

Buffalo , New York Three Million Years of History

*Using congressional information on a
specific geographic place to provide insight
into social and political history of the U.S.*

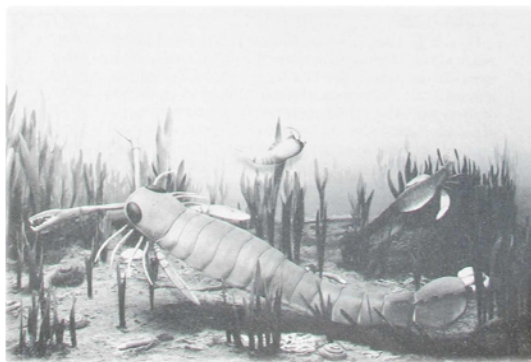
Marianne Ryan
Northwestern University



Catherine Jervey
LexisNexis



In the beginning....



Museum of Natural History exhibit: sea scorpion from the brackish
Silurian Sea that covered the Buffalo, N.Y., area 320 million years ago.

*Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian
Institution, Dec. 29, 1961, Serial Set 12486 H.doc. 259*

Treaty with the Seneca Nation 1802

At a Treaty held at the city of Albany, in the State of New York, on the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, with the Seneca nation of Indians, by their sachems, chiefs, and warriors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, and seals affixed, duly deputed, authorized, and empowered, by the said Seneca nation of Indians, for the purpose:

Present: John Tayler, Esquire, commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States, to hold the treaty, and his Excellency George Clinton, Esquire, Governor of the said State of New York.

The said Seneca nation of Indians, by their said sachems, chiefs, and warriors, agreeably to the authority, in them vested by the said nation, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, do sell, cede, release, and quit claim, to the People of the said State of New York, all that tract of land, of one mile wide, on Niagara river, extending from Buffalo creek to Stedman's farm, including Black Rock, and bounded to the westward by the shore or waters of said river. The said Seneca nation of Indians reserving to themselves, nevertheless, the right and privilege of encamping their fishing parties on the beach of said river, for the purpose of fishing, which is the common right of both parties, and to be enjoyed without hindrance or interruption from either; and while there encamped, to use the drift-wood for fuel, but not to trespass on, or injure, the proprietor or proprietors of the adjacent lands. The said Seneca nation of Indians reserving also, to themselves, the right (which they now enjoy) of passing the ferry across the said Niagara river, at or near Black Rock, or at such other place in the vicinity, where such ferry may hereafter be established and kept, free of ferrage or toll, at all seasonable times, when the boats are crossing with other passengers or freight. And the said George Clinton, Governor aforesaid, doth, for the people of the said State of New York, pay to the said Seneca nation of Indians, the sum of two hundred dollars; and doth grant to the said Indians, that the People of the said State of New York shall pay to them, or their order, at the city of Albany, the further sum of five thousand three hundred dollars; and also, to the value of five hundred dollars, in chintz, calico, and other goods, suitable for their women, on the fifteenth day of February, now next ensuing, in full of the purchase money for said tract of land.

*Oneidas and Senecas: Treaty on Cession of Land in New York,
Dec. 28, 1802, Serial Set ASP07 Ind.aff.98*

War of 1812

No. 56.

HEAD QUARTERS, CAMP NEAR BUFFALO, November 27, 1812.

The men for service in this camp, and those in the vicinity, will cook to-day two days' provision, and have it in their haversacks at retreat.

At reveille to-morrow, every soldier will put on his knapsack, shoulder his musket, and, prepared for battle, with flints and cartridges, will march to the navy yard, on his way to Canada.

The boats will be ready for the embarkation.

The tents and sick will be left under the care of guards of invalids, until a convenient time.
Friends of your country! Ye who have "the will to do, the heart to dare," the moment ye have wished for has arrived. Think on your country's honors torn; her rights trampled on; her sons enslaved; her infants perishing by the hatchet. Be strong! Be brave! And let the ruffian power of the British King cease on this continent.

ALEXANDER SMYTH,

Brigadier General, commanding.

*Manner in Which War has been Conducted against Great
Britain, Feb. 8, 1814, Serial Set ASP016 Mil.aff.130*

On the morning of the 29th of December the enemy landed at Black Rock, and, having burnt the village at that place, proceeded to Buffalo; which latter place capitulated on the express condition that public property should be surrendered, and that the citizens and their effects should be protected. After having burnt a few buildings, the land of desolation was staid till the 1st of January, when all were reduced to ashes, except a very few, (which are supposed to have escaped more from accident than design,) and that, too, without allowing to the inhabitants an opportunity to withdraw their moveable effects; thus turning them adrift in the most inclement season of the year, with little other means of subsistence than their hands and the clothes they wore.

