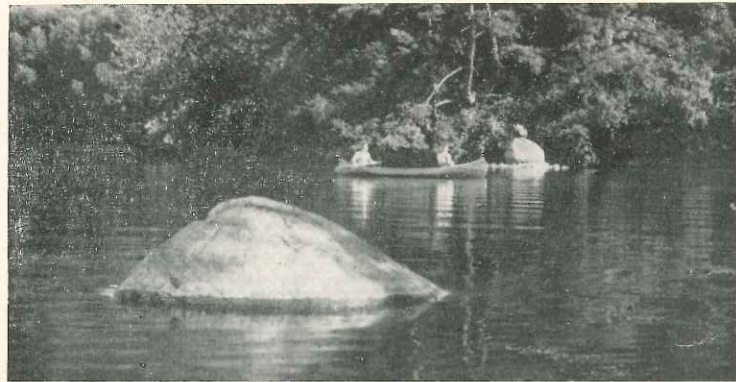
Cooperstown

Ski

Tow

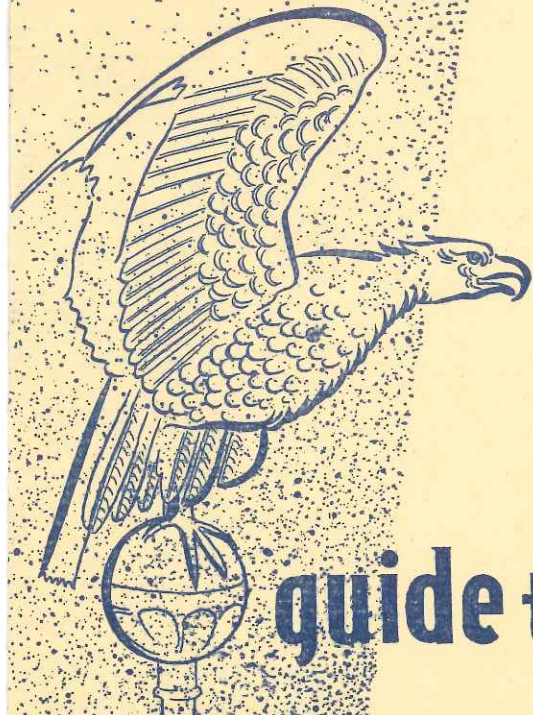
SKI TOW—This privately-owned and operated ski tow scales Mount Otsego in the Pierstown section of the town of Otsego, four miles north of Cooperstown. Each winter it attracts hundreds of skiing enthusiasts from this and surrounding areas. Favorable skiing conditions exist most of the time during a normal winter in this area. Besides skiing on the Mount Otsego slope, the sport may be enjoyed on other hills which abound in central Otsego county. Another tow is in operation during the winter on the gentler Fenimore slope on Lake street just outside the Cooperstown village limits.

*Council Rock
and
Clinton
Dam
Marker*



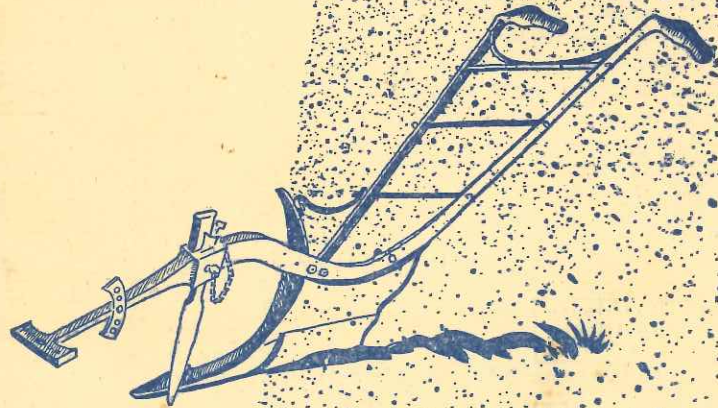
In 1779 General James Clinton marched his men from Canajoharie to Otsego Lake and came by boat from Hyde Bay to the site of the present village. Here the army camped while a great dam was built and the waters of the Lake allowed to back up to a considerable depth. The dam was then broken out and upon the swollen flood the army and its equipment drifted down the Susquehanna and joined the forces of General Sullivan at Tioga Point in the campaign to put an end to the terrible border warfare that had laid waste all the upper Susquehanna Valley. The rocks comprising the foundations of the dam were long in sight at the mouth of the river but they were blown up by Captain P. P. Cooper many years ago. A fine boulder with bronze tablet has been erected by Otsego Chapter, D. A. R., to mark the spot where the dam was built. On the opposite side of the river at the very outlet of the Lake stands "Council Rock," the place of friendly meeting of the Indian warriors and it is from the Indian word "O-te-sa-ga" "Place of Meeting" that the name of the Lake is derived. It marks the source of the Susquehanna River.

