

Board of Trustees

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Board Meetings are held the
1st Thursday of each month.
Meetings begin at 7:00 pm at the
Clarence History Museum.

A RANSOM NOTE

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From the Trustees

Summer 2019 brings a fresh appearance to the society and the museum. The fruit trees planted near the log cabin had beautiful blooms this spring. Dan Gamin is carefully watching the progress of the fruit growth. The 2 varieties are always ribbon winners at the Erie County Fair!

The trustees accepted the resignation of fellow Trustee Kate Jenkins at our May meeting. Kate and her husband, Pete, have moved to Vermont for Kate's new job. We wish them both much success.

Pat Geiger has a beautiful antique post card collection and she shares the images with the newsletter group. Now Pat is going to lend the museum, her collection, so that we may have an exhibit. The exhibit is in progress and will be completed by the end of June 2019. You may find this new exhibit in the Visitor's Center!

We are currently working on a new and fresh exhibit in the foyer display case! It will be the Louella E. Eshelman Exhibit and we are showcasing her beautiful collection of goblets and salt dips. There is also a painting, done by Louella Eshelman in 1892, in the exhibit! Please take a moment and enjoy as you walk in the door.

The Greatbatch display cases in the Industrial wing are getting lighting upgrades. Some of Wilson Greatbatch's artifacts are being moved back upstairs in his workshop exhibit and his toolbox is going to be put into the downstairs exhibit as soon as the lighting project is completed!

The restoration project included new windows with screens on the main floor as well as in the east wing. With our weather slowly changing, the volunteer staff looks forward to opening windows during open hours. As visitors stroll through the main exhibit area, they will enjoy soft breezes and the sound of birds in the trees.

Please take time and come see us!

Architecture: Local Examples of various styles

Gothic Revival – Andrew Eshelman House, 9455 Clarence Center Rd. Clarence features symmetrical arrangements with projecting pavilion with “pointed” center gable accent.

Victorian Stick-style – Andrew G. Eshelman Home, 6020 Goodrich Road, Clarence Center, includes decorative detailing and a converted carriage house in the back of the property.

Italianate Style – John Eshelman House, (circa 1860's) 6015 Goodrich Road, Clarence Center erected by John himself of bricks made in the nearby kiln of Jacob Eshelman. The building is el-shaped two-story house with segmental arched windows fitted with arched louvered shuttered windows. There are unusual circular windows in the peak of each gable and low arched windows in the corner over the veranda.

Federal style – Tavern, circa 1812, (circa 1860's) 10768 Main St & Salt Road. The building was built of native limestone by William Spoor of Pennsylvania and has parapet-gables. It has paired windows on the façade and blind quarter-ellipses on the gables as part of the elegant styling. After the restoration attempt in 1977 much of the original woodwork and seven rare fireplace mantels were destroyed. The porch was not an original feature.

Log Cabins – as we know it was brought to America by Swedish and Finnish colonists in 1638 with the founding of Ft. Christina at the site of what is now Wilmington, Delaware. We, in more modern times, tend to think of them as typically American. Seven of our presidents were born or at one time lived in such a structure. We have an example in our Town Park next to the Historical Society Museum known as the Goodrich-Landow cabin. Another one was at 373 S. Harris Hill Road known as the Gipple Cabin after the longtime family owners. The former Gerber home, 10882 Main St., has preserved the original cabin and fireplace in their living room. The Stanley family lived in a cabin they built on Cedar Swamp Road or Miland Road in late 1800s.

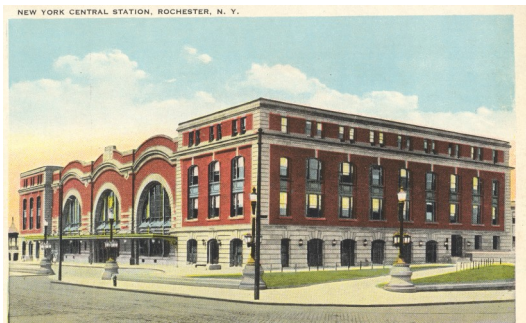
Art & Crafts Movement – Town Park Club House (formerly Auto Club) 1911

Cobblestone Art – Cobblestone structures have been called the most important form of folk art in New York State and we have one on Ransom Road just south of the Lancaster town line referred to as the Frisbee House (circa 1840) which featured a cobblestone first floor workshop and a root cellar or spring house. The stones were found along the Lake Ontario shore where waves washed and rounded the soft gray and tan stones. This house appears to be the ones in the county designed with a hip roof with a widow's walk...an unusual variation on the Greek revival theme.