*Losses on Niagara Frontier during War of 1812,
Mar. 27, 1818, Serial Set ASP036 Claims.430*

Canals, Harbors, Piers, and Moles

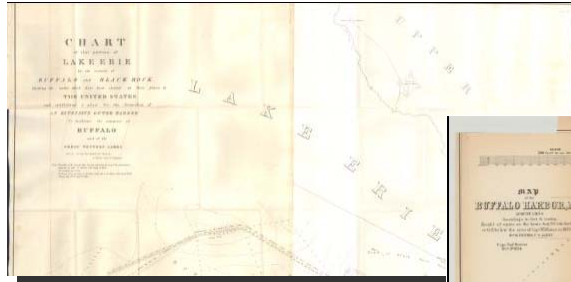
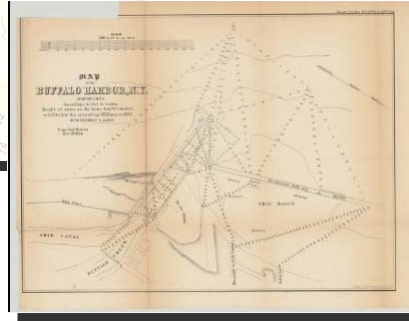


Chart of that portion of Lake Erie in the vicinity of Buffalo and Black Rock showing the works which have been erected at those places by the U.S. and exhibiting a plan for the formation of an extensive outer harbor to facilitate the commerce of Buffalo and of the Great Western Lakes, January 22, 1836, Serial Set 288 H.doc.82, map 1



Map of Buffalo Harbor, N.Y., August 1854, Serial Set 779 H.exdoc.1/18, map 19

"Buffalo... the great mart of the lake"

LAKE ERIE.

The American coast of this lake embraces 330 miles, 70 of which are within the jurisdiction of the State of New York, embracing five harbors, namely, Black Rock, Buffalo, Cattaraugus, Dunkirk, and Portland.

Black Rock is a secure harbor, and is often resorted to as a port of refuge by vessels which cannot enter Buffalo.

Buffalo is the great mart of the lake. Its commerce for 1846 is represented at about \$49,000,000. The harbor consists of the channel of Buffalo creek. The entrance, once extremely shoal, is now adequate for first class steamers, but is difficult of access in south-

Commerce of Lakes and Western Rivers, January 6, 1848, Serial Set 516 H.exdoc.19

Friends of Free Kansas Aid Committee

Answer. That committee was the General National Kansas Aid Committee, organized at Buffalo, in the State of New York, in July, 1856. That committee was composed of one member from each of the States.

Question. All the States?

Answer. All the free States. It grew out of the fact that the State of Missouri had invaded Kansas.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not go into that inquiry.

The WITNESS. You asked in reference to the committee. I wanted to give its history.

The CHAIRMAN. I only wanted to know what the committee was, and who it consisted of. Can you state that?

Answer. I cannot recollect all the members of the committee. There was Mr. B. B. Newton, of Vermont; Thaddeus Hyatt, of New York; John H. Tweedy, of Wisconsin; Governor Reeder, of Kansas. Abram Lincoln, of Illinois, was appointed at Buffalo on that committee, but when he was notified that he was appointed, he declined the appointment. He was then the elector for the State, and took the position that this was a matter that had nothing to do with politics, and therefore he did not wish to interfere. I was appointed in Mr. Lincoln's place for Illinois. I then lived in Illinois. I think John W. Wright was the member from Indiana.

Resolution of Inquiry into Late Invasion and Seizure of Public Property at Harper's Ferry, June 15, 1860, Serial Set 1040 S.rp.278,

"The danger is imminent..."

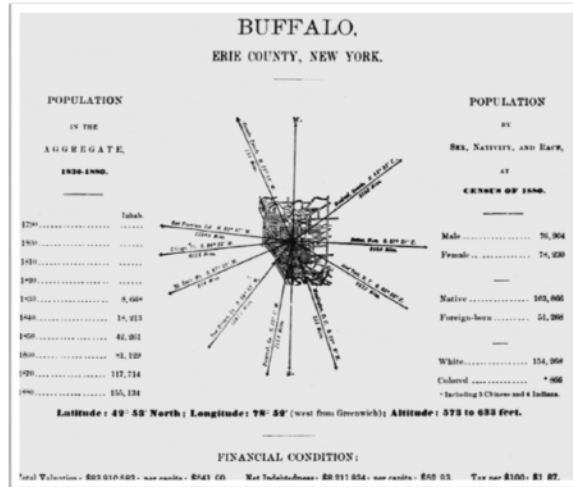
The following is the official list of regiments that were sent:

On June 15 Secretary Stanton appealed to Governor Seymour, of New York, stating that "General Lee, with his whole army, was moving forward to invade the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States, and that it was important to have the largest possible force in the least time," and asking him if he would not immediately forward 20,000 militia as volunteers without bounty, or what number he could possibly raise. This appeal was supplemented by another from Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to Governor Seymour, stating that "the enemy is now in Cumberland Valley in large forces; the danger is imminent," and urging him to forward all troops to Harrisburg without delay. Orders for immediate departure to the front were issued by Governor Seymour to the National Guard of the State on the day these telegrams were received, and on June 16 he telegraphed the Secretary of War that "about 12,000 men were now on the move for Harrisburg in good spirits and well equipped." The number of National Guardsmen sent in twelve days to the relief of Harrisburg was 12,091. The total number sent between June 15 and July 3 was 13,971.

	Location.	Date of departure.	Strength.
	New York City	June 20	500
	do	June 19	828
	do	June 22	656
	do	June 17	650
	do	June 18	571
	do	do	722
	do	June 19	684
	Brooklyn	June 20	496
	White Plains	July 3	400
	South East	do	400
	Poughkeepsie	June 27	600
	New York City	June 19	628
	Brooklyn	June 18	628
	do	June 20	494
	New York City	June 19	628
	Brooklyn	June 20	400
	do	June 22	361
	New York City	June 24	550
	Brooklyn	June 20	476
	Buffalo	June 19	550
	East Hamburg	June 23	400
	Fredonia	June 24	400
	New York City	June 22	600
	do	June 18	737
	Buffalo	June 19	564
	New York City	July 3	480
Total			13,971

Medals for Militia and Volunteer Troops Defending Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1863, April 21, 1904, Serial Set 4584 H.rp.2716

Census of 1880: An Expanding City



Tenth Census, v. 18: Social Statistics of Cities, pt. 1, Feb. 1, 1886, Serial Set 2148 H.misdoc.42/20

“Buffalo is one great distributing point...”