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION



guide to the
MUSEUMS

COOPERSTOWN, NEW YORK



FARMERS' MUSEUM & FENIMOREHOUSE

Fenimore House

FENIMORE HOUSE, EXECUTIVE CENTER OF THE NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, located in the former home of Edward Severin Clark, was built in 1932 on the site where James Fenimore Cooper, author of the famous Leatherstocking Tales, once lived. Gathered within this gracious building is a remarkable collection of paintings, life masks, folk art, antiques, manuscripts and books relating to the history of Upstate New York. The Association is an endowed membership organization, receiving no government support.

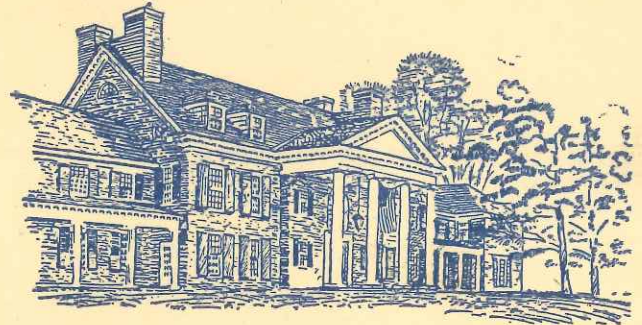
FIRST FLOOR

Reception Hall. Most of the furniture in this hall was originally used in the house during its occupancy. On the walls are hung celebrated genre paintings by such well-known early American painters as William Sidney Mount, represented by two of his best-known oils, *Eel Spearing at Setauket* and *Ringing the Pig*; by Tompkins H. Matteson's *Justice Court in the Backwoods*, and William M. Davis' *Cider Making on Long Island*. Among the famous landscape artists represented are Asher B. Durand with his view of the Hudson and Joseph H. Hidley's minutely detailed and colorful *Poestenkill, New York*, painted in 1862.

Hamilton-Burr Room. In this pine-paneled room is Aaron Burr's file of the correspondence between Burr and Hamilton just prior to the tragic duel in which Hamilton was killed. These autograph letters are the Hamilton originals and copies of the letters to Hamilton by both Burr and by William P. Van Ness, Burr's second in the duel. Over the case on the inside wall is E. C. Coates' painting, *View of New York Harbor; the Duelling Place of Burr and Hamilton*.

Cooper Room. This room is devoted to William Cooper, first permanent settler in the Cooperstown region and the man after whom the village was named, and to his more famous son, James Fenimore Cooper. Here can be seen family portraits and photographs, original letters and manuscripts, and Cooper memorabilia such as the novelist's watch, canes, spectacles, pocket books, etc. On the walls are paintings of scenes from several of Cooper's novels as well as the large *Three Mile Point*.

Hall of Life Masks. These bronzes were cast from plaster life masks made by John Henri Isaac Browere (1790-1834), a New York sculptor. Among the notable figures of America's past represented are Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Martin VanBuren, James Madison, Gilbert Stuart, DeWitt Clinton and eleven others. This room also contains a number of well-known portraits, the most celebrated being



the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Joseph Brant, Indian leader of the Loyalist forces during the Revolution, Benjamin West's portrait of the inventor Robert Fulton and those by Ralph Earl of Baron Steuben and by an unknown artist of George Clarke.