Victorian – Lapp/Rothenmeyer House, 10684 Main Street

Sources: Erie County's Architectural Legacy; Images of the Hollow, Kohler, Google

"We will travel from Grand Central Terminal in New York City to Buffalo & Niagara Falls on the New York Central mainline." *John Dahl*



Program

Tuesday, September 10, 2019 – 7pm

"New York to Buffalo, On the Water Level Route"

Presented by John Dahl

John is a member of the Niagara Frontier Chapter,
National Railway Historical Society

Refreshments Served

Town Park Clubhouse 10405 Main Street
Doors Open at 6:30 pm

Free and Open to the Public
Family Friendly

Pat's Files

SUMMER JOBS

A summer job in the 1880's generally consisted of any type of chore to be worked on farms!

You may be harvesting from the garden, cleaning out the barn stalls, gathering eggs, and chopping and stacking wood for the upcoming seasons.



CAN YOU SUPPLY AN ODD JOB NOW?

Following up the idea which the AMHERST BEE suggested several weeks ago of having odd jobs done now to provide work for the unemployed, the community paper is giving space to the following questionnaire.

If any of our readers are able to aid in the present emergency, it is asked that they will fill out this coupon and mail it to A. F. Beiter, Village hall, Williamsville. Phone 684.

We can supply jobs as follows:

| CELLAR | HOUSE | OUTSIDE |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Cleaning | Beating rugs | Cleaning out garbage |
| Painting | Putting up storm doors and windows | box and gutters |
| Whitewashing | Repainting stove pipes | General gardening |
| Cutting firewood | Helping to clean attic | Painting and putting away porch furniture |
| Taking out furnace ashes | Taking down screens | Washing white trim on house |
| Cleaning out furnace | Scrubbing floors | Re-cinderer driveway |
| | Painting screens to prevent rust | Cleaning garage and car |
| | Sewing | |

WORK STANDARDS:

1. Keep the worker on the job as long as possible, not to exceed standard 8-hour day.
2. Wages: Men, 40c per hour. Women, 30c per hour, plus lunch and carfare.

When can work begin? Man or woman wanted?

Your Name:

Address

Phone

Nature of job

Length of job Remarks

Applicants for work should apply to A. F. BEITER, Supervisor, Williamsville, N. Y.

—This space contributed by the AMHERST BEE in hopes of alleviating suffering from want in our community. 19305

Summer jobs in the 1930's offered a very different opportunity.

Jobs consisted of 8-hour days.

Men could earn 40 cents per hour and
Women could earn 30 cents per hour.

Lunch and carfare were included!

Elaine's Favorites

Let's Kill President McKinley!

After losing his job in the economic depression of 1893, Leon Czolgosz became an anarchist. As such, he came to view the American government, particularly President William McKinley, as oppressors, and believed they needed to be stopped. In 1901 Czolgosz decided to assassinate McKinley. So he waited for him in a receiving line at the Temple of Music in the Pan-American Exposition. This was before the days of intensive Secret Service protection, so regular citizens really could just stand in a line and wait to meet the president.

Czolgosz met the president on September 6, 1901....and shot him twice. One bullet grazed McKinley, and the other lodged in his abdomen. And that's how Czolgosz assassinated President McKinley.

- McKinley was taken via ambulance across the vast exposition to the festival's "hospital", but it was really just a medical tent. No doctors were present, only some nurses.
- An area doctor named Herman Mynter was summoned, as was Matthew Mann, a gynecologist. Neither had any experience in treating gunshot wounds. They opted to operate to retrieve the bullet from the abdomen of the still-conscious McKinley, giving him morphine for the pain, and to knock him out.
- It was early evening by this point, and the only source of operating light, the sun, was starting to set. To get more light, the doctors had a third person hold a mirror above the operating table, which reflected in a fair-to-poor amount of extra light.
- An electric light was being rigged up. The doctors were about done with the surgery when it was finally ready.
- As it was a medical tent, the facility didn't have much surgical equipment on hand, if any. Mann managed to find a scalpel, so he sliced open McKinley's stomach. Since he had no retractors to hold the wound open or probing tools to probe the wound, Mann held open the wound with one hand and dug around inside the president's abdomen with the other. This incredibly precise method did manage to find the entry wound and what Mann wrongly thought was an exit wound.
- Ironically, Mann could have found the bullet a lot faster and with a lot less transmission of germs from his hand to the president's open wound. An attraction at the exposition was one of the world's first x-ray machines. Mann didn't use it because he thought the contraption would frighten President McKinley.