It has been well said here by many, that no transportation by rail can compete with the natural transportation of these lakes. For instance, from Chicago to Buffalo is five hundred and thirty miles. No railroad man will tell you they can carry freight—it has never been accomplished and paid expenses—at less than 1 cent a ton a mile. Now, it is very easy for a school-boy to say what a ton of freight will cost from Chicago to Buffalo, \$5.80. It cannot be done any less. Mr. Winslow, one of the largest and oldest vessel-owners on these lakes, said to me as he left the room: “I cannot stay here, but you may say for me that I can make money on my vessels in taking the anthracite coal from Pennsylvania from Buffalo to Chicago for \$1 a ton, and a return freight of 5 cents a bushel, which is about \$1.80 a ton. I can make money, I will continue to build vessels at those rates.” Although freight

Report of the Select Committee on Transportation-Routes to the Seaboard, With Appendix and Evidence, Hearings, 1873-74, HRG-1873-TRS-0001



J. ERIE CANAL AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Water Resources of State of New York, Pt. 2, November 26, 1898, Serial Set 3815 H.doc.282

Manufacturing

MANUFACTURES.

The following is a summary of the statistics of manufactures of Buffalo for 1880, being taken from tables prepared for the Tenth Census by Silas J. Douglas, chief special agent:

Mechanical and manufacturing industries.	No. of estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANES EMPLOYED.			Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Value of materials.	Value of products.
			Males above 16 years.	Females above 16 years.	Children and youths.			
All industries	1, 183	\$26,847,937	15,633	1,795	1, 163	\$7,445,109	\$27,652,686	\$42,907,701
Agricultural implements	4	241,500	355			85,173	120,800	423,500
Baking and yeast powders (see also Drugs and chemicals).....	7	26,200	13	1	1	6,958	61,800	79,400
Belling and leas, leather	3	120,000	39		21	18,660	285,600	822,000
Billard tables and materials	3	13,800	8		1	5,800	7,100	18,000
Blacksmithing (see also Wheelwrighting)	10	66,135	65		4	23,227	41,808	121,045
Bookbinding and blank-book making	6	73,800	37	44	3	30,009	63,800	164,100
Boots and shoes, including custom work and repairing	121	420,140	549	84	47	268,209	670,157	1,064,206
Buses, fancy and paper	4	18,500	10	72	12	15,100	44,100	72,225
Buses, woollen packing	6	27,500	43			14,053	24,800	61,812
Brass castings	7	46,000	37		4	18,909	89,378	71,400
Bread and other bakery products	99	352,550	238	43	27	325,805	605,990	924,428
Brick and tile	9	161,485	228		70	160,750	45,270	501,040
Brooms and brushes	8	13,700	16	7	4	8,700	23,379	42,892
Carpentering	15	45,500	109			56,769	127,276	221,150
Carriages and sleds, children's	8	47,600	29		6	14,800	37,500	75,400
Carriages and wagons (see also Wheelwrighting)	29	265,900	281		7	143,223	384,081	410,031
Clothing, men's	52	1,050,900	649	853	11	576,425	1,798,907	2,747,415
Coffee and spices, roasted and ground	5	123,100	22	4	3	13,700	187,000	250,500
Confectionery	10	173,700	121	75	17	77,770	202,680	432,800
Cookery	17	251,857	315		20	130,219	232,215	422,162
Cutlery and edge tools (see also Hardware)	6	53,400	85		14	46,605	50,900	116,150
Decorative, mechanical	7	5,975	6		2	3,635	8,800	22,600

Tenth Census, v. 18: Social Statistics of Cities, pt. 1, Feb. 1, 1886, Serial Set 2148 H.misdoc.42/20

Technology and Agriculture

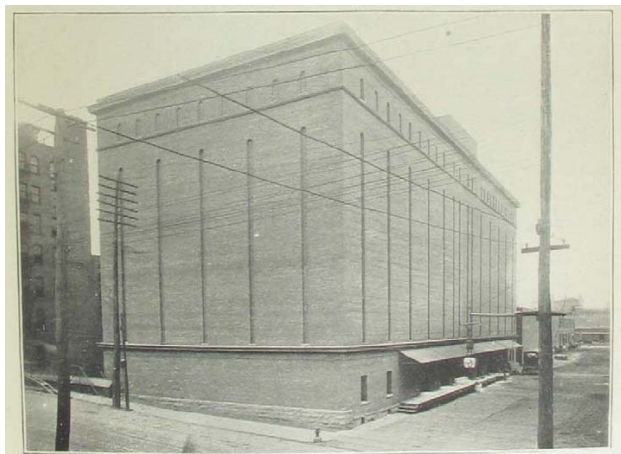


FIG. 2.—BUFFALO COLD STORAGE COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