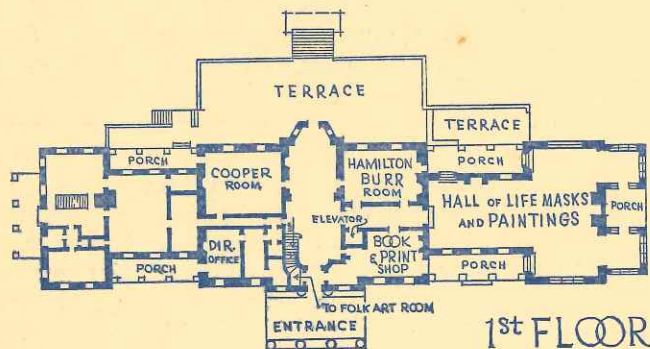
LOWER LEVEL

Galleries of American Folk Art. This collection of American Folk Art concerns itself with those objects of simple use or homely decoration which were made by the craftsmen or the amateurs of an earlier period and which recommend themselves to us for esthetic values which we find in them. For example, here are agricultural tools chosen for their graceful lines; here are carved wooden figures used as early advertising signs, ship figure-heads and sternboards; and household implements which have been gaily decorated by the workmen who made them. Finally, there are unsophisticated paintings and carvings intended as decoration for the early home. This exhibit should be viewed not as a collection of curiosities from the past but as evidence of man's eternal need to create things that seem beautiful to him, however simple his surroundings. Most of this Folk Art material came from the collections of Jean and Howard Lipman, and Elie Nadelman.

SECOND FLOOR

A New York Potter. Shown in this room is a comprehensive exhibit of products of a pottery founded in Athens, N. Y., in 1805 and continuing in business to 1900. Founded by Nathan Clark, the firm changed hands a number of times but essentially remained in the same family throughout the century. The exhibit emphasizes the variety of products coming from the potter's wheel and emphasizes further the decorative qualities of these products.

The Hudson River School. In the first quarter of the 19th century artists and writers alike turned to naturalistic and romantic subjects and the scenery along the Hudson and in upper New York State presented a particularly tempting subject to painters, so much so that the term "Hudson River School" came to be applied to much American landscape painting of the time. George H. Durrie's *"Cider Making in the Country,"* James M. Butterworth's, *"Saratoga Springs in 1842,"* Thomas Cole's *"View of the Schoharie,"* and *"Hudson River Landscape,"* of Thomas Doughty, are typical examples; Cole's scene in particular, with its storm-blown trees and melancholy figure in the foreground is the very type of the whole style of Hudson River painting.



Children's Room. Here are the children's toys and furniture of the past—even to the blocks scattered on the floor before the fireplace. These are nicely balanced with early paintings of childhood, several by the American genre painter, Eastman Johnson.

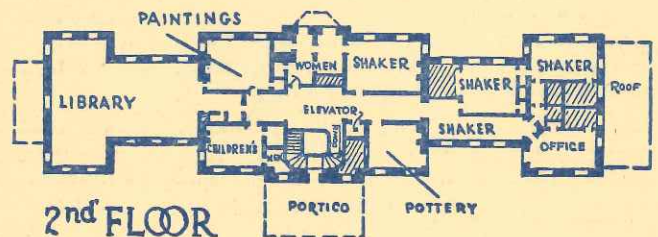
Shaker Exhibit. Three of the rooms and the hall to the right of the stairs contain an exhibit on Shaker life, emphasizing the New York State communal societies at Niskeyuna (Watervliet) and New Lebanon near Albany. Noted for their beautifully simple and extremely functional designs, a keynote of their living and creed, the Shakers produced fine goods in their hand-industry workshops, many examples of which are shown in this display. The Shakers, originated in England about 1747 among a group of Quaker tailors, and a small band arrived in New York in 1774. The New Lebanon and Niskeyuna communities were begun soon after. This exhibit is largely a loan from Edward and Faith Andrews, pioneer collectors of Shakeriana and authors of *The Gift to be Simple* and *Shaker Furniture*. The room directly across from the Clark pottery exhibit shows Shaker crafts, the larger of the two rooms further down the hall is a Shaker sister's retiring room and beyond this a Shaker Trustee's office.

The Library. The Fenimore House Library contains two sizeable book collections: that of the Historical Association, mostly related to the history of Upstate New York, and that of The Farmers' Museum, an extensive agricultural library. Here are preserved many letters, manuscripts, account books, ledgers, newspapers, diaries and other ephemeral keys to the past. The manuscript folklore collection is one of the largest in the state. The librarian is available for consultation.

HERB GARDEN

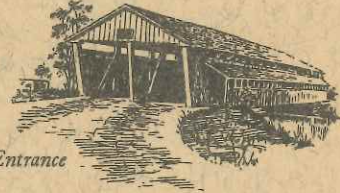
To the north of Fenimore House, in the garden by the parking lot, is an herb garden sponsored by the Lake and Valley Garden Club. Visitors will find here many of the most important herbs used by the old-time physicians and by the frontier wives who depended upon the herbals for the solution of everyday medical problems. [A special bulletin is available on request.]

