



Apple Blossom Times

Since 1975

Summer 2021

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Minute History

Historians believe the Neuter tribe were likely the first people to inhabit Niagara County. Artifacts, such as arrowheads and tools for catching and smoking fish have been discovered in the county that connect to the Neuters. Based in Ontario, Canada by the 1300s, they established a few settlements along Lake Ontario's southern shore, including what are now Youngstown (a village) and Wilson (a seasonal fishing camp). As they kept no-known written records, much about their lives remains a mystery. Nearby indigenous tribes called them by various names: Attawandaron, Aondironon, the Wenrehronon, and the Ongniaahraronon. The 'Neuter' name came from the first white explorers to the area in the early 1600s: the French. The name comes from their efforts to remain neutral in tribal wars. Unfortunately by 1650 they were overwhelmed by the Seneca Nation. Most were slaughtered, and the remaining were absorbed into the Seneca. The society was considered lost by 1672, as French historical records never mention the Neuters after this time.

Summertime's in the air

From the desk of our President

Hello friends- We have made it through winter and now we head full speed into warmer days, thank goodness!

With uncertainty still in the air concerning the pandemic, we are moving our 44th Apple Blossom Festival to 2022. We won't leave you hanging, however, as we are doing a drive-thru chowder fundraiser on May 16. It is a first-come, first-serve basis, so don't miss out! Art Gladow's famous chicken chowder has always been a staple of our apple festivals, and is the first food to sell out annually. So swing by that Sunday for some chowder and to say hello to some of our hardworking trustees and volunteers!

With warmer weather upon us, I'd also like to remind everyone that the Van Horn Mansion and Country Village are available for private rentals. Visit newfanehistoricalsociety.com for updates on private

rental info., date availability and more.

If you are reading this, dear member, know that all of us at the Newfane Historical Society appreciate your support, and anxiously await for the days when we'll all come together again to celebrate local history in person. As I sign off, I will leave you with this, to put a smile on your face.

What do ghosts like to eat in the summer? I Scream.

Until next time!

Melissa Schaeffer



Join us on May 16 and support our historical society

What: Drive-Thru Chowder Fundraiser

When: Sunday, May 16, 1pm until sold out

Where: Newfane's Country Village, 2685 West Creek Rd. Newfane, NY 14108

As we enter our second consecutive spring without an Apple Blossom Festival, we are still in need of community support to keep moving forward. So we are once again hosting a food take-out fundraiser, and hope to see you stop by!

Last Autumn we had a variety of foods available, and we appreciated the great community support. However as most of those foods celebrated the apple harvest which has now ended, we decided to keep things simple for the planting season. This time we're only offering our popular chicken chowder, so you can still enjoy one of your favorite parts of our festivals.

The chowder will be made fresh that morning on-site by our amazing chowder team, which begins cooking before the sun rises.

We are selling 1 gallon of 'Art Gladow's Famous Chicken Chowder' for \$25 each, cash only. We will not be taking any reservations; it's strictly first-come, first-served. Sales will begin at 1pm, and continue until we're sold out. All visitors will remain in their cars and follow our drive-thru route.



PLEASE NOTE: we have a very limited supply of chowder (we sold out last time), so don't miss out! Also, cars can line up a little early, but we will not begin sales early- sorry but no exceptions.

Our volunteers thank you ahead of time for your patience through the drive-thru, and we also greatly appreciate your support. We genuinely hope to bring back our traditional events starting this fall. ♦

We our MEMBERS!

This section is an ongoing record of our amazing members.

Special thanks to the following
for their continued support:

Marvin Croop
Mickie Kramp
Carolyn Leibring

Ken Sr. Sears
Judith G. Sears
Kimberlee Walker

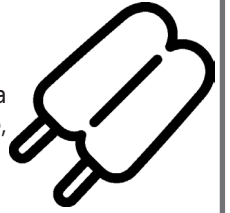
Welcome to our newest member!

Ken Sears Jr.

SUMMER FUN FACT:

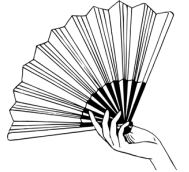
POPSICLES WERE INVENTED BY ACCIDENT!