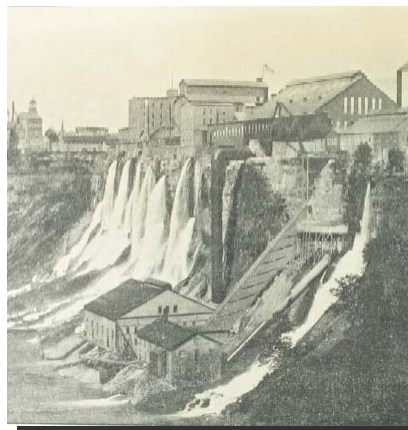
Yearbook of
Department of
Agriculture,
1900, Apr. 24,
1901, Serial Set
4179 H.doc.519

City of Lights

According to a statement of William B. Rankine, secretary of the Cataract Construction Company, the power furnished or contracted for by the Niagara Falls Power Company July 1, 1897, was as follows:

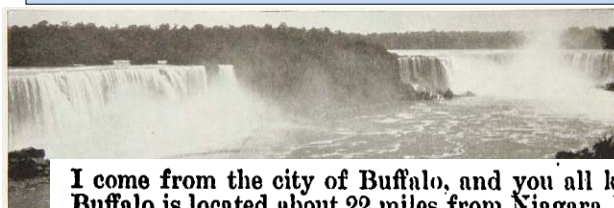
Power furnished by the Niagara Falls Power Company.

HYDRAULIC POWER.		
Company.	Business.	Horse power.
Niagara Falls Paper Company	Paper	7,200
ELECTRIC POWER.		
Pittsburg Reduction Company	Aluminum	3,050
The Carborundum Company	Abrasives	1,000
Acetylene Light, Heat, and Power Company	Calcium carbide	1,075
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Light and Power Company.	Local lighting	500
Walton Ferguson	Chlorate of potash	500
Niagara Electro-Chemical Company	Peroxide of sodium	400
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railway.	Local railway	300
Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge Railway Company.	do	320
Buffalo Street Railway Company	22-mile transmission	1,000
Acetylene Light, Heat, and Power Company	Calcium carbide	4,000
Mathison Alkali Works	Soda ash	4,000
Buffalo Street Railway Company	do	1,000
Buffalo General Electric Company	Lighting	3,000
The Carborundum Company	Abrasives	1,000
Niagara Falls Water Works Company		45
Power City Foundry and Machine Company.		25
Albright and Wilson	Electro-chemicals	400
Total hydraulic power sold at Niagara Falls.		7,200
Total electric power sold at Niagara Falls.		14,345
Total electric power sold at Buffalo		5,000
Total		26,545



Water-Supply Papers 25; Water Resources of State of New York, Pt. 2, Nov. 26, 1898, Serial Set 3815 H.doc.282

Niagara Falls



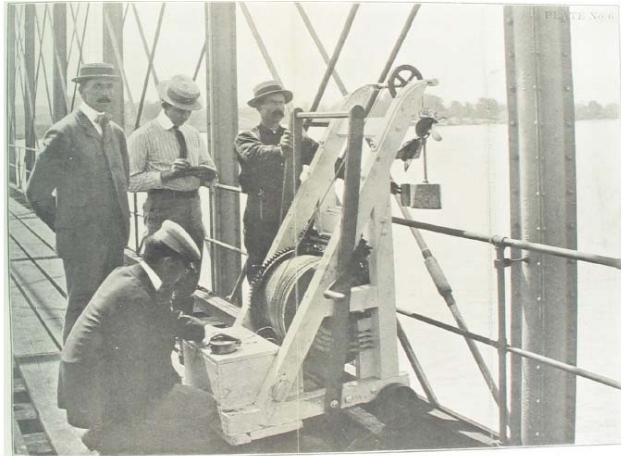
I come from the city of Buffalo, and you all know that the city of Buffalo is located about 22 miles from Niagara Falls; and the people there and in the surrounding country have but two objects in view, and that is to get more power and cheaper power, and I think that they should have cheaper power rates. I listened to my colleague and I think he has made a very fair statement.

Mr. KENDALL. Have the people no concern about the preservation of the Falls?

Mr. DRISCOLL. As far as the preservation of the Falls is concerned, the question before your committee is whether or not the diversion of the 4,400 cubic feet of water per second that is allowed under this treaty, and which is not at present being used, will in any way harm the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls. In my judgment, not in the slightest degree.

Preservation of Niagara Falls, 1912, Hearing RG-1912-FOA-0003

International Bridge



*Annual Report of
Secretary of War,
1900, Vol. 2:
Engineers, 8
pts., July 2, 1900
Serial Set 4096
H.doc.2/28*

REEL FOR CURRENT OBSERVATIONS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE BUFFALO.

Convention City



THE DEAF-BLIND AT THE BUFFALO MEETING, WITH THEIR TEACHERS, AND WILLIAM WADE, THEIR SPECIAL FRIEND AND BENEFACTOR.

PRINCIPALS AND SUPERINTENDENTS AT THE BUFFALO MEETING.