The New York State Historical Association is guided by the firm conviction that the safest road to a steadfast patriotism lies in an understanding of America's past. We believe in making the study of history a dynamic and 3-dimensional experience, with meaning to the present. If you approve of our approach, we would be delighted to welcome you to fellowship in our Association. Complete details are printed elsewhere in this guide.



Call Mrs. J. Watson Webb?

Shelburne Museum

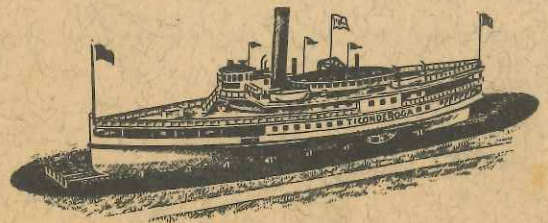


Museum Entrance

Located on U.S. Route 7
Shelburne, Vermont

*"Where Young and Old
Find Enchantment"*

25 Acres - 21 Buildings
and the
S. S. TICONDEROGA

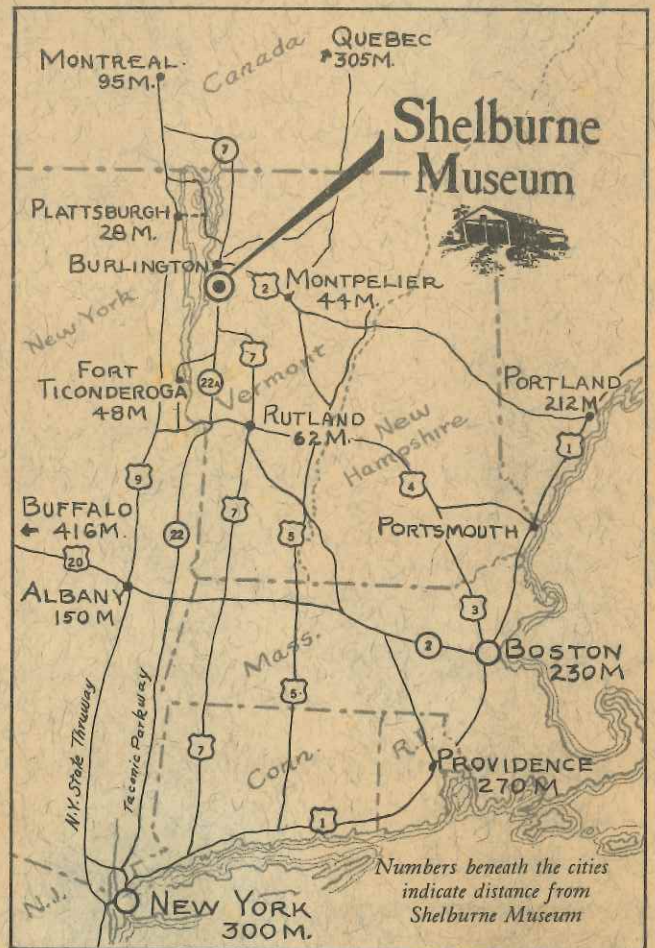


WHAT OTHERS SAY

"One of the newest and most unusual of our country museums. It is not a reconstructed village, it is, rather a collection of collections"—*Antiques Magazine*

"One of Vermont's finest attractions"—*Vermont Life*

"What makes the Shelburne Museum so much fun is the reality of the displays and the care for amusing details shown in the buildings"—*Life Magazine*



The Museum is open daily
9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

During July and August until 6 P.M.