The very first ice pop was created way back in 1905 by an 11-year-old named Frank Epperson. After a long day of play Frank went inside, but left his cup of soda with the stirring stick still in it out on the porch. The night got very cold, and when Frank went outside the next morning he found his drink frozen like an icicle. Frank called his invention the "Epsicle." It was a hit with the kids at school, and later with his own kids who called it "Pop's 'sicle." The name was catchy and the treat was delicious, so Frank patented it in 1923 to share his Popsicle® ice pops with the world. The Twin Popsicle® ice pop came along during The Great Depression, so that two children could share an ice pop for just a nickel.



History of the Electric Fan

By Sharon DeBartolo Carmack; familytreemagazine.com



It's not an invention that's often thought of, but it always comes in handy. When the summer heat rises, you'll be thankful for the ingenuity of the unheralded Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, who has yet to even be inducted into the Inventors Hall of Fame (which does, however, have a place of honor for Willis Carrier, inventor of the air conditioner—a feat clearly impossible without the electric fan). The smelly truth is that our ancestors, bereft of such technology, spent their summers being hot and sweaty.

People have been fanning themselves by hand for millennia, of course—or, like the ancient Egyptians, making slaves fan them with huge lotus leaves. The Egyptians also caught on to the trick of fanning air across wet mats or water-filled vessels for evaporative cooling. The Greeks and Romans preferred peacock feathers for fanning; Roman emperors added the cooling power of snow hauled down from the Alps.

The Japanese invented folding fans in the eighth century, possibly inspired by the way bats fold their wings. But the heyday of the handheld fan was China's Ming Dynasty (1368 to 1644), when exquisitely painted fans were all the rage. Portuguese traders brought Asian fans to Europe in the 1400s.

The Chinese were also pioneers in mechanizing the fan. About 180 AD, the famed Han dynasty inventor Ting Huan created a rotary fan employing seven wheels, each 10 feet in diameter, by which a single man could cool an entire hall. Later rotary fans were used not only for cooling, but also for winnowing grain and ventilating mine shafts.

That Roman idea of combining a fan with ice or snow resurfaced in the 19th century's early attempts...(continued on page 3)



Drive-Thru Chowder Fundraiser

**** Benefits the Newfane Historical Society ****

Sunday, May 16, 2021
1pm until sold out

at our Country Village, 2685 W. Creek Rd. Newfane, NY

Stop by and purchase Art Gladow's Famous
Chicken Chowder...*your only chance this spring!*

1 gallon \$25 each | Serves 6-8

We are not taking reservations!

First-come, first-served; **cash only.**
Visitors will remain in their cars. Sales will
begin promptly at 1pm.



NewfaneHistoricalSociety.com

Limited Supply Available

We will sell out!



Inventor Profile: Dr. Wheeler



Schuyler Skaats Wheeler was an American electrical engineer and manufacturer who invented the electric fan, an electric elevator design, and the electric fire engine. He is associated with the early development of the electric motor industry, and trained newcomers to the field for gainful employment. He helped develop and implement a code of ethics for electrical engineers, and was associated with the electrical field in one way or another for over thirty years.

...(continued from page 2) at air conditioning. In 1830s Apalachicola, Florida, John Gorrie (1803-1855), an American physician, blew air over a bucket of ice to cool hospital rooms for malaria and yellow-fever patients.

When President James Garfield was shot in 1881, US Navy engineers came up with a contraption combining a fan and iced cloths, which dropped the temperature of the dying president's room 20 degrees—while consuming 436 pounds of ice an hour.

Development of electric fans

But all these cooling devices relied on human- or horse-powered fans. One year after Garfield's assassination, Dr. Wheeler (1860-1923) figured out how to apply the fledgling science of electricity to make a fan turn. Drawing on the work of Thomas Edison and Nicola Tesla, Dr. Wheeler invented a desktop fan consisting of two blades—unshielded by any sort of protective cage—powered by an electric motor. The fan was marketed by the Crocker & Curtis Electric Motor Co.

Dr. Wheeler went on to prominence in the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). In 1901, he purchased the library of J. Latimer Clark, a British electrical engineer, and donated it to the American IEEE with the stipulation that the group provide a suitable building to house the Clark Collection. With a \$1.5 million boost from Andrew Carnegie, this led to the 1907 founding of the Engineering Societies Building in New York. Dr. Wheeler later became president of the IEEE.