*Proceedings of 16th Convention of American
Instructors of the Deaf, Dec. 10, 1901, Serial
Set 4230 S.doc.103*

Pan-American Exposition



PARTIAL FRONT VIEW OF UNITED STATES ARMY BRIGADE FIELD HOSPITAL, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

*Annual report of
Secretary of War,
1901, Vol. 1, pt. 2:
Chiefs of
Bureaus, Oct. 15,
1901, Serial Set
4270 H.doc.2/2*

Shot by an Anarchist



To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

*State of the Union Address, December 3, 1901, Serial Set 4268
H.doc.1/1*

Buffalo Post Office Scandal

Now, it is difficult in speaking of the post-office conditions in Buffalo to know where to begin in the complaints. The condition is so universally bad under the administration of Postmaster Greiner that I doubt very much if a worse condition is conceivable under a republican form of government. Here is a man, an open, defiant, and arrogant political boss; a man who has disregarded all the rules of ordinary political procedure. He takes the position that as long as he is able to dominate the Republican machine there that he has a right to do anything that he pleases and anything that he pleases is right. I speak entirely without prejudice in this matter, because the man who first appointed him to office was and is a very warm friend of mine, the former President Roosevelt. Now, Mr. Roosevelt, acting on the impulses which more or less—some of the impulses which have more or less distinguished his political career—decided he wanted the machine support in Buffalo and Greiner at the moment was in control of the machine and he appointed him to the post-mastership and reappointed him in the face of the most abounding scandal Buffalo has had in the recollection of living man, where it was openly charged, and never disproved, that Mr. Greiner was the directing genius of a raid upon the county treasury for the transfer of dead men's bones from one of the old cemeteries there, where the bones were broken in order that they might count for bodies, the skulls divided and thigh bones broken and passed as parts of separate bodies in order that the amount of money taken from the treasury would be larger proportionately, so much being allowed for the removal and transfer of each individual body.

Buffalo Post Office Case,
Mar. 27, 1912,
Hearing HRG-1912-EPO-0002

Immigrants



The chief street in the district is Canal, parallel to the Erie Canal, running two blocks south from Erie street. This is the business street of the quarter. There are many saloons, restaurants, pool rooms, and theaters, and numbers of lodging houses, some of which have a bad reputation. Peacock street is a narrow, cobble-paved street, open on the northwest corner to the lake winds and in consequence having fairly good air.

Some of the houses in this district were not originally planned for tenements. One of the houses, for instance, was built for storing boats, then it was a stable; later it was turned into a house of ill repute; still later it was made to comply outwardly with the letter of the tenement-house law and was rented to the Italians. A considerable number of similar houses are in the district. A simple and inexpensive device for adapting them to household uses is the head-high wooden partition, by means of which a single large room is converted into a number of small rooms, the sleeping rooms at the rear depending entirely upon the windows of the front room for light and ventilation.

Immigrants in Cities, Study of Selected Districts in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Milwaukee, with Statistics and Tables, 2 vols., Jan. 31, 1910, Serial Set 5665 S.doc.338

Education of a Diverse Population

Report of N. S. D. A. R., 1900-1901.

PLATE 54



The Buffalo Chapter, of Buffalo, organized May 16, 1892, has now a membership of 430, making it the second chapter in size in the entire organization. It has continued its educational work, mentioned in our previous reports, conducting a free course of illustrated lectures on American history, translated into Polish, Italian, and German, and delivered to these classes of foreigners with a view to qualifying them as American citizens. The lectures were illustrated by over 300 stereopticon slides, were enthusiastically received, and had an average attendance of 300, 19 lectures being given. The results have been exceedingly gratifying. A Polish audience in attendance on one of these lectures is pictured on plate 54.

POLISH AUDIENCE LISTENING TO LECTURE ON AMERICAN HISTORY AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Annual report of National Society of Daughters of American Revolution, 1901, June 26, 1902, Serial Set 4250 S.doc.447

Demographics and Health

WARD 1.

The area of this ward was 618 acres. The number of dwellings was 2,205, containing 3,250 families and a total population of 17,135, giving an average of 3.68 dwellings and 27.80 persons to an acre, 7.50 persons to a dwelling and 5.27 persons to a family.

Most of the ward was low and flat, the greater portion being below the 5-foot contour line (the datum line being the mean water level of Lake Erie) and all below the 20-foot level. It was traversed from north to south by Buffalo river and the city ship canal, and contained many docks and shipyards. The Erie canal traversed the ward on its northern boundary, with a branch extending southward through the center of the ward to the Ohio basin and the river. There were large gas works in the eastern part of the ward and 2 railroad depots in the northwest corner.

This ward was a large shipping district. The residents were principally Irish laborers. About 2 squares in the northwestern corner of the ward contained an Italian colony crowded in tenements.

The death rates in this ward, compared with the average rates for the city, were as follows:

AREA.	DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION.											
	Total white.			Native white.			Foreign white.			Colored (a)		
	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.	All ages.	Under 5 years.	5 years and over.
The city.....	18.88	74.86	11.86	11.53	78.88	8.43	17.58	86.95	14.88			
Ward 1.....	21.88	78.43	13.43	11.51	88.43	7.88	21.54	48.88	21.54			

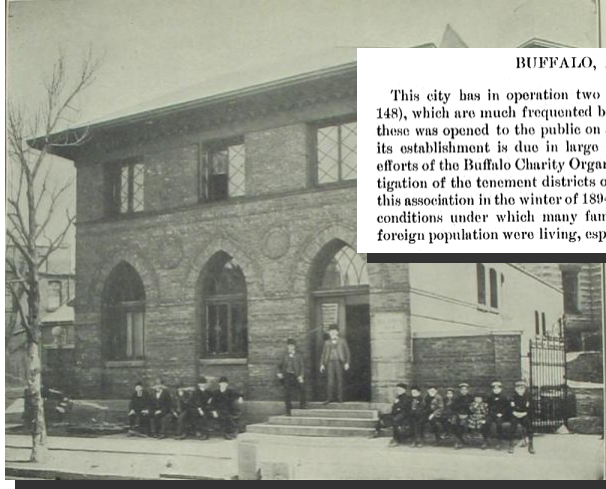
AREA.	DEATH RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION DUE TO—						
	Diphtheria and croup.	Scarlet disease.	Typhoid fever.	Consumption.	Pneumonia.	Cholera and typhus.	Heart disease and dropsy.
The city.....	86.05	233.01	31.29	136.18	358.88	48.47	86.01
Ward 1.....	32.34	286.38	43.73	153.73	308.48	84.18	116.78

a The rate for colored here so insignificant.