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- Again, lacking basic medical supplies, Mann stitched up the incision and wounds with black silk thread and slapped a bandage on top. Really.
- Oh, and he forgot to clean or drain the wounds.

To recover, McKinley was taken to a nearby home called the Milburn House. He woke up the morning of September 7, conscious and in good spirits. For all intents and purposes, it seemed as if McKinley was improbably recovering from 1) being shot in the stomach, and 2) the haphazard surgery thereafter. Vice President Theodore Roosevelt cut short a vacation in Vermont to see McKinley –just in case – as did some cabinet members. All left on September 9 when it looked like McKinley would fully recover.

But he wasn't recovering – he was slowly dying. Czolgosz's bullet traveled through McKinley's stomach, as well as his pancreas and a kidney. That left a trail of gangrene, which grew and spread as the days passed. McKinley was obese, which slowed – but didn't stop –the spread of the deadly infection.

On the morning of September 11, McKinley drank some broth, and the next day was able to keep down toast, coffee, and some more broth. But excruciating stomach pain quickly developed. At this point, was gangrene finally determined as a diagnosis? No. McKinley's medical team identified the stomach pain for the man who had just been shot in the stomach as "indigestion."

On September 13, as gangrene toxified in his blood, McKinley collapsed. He died early on the morning of September 24, 1901.

Reprinted from: Uncle John's Bathroom Reader Germophobia

April 2014

Notes:

- The Pan-American Exposition was a World's Fair in Buffalo, New York
- The Exposition ran from May 1, 1901 through November 2, 1901
- President William McKinley was the third American president assassinated.
- Leon Czolgosz was the third person to die in New York's electric chair .
- There was a Clarence connection with the Grand Jury.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please complete and return the application to:
The Historical Society of the Town of Clarence, Inc.
10465 Main Street
PO Box 86
Clarence, NY 14031
www.clarencehistory.org
museum@clarencehistory.org

Membership Options

- \$15.00 Individual \$25.00 Couple \$30.00 Family
 \$150.00 Individual Life Member \$50.00 Business

Note: Under Internal Revenue guidelines, the estimated value of benefits received in exchange for your membership payment is not substantial. Therefore, the full amount of your payment is a deductible contribution.

Please make Check Payable: Historical Society of the Town of Clarence

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

BEST CONTACT PHONE NUMBER _____ EMAIL _____

Would you like to receive notifications by email? Yes _____ No _____

HOW CAN I HELP?

- Staff Museum When Open/Assist with Tours
 Work on Exhibits and Artifacts/Catalog
 Office Help

PLEASE LIST ANY HOBBIES AND INTERESTS THAT MAY BENEFIT TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Office Remarks: date rec'd _____ payment _____ check# _____

Membership Year: _____ Posted Date _____ by _____



**HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF THE TOWN OF CLARENCE**
Founded in 1954

10465 Main Street
P.O. Box 86
Clarence, New York 14031-0086

Phone: (716) 759-8575

www.clarencehistory.org

Facebook Page: Historical Society of the
Town of Clarence

Email: museum@clarencehistory.org

Museum Hours

Wednesday Afternoons 1:00pm—3:00pm

2nd & 4th Sunday Afternoons 1:00pm—3:00pm

"To Preserve and share the History and Heritage of the Town of Clarence, respecting our past and striving into the future."

2019 Clarence Concert Series

The 2019 Clarence Concert Series is always a town favorite. The concerts are held in the Main Street Clarence Town Park at the concert shell.

This year's schedule will include:

Sunday July 7 America the Beautiful

Sunday July 14 Across the Pond

Thursday July 18 Clarence Alumni & High School Band

Sunday July 21 Disney Magic

Wednesday July 24 Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra

Sunday July 28 Broadway Tonight

Sunday August 4 Dancing Under the Stars

For more information, please check out www.clarenceconcert.org.