Meanwhile, further development of the electric fan fell to Philip H. Diehl, a German immigrant who'd lost everything in the 1871 Chicago fire. Diehl pulled up stakes for the East Coast, where he went to work for the Singer Sewing Machine company.

He took a sewing-machine motor, mounted a fan blade and attached the whole thing to the ceiling, thereby inventing the ceiling fan, which he patented in 1887. Later, as head of his own company, Diehl added a light fixture to the ceiling fan. In 1904, Diehl and Co. put a split-ball joint on an electric fan, allowing it to be redirected; three years later, this idea developed into the first oscillating fan.

Fans caught on rapidly. By 1910, Westinghouse was marketing an electric fan for household use with the claim that the electricity to

operate it would cost only one-fourth of a penny per hour.

Self-contained window fans, made of plastic instead of metal, were introduced in 1934 by Vent-Axia, a British company. In 1937, the development of a new plastic laminate for coating fan blades, Micarta, made fans quieter and less likely to warp or corrode.

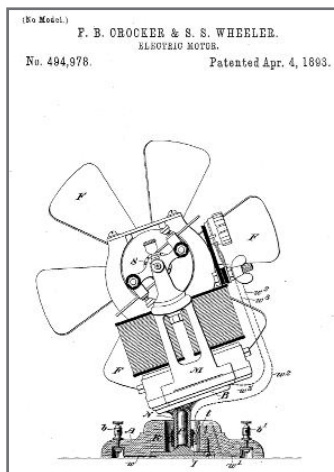
The big chill: air conditioning

Meanwhile, however, Willis Carrier (1876-1950) was perfecting the invention that would leave Wheeler's humble electric fan in the dust of history. Inspiration struck Carrier while he waited for a train on a cold, foggy night; by the time his train arrived, he'd grasped the interrelationship of temperature, humidity and dew point.

Carrier built his first air conditioner in July 1902—not to cool people, but to keep paper cool and dry at the Sackett-Wilhelms printing plant in Brooklyn. Soon Carrier's invention was cooling movie theaters, department stores and even, by 1929, the US Congress.

Along with the elevator, air conditioning made modern skyscrapers practical. You could even say that air conditioning transformed the nation, cooling the sweltering Sunbelt so hordes of Americans could be tempted to move there.

In parts of the desert Southwest, however, a simple variant on Schuyler Skaats Wheeler's electric fan continues to cool much of the population. The "swamp cooler," or evaporative cooler, developed in the 1930s, blows air through water-dampened pads—much as the ancient Egyptians did. As the water evaporates, it absorbs heat and cools the room, making unnecessary the air-conditioning gizmos South westerners have referred to as "refrigerated air." ♦



Above: a patent for an 1893 Wheeler fan; notice the huge motor with small fan blades - inefficient but a good start.

Timeline

- 1734: Frenchman John Theophilus Desagulier invents the paddle fan to ventilate mines
- 1882: Schuyler Skaats Wheeler invents the electric fan
- 1889: Philip H. Diehl patents the ceiling fan
- 1894: German professor Hermann Rietchel publishes *Guide to Calculating and Design of Ventilation and Heating Installations*
- 1896: Fans with more than two blades are produced
- 1902: Willis Carrier invents air conditioning; oscillating fan debuts
- 1911: Carrier reveals the Rational Psychrometric Formulae, still the basis for the science of air conditioning
- 1914: Charles Gates' Minneapolis home is the first air-conditioned house, at a cost of \$10,000
- 1922: Carrier replaces ammonia with less-dangerous dielene as a coolant
- 1925: Rivoli movie theater on Broadway in New York City gets air conditioning
- 1931: Freon is invented
- 1940: The Packard is the first car with optional "factory air"
- 1953: US sales of window air conditioners top 1 million

WNY Native Etymologies

Enjoy learning basic backgrounds of the names of nearby locations & terms

Research by Kristin Szczepanec. Published by the Partnership for Public Good (ppgbuffalo.org), Feb. 2018.



after the tribe, or the tribe was called Erie because of its proximity to the lake. The Iroquoian tribe called the lake “Erige” (“cat”) because of its unpredictable and sometimes dangerous nature.

Gowanda is a Seneca word meaning “*Beautiful Valley Among the Hills.*”

Appalachian means “*From where the messenger returned*” in Lenape.