The death rate in this ward was above the city average, especially for the children under 5 years of age. There were but 8 colored persons in the ward. Pneumonia caused about twice the average proportion of deaths, the mortality from this cause being greater here than in any other part of the city. Typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases, consumption, and heart disease and dropsy also caused more than the average proportion of deaths.

Eleventh Census:
Vital and Social
Statistics, Pt. 2,
Vital Statistics,
Nov. 10, 1894,
Serial Set 3034
H.misdoc.340/27

Buffalo Public Baths



BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

This city has in operation two absolutely free public baths (Plate 148), which are much frequented by the working classes. The first of these was opened to the public on January 1, 1897, and the credit for its establishment is due in large measure to the investigations and efforts of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society. A personal investigation of the tenement districts of the city, which was conducted by this association in the winter of 1894-95, brought to light the deplorable conditions under which many families belonging to the city's large foreign population were living, especially the lack of adequate bathing

Labor Bureau Bulletins, vol. 09, nos. 53-55, 1904, Nov. 1904, Serial Set 4702 H.doc.343

Buffalo Public Library



BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.



BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.
A corner in children's room.

Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution, 1903, Pt. 2; National Museum, Oct. 1, 1903, Serial Set 4741 H.doc.748

1916: A Modern City



THE HEART OF BUFFALO—SHELTON SQUARE.

In this section may be found some of the best examples of modern architecture in business and office structures. To the left is seen the White Building, in the center background the Prudential, in the right foreground the artistic building of the Commonwealth Trust Co., and in the right background the D. S. Morgan Building.

Pan American Union Bulletin, Vol. 42, January-June, 1916, Serial Set 7082 H.doc.39, June 1916

City Views



VIEWS OF BUFFALO.

Top: The Y. M. C. A. Building. Center: The Prudential Building and One City. Bottom: Lafayette Square, with the War Monument in the center.

TWO BEYOND WILSONS AND A BANK IN BUFFALO.

Top: The new Elizabeth High school. Center: The Mason High school. Bottom: The new home of the Manufacturers & Traders' National Bank.

ARTISTIC BUILDINGS IN BUFFALO.

Prudential General Electric Co.'s building. Right corner: The Public Library, H. Takayote Square. Right, lower: The Buffalo Savings bank.

Modern Office Buildings



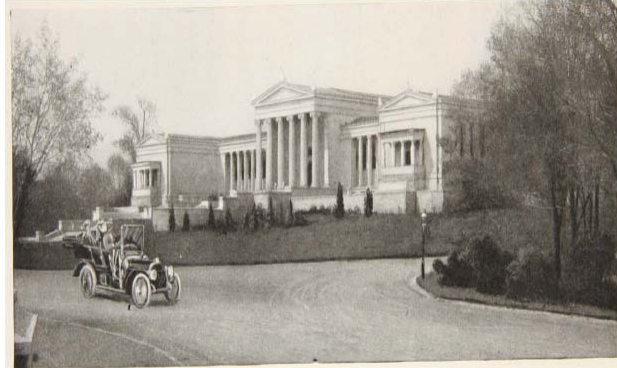
SOME OF BUFFALO'S MODERN BUSINESS BUILDINGS.
Left: Home of the New York Telephone Co., Center: Hotel Statler, one of the finest hotels in the country, Right: The Erie County Bank Building.

Fine Architecture



SOME FINE EXAMPLES OF BUFFALO ARCHITECTURE.
At the top are shown, to the left, the Seventy-fourth Regiment Armory; to the right, the Sixty-fifth Regiment Armory. The lower pictures show the City Hall to the left, and the Convention Hall to the right.

A Palatial Art Building



THE ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY, BUFFALO.

The esthetic life of Buffalo centers about the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, which, through the generosity of Mr. J. J. Albright, has been provided with a palatial art building. It is located on a bluff overlooking the lake in Delaware Park, and in honor of the donor is called the Albright Art Gallery. The art school associated with the academy has done admirable work. In the advanced classes the standard of efficiency is high, the corps of instructors comprising artists of distinguished ability. There are classes in drawing, painting, and modeling from the antique and from life, in composition, decorative design, mural work, wood carving, bookbinding, etc. Scholarships are awarded to a limited number of students whose work shows exceptional ability and progress.

Educational Institutions



TWO BUFFALO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Among its many other advantages Buffalo boasts of its fine educational facilities. Nearly 25,000 pupils attend the public schools of the city and, in addition, about 25,000 attend the various parochial schools. In the upper picture may be seen the new Buffalo Spring School; in the lower, the new Technical High School.