May 15th to October 15th

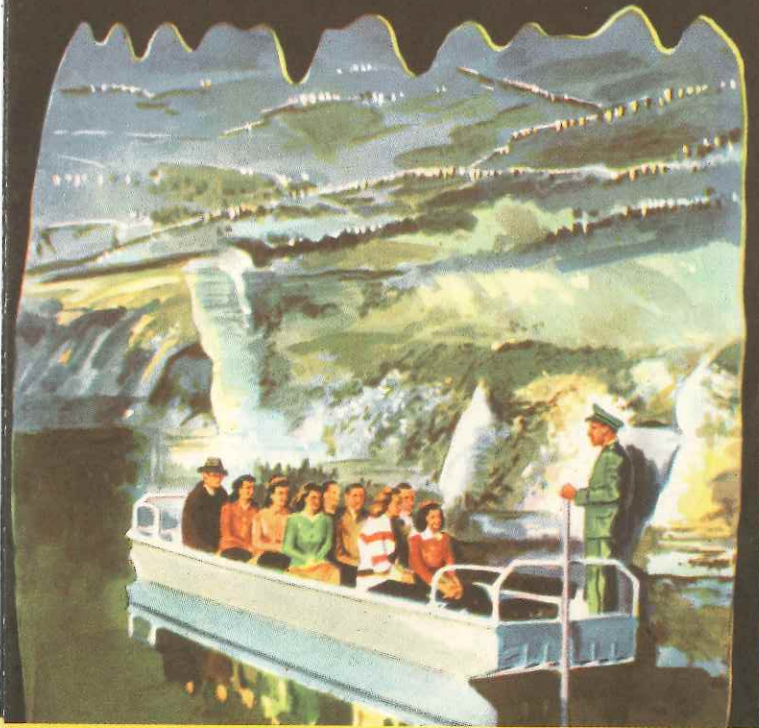
FREE PARKING IS PROVIDED ON THE MUSEUM GROUNDS

Howe Caverns

INTERSTATE ROAD GUIDE



ON NEW YORK ROUTE 7
COBLESKILL, N. Y.



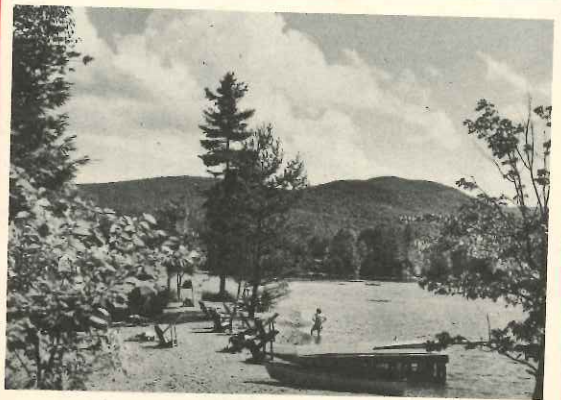
HOWE CAVERNS OPEN ALL YEAR

Come to the Adirondacks

*S*CENIC BEAUTY that cannot
be surpassed is found
everywhere in the Adirondacks.

*Plan now for that long-dreamed-of
vacation in this glorious lake re-
gion.*

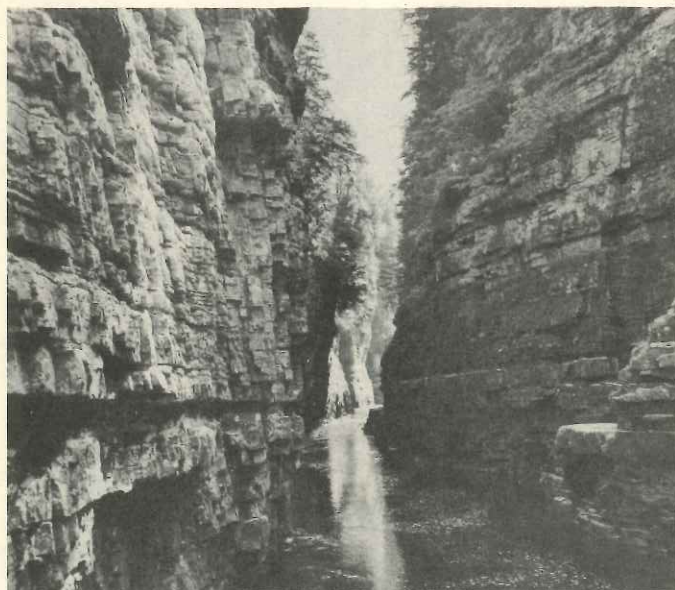
*Choose the section you think you
like best . . . then write to any
or all of the Chambers of Com-
merce in the area communities
indicated by ★. They will gladly
furnish you with all information
relative to vacation facilities.*



EXPLORE

AUSABLE CHASM

ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES LONG



AUSABLE CHASM

Directly on New York-Montreal Highway

14 miles South of Plattsburg

2 miles North of Keeseville

One of the World's Wonders

A Tourist attraction since 1873

One and one-half miles of Scenic Grandeur

Unique Boat Ride — Superb Cafeteria

Outstanding Gift Shop

Continuous trips daily from 8:30 A.M.