Buffalo means “*Beautiful Water*” or “*Beautiful River.*” The meaning and derivation of the name continues to be a discussion point among residents and historians. No one contests that the original settlement, and later the city, was named for the creek on which it was located, but how that creek got its name is hotly disputed. One derivation theory postulates that a tribesman named “Buffalo” lived on the creek, prompting the early non-natives to call the stream “*Buffalo’s Creek.*” This Seneca was said to have been a member of the Wolf clan and called “De-gi-yah-goh” or “Buffalo” by his tribe. Although several theories involve Indian names, there are an equal number that revolve around early French explorers. These French-based theories include that the name comes from the French words “Beau Fleuve”, meaning, “*Beautiful River,*” or Boeuf a Leau” meaning “*Oxen or Cattle at the Water.*”

Canada means “*Village,*” a small town or community. The word comes from an aboriginal word: “Kanata.” Canada was the first country in the world to adopt an official policy of multiculturalism (respect, equality and diversity), recognizing that it is an asset to the growth and future of their country.

Canandaigua derives from the Seneca name of its historic village, “Konondaigua,” which was established long before any European Americans came to the area. In a modern transcription, the historic village is rendered as tganōdæ:gwēh, which means “*the chosen spot*” or “*at the chosen town.*”

Cattaraugus derives its name from the Indian word “Gah-ta-ra-ke-ras,” signifying “*Sinking Shore*” or “*Sinking Beach,*” originally applied to Lake Erie and then extended to the adjacent country.

Cayuga means “*Boat Landing.*” The name also refers to one of the five original tribes of the Iroquois Confederacy.

Chautauqua has two longstanding folk translations: “*bag tied in the middle*” and “*place where fish are taken out.*”

Cheektowaga is from the Erie-Seneca word Ji-ik-do-wah-gah, meaning “*Place of the Crabapple Tree.*” The earliest American Indian dwellers were Neuters, who lost their lands to the Seneca tribe of the League of the Iroquois.

Erie was the name of a Native people who lived along the southern shore of Lake Erie. It is unclear whether the lake was named

Keuka means “*canoe landing*” in the Iroquois language and “*lake with an elbow*” in the Seneca language. Keuka Lake is unusual because it is Y shaped, in contrast to the long and narrow shape of the other Finger Lakes. Because of its shape, it was referred to in the past as Crooked Lake.

Kinzua, site of the controversial new dam in Pennsylvania, was named by the Senecas. The correct pronunciation, according to them, is ‘Kin-zu-ah,’ not the commonly heard ‘Kin-zoo.’ The ‘Kinzu-’ part derives from a Seneca word signifying ‘*fish*’ and the ‘ah’ is a suffix meaning ‘*penetrated*’ or ‘*speared.*’ The whole expression therefore means “*fish on a spear.*”

Lackawanna means “*stream that forks*” in Lenape. It was given to a river in Pennsylvania. Western New York’s Lackawanna was named after the Lackawanna Steel Company—which was founded in Scranton, Pennsylvania before opening up in the suburb of Buffalo now known as Lackawanna.

Niagara derives from the Iroquois name for the river On-ga-ria or Onguia-ahra meaning “*The Throat*” or “*The Strait.*” “Niagara” is a simplification of the original. Other sources have the translation as “*Thunder of Waters.*”

Oswego is a Mohawk name that means “*flowing out*” or specifically, “*small water flowing into that which is large.*”

Scajaquada derives from the name of Philip Conjockety, who was also known as Ska-dyoh-gwa-deh meaning “*Beyond the Multitude.*” Scajaquada creek was originally named Conjockety Creek.

Tonawanda means “*Land by the Waters.*” It was given to the town by the Neuter and Erie Indians, the area’s original inhabitants. This is most likely from the Tuscarora [term] tahnawá•teh, which means “*merging water.*” It could also mean “*swift waters,*” which would certainly describe the Niagara River as it heads towards the falls.

Toronto means “*Meeting Place,*” which is appropriate since it has been called the world’s most multicultural city.

Tuscarora means “*Shirt Wearers.*” It is derived from Skarureh, meaning “*long shirt people,*” which refers to the long shirt worn by Tuscarora men. ◆

Is it time to renew your society membership? Not sure?