Railroads

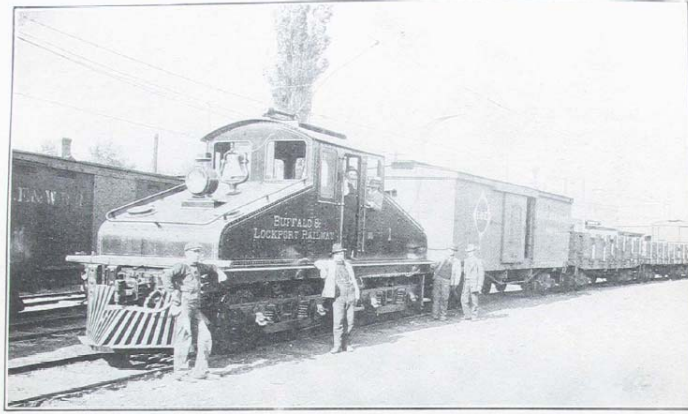
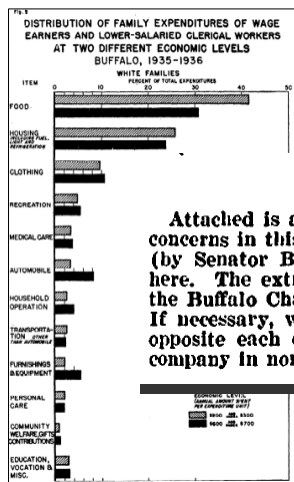


FIG. 1.—LOCOMOTIVE FOR THE BUFFALO AND LOCKPORT RAILWAY, GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution, 1903, Pt. 1, May 12, 1904, Serial Set 4740 H.doc.748

Great Depression



Thirty-Hour Week Bill, Hearings, Apr. 25, 28, May 1-5, 1933, HRG-1933-LAH-0002,

**BUFFALO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Buffalo, N.Y., May 1, 1933.**

Attached is a report containing excerpts from opinions of leading industrial concerns in this locality. These statements indicate how the 30-hour week bill (by Senator Black, S. 158) and similar legislation would affect employment here. The extracts are from numerous replies to a questionnaire sent out by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce under direction of its industrial committee. If necessary, we can identify by name each concern quoted. We have noted opposite each quotation the approximate number of people employed by the company in normal times.

Labor Statistics Bureau Bulletin 637; Money Disbursements of Wage Earners, etc., in North Atlantic Region, 1934-36. 2 v., Mar. 1939, Serial Set 10199 H.doc.430

Aviation and Defense



Air Corps formation of Curtiss P-36A airplanes.

Army of United States, Serial Set 10312 S.doc.91, June 7, 1939,

St. Lawrence Seaway

It may be charged that these people are selfish in their opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. This is partly true. The completion of the project, they know, will mean the dislocation of the entire economic fabric in the fourth assembly district. Literally hundreds of jobs will be wiped out and good citizens who have spent the greater part of their lives in constructive, conscientious effort along lines of undisputed value to their community will find it difficult or next to impossible to readjust their lives and find other means of earning a living and supporting their families.

The men and women in this field of endeavor have worked hard to obtain the social gains which have made their living in our beloved city so worth while. Our city has become known as a city of homes, of good neighbors. Our streets are well paved and lined with beautiful trees. Our city is noted for its splendid public and parochial schools. But if this project is permitted to be completed, our harbor and our water front, which has been teeming with activity for more than a century, will be certain to become a blighted area and its

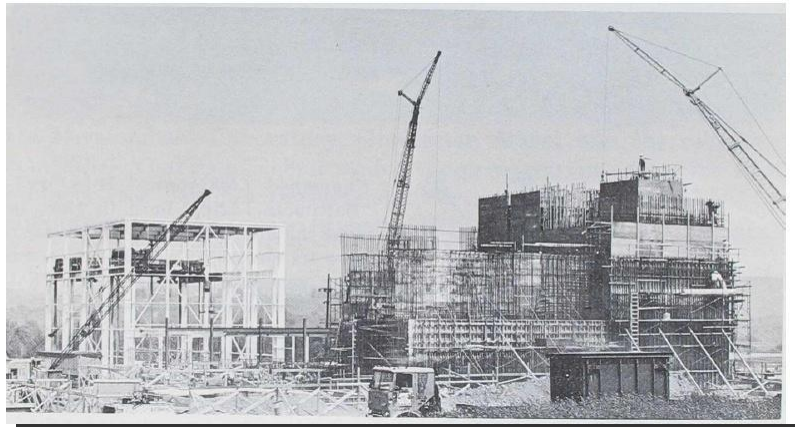
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin. Part 1, Hearings , 1941, HRG-1941-RRH-0019

Buffalo: The 1950s



*Land and Water Resources of New England-New York Region,
June 18, 1956 , Serial Set 11995 S.doc.14*

Atomic Energy

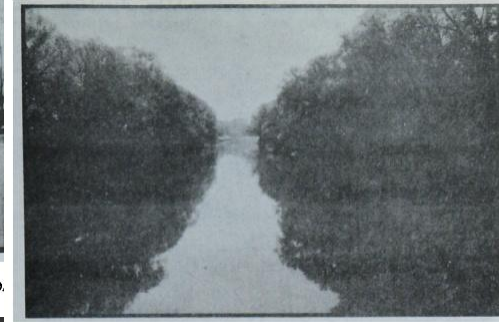


*Annual Report of Atomic Energy Commission, 1964, Jan. 29, 1965,
Serial Set 12674 S.doc.8*

Flood Control



CAZENOVIA CREEK BELOW THE RIDGE RO.
BRIDGE IN WEST SENECA



CAZENOVIA CREEK BELOW CAZENOVIA STREET
WITHIN THE BUFFALO CITY LIMITS

Cazenovia Creek Watershed, New York, Sept. 14, 1979,
Serial Set 13234 S.doc.37

Communist Activities

SYNOPSIS

On April 29 and 30, 1964, a subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities held public hearings in Buffalo, N.Y., in compliance with a resolution adopted by the full committee on March 4 of the same year. The hearings concerned the structure, organization, strategy, tactics, and major objectives of the Communist Party and other Communist organizations in the Buffalo area. Their purpose was to assist the committee and the Congress in considering legislation designed to protect the national security.