Season May through October

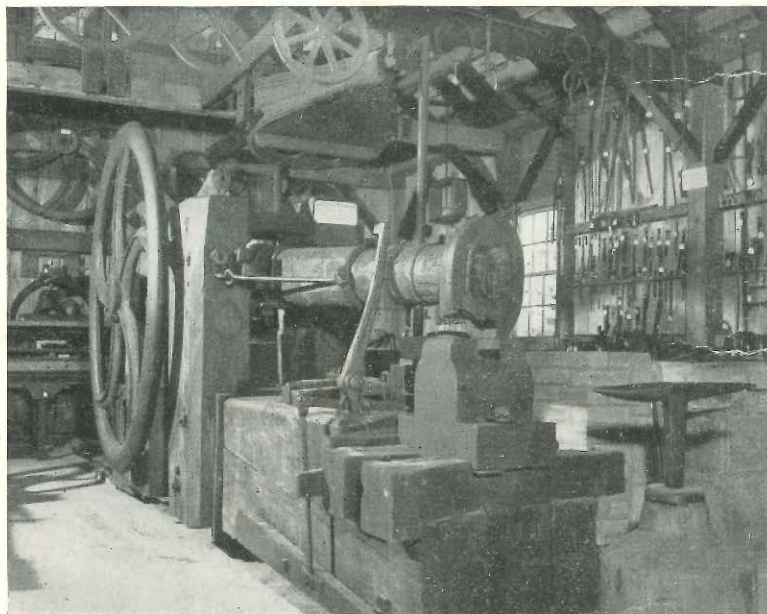
For further information write

**P. E. BABER, General Manager Ausable Chasm Co.
Ausable Chasm, New York**

Tripis

THE SHAKER MUSEUM

OLD CHATHAM, NEW YORK



Shaker Industry. The Forge Shop



Shaker Living. The Dining Room

HOURS: May 1 - October 31, 10 - 12 A. M. 1:30 - 5:00 P. M.
Sunday 2 - 5:30 P. M.

ADMISSION 50c Children under 16 and School Groups Free

Mr. ~~Meyer~~ Meader



Woodworking Shop



Medicine Shop

The Shaker Museum located at Old Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., rests in the foothills of the Berkshires about 12 miles as the crow flies from Mt. Lebanon, N. Y. (Pittsfield 20 mi., Albany 17 mi.) It was there, late in the 18th century, that the Shakers set up what was to become their largest and most significant colony.

The exhibits are housed in three buildings: the Museum proper, the Forge Shop and the Sister Emma Neale House. The Museum was conceived and its collections developed to preserve the diversified apparatus with which the Shakers carried on their multitudinous enterprises, and also to preserve the simple equipment of farm and household with which they lived. As time went on this basic concept was broadened to cover all phases of Shaker life.

The collections cover the produce of Shaker genius, as well as the means of production, notably

in furniture where beauty achieved through functional simplicity of design expresses a deep tenet of their religious belief. Carpentry, woodworking, forging, foundry work, tinsmithing are covered, as well as spinning, weaving, cloak making, broom manufacture, seed production, pharmaceuticals and crude drugs. There are displays of costumes and materials woven from cotton, silk, wool, straw, palmleaf and poplar wood. Shaker inventive genius is well covered; in some instances by the original patent and working model.

The Museum is indebted to its Shaker friends for their understanding and help and particularly for the many significant gifts it has received from the various Societies.

It received its Charter from the Board of Regents of the State of New York in 1950.



Livingroom



Sister's Bedroom

THE AMERICAN SHAKER

A Celibate, Religious Community

FOUNDED by Ann Lee (1736-1784) of Manchester, England. Established in America 1774. Societies founded in seven states.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Purity of Life, Confession of Sin, Consecration of Strength, Time and Talent.

BELIEFS

Duality of the Deity, Father and Mother God. The Mighty Dual Spirit, Creator of Life, Light, Truth and Love. Duality of the Christ Spirit, as manifested by Jesus and Ann Lee, Immortal Life, Progress of the Soul, Faithfulness, Lawfulness, Equality of the Sexes, Equality in Labor, Equality in Property, Temperance in all things, Justice and Kindness to all.

GOVERNMENT

The head of the Shaker Order is Christ. Represented in a Dual Order of Leaders, Ministry, Elders and Trustees.

COMMUNITY

Perpetuated by admission of serious minded persons, and adoption of Children.

SHAKER MOTTO

Hands to work, and Hearts to God.

—ANN LEE

The Shaker Statement of the Tenets of their belief