Check your address label on the back of this newsletter. If your name is followed by an * (asterisk), then your membership has expired. Please renew today to support local history, and to keep enjoying these newsletters!

Support our Historical Society

How Can You Help?



- Membership Dues
 - Renew your annual membership
 - Gift memberships to loved ones
 - Become a lifetime member to make a substantial difference
- Contribute a one-time financial donation, on our website or send to our mailing address.
- Book one of our properties for a small, private event. Details on our website.
- Sign up to volunteer your time and help us keep growing! Learn more on our website.

Visit NewfaneHistoricalSociety.com

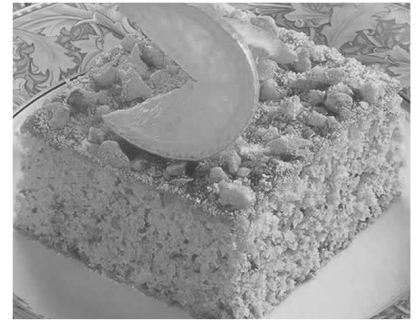
Find these words:

basket picnic meal park
eat food lunch outside



Recipe Rewind

This cake was the grand prize winner of the 1950 Pillsbury Bake-Off. Recipe courtesy of Pillsbury.



Originally called the "Grand National Recipe and Baking Contest," 1949's inaugural Bake-Off received thousands of entries from across the country. It continues to this day, and has been held nearly every year since it began. Winners have received thousands of dollars and created truly delightful recipes. You can find all the winning recipes online!

Orange Kiss Me Cake

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 orange | 1/2 cup margarine or butter, softened |
| 1 cup raisins | 2 eggs |
| 1/3 cup walnuts | Reserved 1/3 cup juice |
| 2 cups all-purpose flour | 1/3 cup sugar |
| 1 cup sugar | 1 teaspoon cinnamon |
| 1 teaspoon baking soda | 1/4 cup finely chopped walnuts |
| 1 teaspoon salt | |
| 1 cup milk | |

Heat oven to 350°F. Grease and flour 13x9-inch pan. Squeeze orange, reserving 1/3 cup juice for topping; remove seeds. In blender container, food processor bowl with metal blade, or food mill, grind together orange peel and pulp, raisins and 1/3 cup walnuts. Set aside. Lightly spoon flour into measuring cup; level off. In large bowl, combine flour and all remaining cake ingredients at low speed until moistened; beat 3 minutes at medium speed. Stir in orange-raisin mixture. Pour batter into greased and floured pan. Bake at 350°F. for 35 to 45 minutes or until toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. Drizzle reserved 1/3 cup orange juice over warm cake in pan. In small bowl, combine 1/3 cup sugar and cinnamon; mix well. Stir in 1/4 cup walnuts; sprinkle over cake. Cool 1 hour or until completely cooled. Serves 16.

Membership Application

For new members and renewals. Membership includes our quarterly printed newsletters.

Today's Date: _____

Name (Please Print) _____

Phone _____

Email _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____

**ALSO RENEW OR JOIN ONLINE AT
NEWFANEHISTORICALSOCIETY.COM**

Select: Renewal New Member

Would you be interested in learning about or becoming a volunteer?
 Yes No

Our membership year runs January 1st through December 31st.

Annual Membership Dues (Check one):

- Individual Membership \$10.00
- Family Membership \$10.00
- Life Member \$100.00 (per person)



Please make all checks payable to (or to the order of): 'Newfane Historical Society'. Tear off this form and mail with payment to: Newfane Historical Society, c/o Rosemary M. Miller 3531 Ewings Rd. Lockport, NY 14094

Calendar

For details on our events, visit our website.

May 5- Cinco De Mayo

May 9- Mother's Day

Canceled: Apple Blossom Festival

May 16- Drive-Thru Chowder Fundraiser at the Country Village (details inside)

May 17- Tax Day

May 31- Memorial Day

June 19- Juneteenth

June 20- Father's Day

June 26- Newfane School Senior Graduation

July 4- Independence Day

September 6- Labor Day

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Contact Information

Town of Newfane Historical Society
P.O. Box 115
Newfane, NY 14108

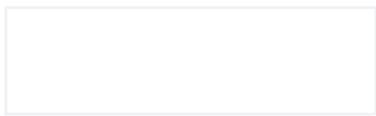
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