Members of the subcommittee present for the Buffalo hearings included Representatives Joe R. Pool, of Texas; August E. Johansen, of Michigan; Richard H. Ichord, of Missouri; and John M. Ashbrook, of Ohio.

Mr. Pool, acting as chairman in the absence of Mr. Willis, pointed out that the committee had held hearings in Buffalo in 1957, but that significant changes in Communist Party organization and activities had taken place since that time and committee investigation revealed that two new Communist organizations, the Workers World Party and the Progressive Labor Movement, had come into being in the Buffalo area since 1957.

Communist Activities in the Buffalo, N.Y., Area, Hearings, Apr. 1964, HRG-1964-UAH-0002

Subversive Activities

AFRO-ASIAN BOOK STORE

1412 JEFFERSON AVENUE
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14208

REC-68282-0-8008 (0000) 001-4

FELICETTA EXHIBIT No. 6



For over eight long months, Martin Sostre—courageous Black liberation fighter—was held in Erie County Jail, a victim of Buffalo's racist, white power structure and scapegoat for the '67 Black uprising in Buffalo.

On March 5, 1968, Martin Sostre was forced to trial without the benefit of his four witnesses. After 3 days of kangaroo justice, his sham frame-up trial ended and he was convicted. On March 18, he was sentenced to a maximum of 41 years and 30 days at Attica State Prison (30 miles from Buffalo). Within one half hour after his sentencing, he was rushed to Attica Prison, but at 7:30 A.M. the following morning, he was transferred to Green Haven State Prison at Stormville, New York (about 400 miles from Buffalo)! This is an obvious attempt to isolate him from his community, his friends and his supporters!

Subversive Influences in Riots, Looting, and Burning. Part 5: Buffalo, N. Y., Hearings, June 20, 1968, HRG-1968-UAH-0002

Crime: Drug Abuse Trafficking

A REVIEW OF CRIME STATISTICS IN THE WESTERN NEW YORK AREA INDICATES THAT THE TWO MAJOR CITIES WITHIN THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK HAVE EACH EXPERIENCED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN VIOLENT CRIME FROM 1986 TO 1990. IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO THERE HAS BEEN A FORTY PERCENT INCREASE IN VIOLENT CRIME OVER THE PERIOD OF 1986 TO 1990.

Ladies and gentlemen, this hearing underscores one clear conclusion. There is a real drug war being fought along our Nation's northern border. And the battles in this war are waged each and every day in the streets of Buffalo and Rochester and western New York and southern Ontario. But this is not a war between the United States and Canada; rather, this drug war pits the United States and Canada against the world's largest and most dangerous drug empires, like Colombia's Cali cartel. These drug barons re-

In 1989, the U.S. Customs office in Buffalo assigned a special agent to liaise directly with the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force Major Drug Projects Section. This was the beginning of a relationship which has been enhanced through association with the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, which in turn has given us access to Federal, State and local U.S. law enforcement.

Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking in Western New York: Assessing the Threat on the Northern Border, Hearings, July 15, 1991, HRG-1991-NAC-0010

Gas Prices

The Impact of Increased Gasoline Prices In the Buffalo and Rochester Areas

An estimated 6% of all gasoline used in New York is used in the Buffalo area.¹² This means that Buffalo drivers purchase approximately 30 million gallons of gasoline monthly. Assuming that gas prices in the region are 67 cents per gallon higher this summer than in 2003, increased gasoline prices will cost Buffalo drivers an additional \$20 million monthly compared to what they paid in 2003. Over the six-month spring and summer driving season, the total increased cost for Buffalo drivers would be approximately \$120 million.

*Impact of Increased Gasoline Prices in the Buffalo and Rochester Areas,
Committee Prints, Apr. 2005, CMP-2005-HGR-0012,*

Homeland Security

Now, I'm convinced that Buffalo's economy will be irreparably harmed should WHTI move forward, and it doesn't have to be this way. As you know, we had bipartisan legislation which really said until that pilot project is finished in Washington, which you're paying for, we shouldn't move forward on anything. We need to know whether that's going to work or not.

PREPARED JOINT STATEMENT OF PAUL ROSENWEIG AND ROBERT JACKSTA

Chairman Thompson, Ranking Member King, and other distinguished Members of the Committee. We are pleased to appear before you today in the beautiful Buffalo-Niagara region to discuss how the identity documents used to gain entry at our land, sea, and air borders affect security, free trade, and free travel. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in partnership with the Department of State (DOS), is working to secure our homeland by strengthening our ability to identify accurately all persons—U.S. citizens and potential visitors alike—before they enter the United States. We are accomplishing this through instituting documentation requirements for entry into the United States. Our approach to implementing the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI), which is both a statutory mandate and 9/11 Commission recommendation, will increase security while also facilitating trade and the flow of legitimate travelers.

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative: Perspectives of a Community on the U.S.-Canada Border, Hearings, July 20, 2007, HRG-2007-HSC-0038,

Questions?

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