

Chapter 1 : District 9 @ It Came From Schenectady | November

It Came from Schenectady, Schenectady. 2, likes 16 talking about this were here. celebrating fringe cinema, genre classics, cult favorites and.

They had occupied territory in the region since at least AD. Starting in the early s the Mohawk moved their settlements closer to the river and by , they had also taken over territories on the west bank of the Hudson River that were formerly held by the Algonquian -speaking Mahican people. The easternmost one was Ossernenon, located about 9 miles west of present-day Auriesville, New York. About acres of this unique ecosystem are now protected as the Albany Pine Bush. Other colonists were given grants of land by the colonial government in this portion of the flat fertile river valley, as part of New Netherland. The settlers recognized that these bottomlands had been cultivated for maize by the Mohawk for centuries. As most early colonists were from the Fort Orange area, they may have anticipated working as fur traders, but the Beverwijck later Albany traders kept a monopoly of legal control. The settlers here turned to farming. Their acre lots were unique for the colony, "laid out in strips along the Mohawk River", with the narrow edges fronting the river, as in French colonial style. From the early days of interaction, early Dutch traders in the valley had unions with Mohawk women, if not always official marriages. Even within Mohawk society, biological fathers played minor roles. Some mixed-race descendants, such as Jacques Cornelissen Van Slyck and his sister Hilletie van Olinda , who were of Dutch, French and Mohawk ancestry, became interpreters and intermarried with Dutch colonists. They also gained land in the Schenectady settlement. Van Slyck family descendants retained ownership through the 19th century. In Schenectady, they used them as farm laborers. The English also imported slaves and continued with agriculture in the river valley. Traders in Albany kept control of the fur trade after the takeover by the English. They confirmed the monopoly on the fur trade by Albany, and issued orders to prohibit Schenectady from the trade through and later. Jacques and Hilletie Van Slyck each received portions of land in the Mohawk deed for Schenectady. A total of 27 persons were taken captive, including five African slaves; the raiders took their captives overland about miles to Montreal and its associated Mohawk mission village of Kahnawake. Colonial governments got involved only for high-ranking officers or other officials. In , Schenectady was incorporated as a borough. Most of the warfare in the Mohawk Valley occurred farther west on the frontier in the areas of German Palatine settlement west of Little Falls. Because of their close business and other relationships with the British, some settlers from the city were Loyalists and moved to Canada in the late stages of the Revolution. The Crown granted them land in what became known as Upper Canada and later Ontario. New Republic[edit] It was not until after the Revolutionary War that the village residents were successful in reducing the power of descendants of the early trustees and gained representative government. The settlement was chartered as a city in Georges Episcopal Church, and First Presbyterian Church formed a "union" and founded Union College in under a charter from the state. The school had started in as Schenectady Academy. This founding was part of the expansion of higher education in upstate New York in the postwar years. During this period, migrants poured into upstate and western New York from New England, but there were also new immigrants from England and Europe. Many traveled west along the Mohawk River, settling in the western part of the state, where they developed more agriculture on former Iroquois lands. A dairy industry developed in the central part of the state. New settlers were predominantly of English and Scotch-Irish descent. In , Schenectady suffered a fire that destroyed more than buildings and most of its historic, distinctive Dutch-style architecture. That year the city of Schenectady had a total population of , which included free blacks, 47 slaves, and 91 foreigners. In the 19th century, after completion of the Erie Canal in , Schenectady became an important transportation, manufacturing and trade center. By more of its population worked in manufacturing than agriculture or trade. It was one of many such mills in upstate whose products were part of the exports shipped out of New York City. The city and state had many economic ties to the South at the same time that some residents became active in the abolitionist movement. The Mohawk and Hudson Railroad started operations in as one of the first railway lines in the United States, connecting the city and Albany by a route through the pine barrens between

them. Union College established a school for black children in , but discontinued it after two years. Methodists helped educate the children for a time, but public schools did not accept them. Freedom seekers were supported via the Underground Railroad route that ran through the area, passing to the west and north to Canada, which had abolished slavery. He also started a school for students of color. The abolitionist Theodore S. Wright , an African-American minister based in New York City, spoke at the dedication of the church and praised the school. Industrial jobs attracted many new immigrants, first from Ireland, and later in the century from Italy and Poland. In , Schenectady became the headquarters of the General Electric Company. This business became a major industrial and economic force and helped establish the city and region as a national manufacturing center. GE became important nationally as a creative company, expanding into many different fields. American Locomotive Company also developed here, from a Schenectady company, and merging several smaller companies in ; it was second in the United States in the manufacture of steam locomotives before developing diesel technology. It also attracted African Americans as part of the Great Migration out of the rural South to northern cities for work. The city reached its peak of population in The Great Depression caused a loss of jobs and population after that. In the postwar period after World War II, some residents moved to newer housing in suburban locations outside the city. In addition, General Electric established some high-tech facilities in the neighboring town of Niskayuna , which contributed to continuing population growth in the county. In the latter part of the 20th century, Schenectady suffered from the massive industrial and corporate restructuring that affected much of the US, including in the railroads. It lost many jobs and population to other locations, including offshore. Since the late 20th century, it has been shaping a new economy, based in part on renewable energy. Its population increased from to Along with Albany and Troy , it is one of the three principal population and industrial centers in the region.

Chapter 2 : Schenectady, New York - Wikipedia

It Came from Schenectady has 47 ratings and 4 reviews. Sean said: Barry Longyear is one of the best science fiction authors that nobody knows. He's won j.

Chapter 3 : It Came from Schenectady by Barry B. Longyear

It Came from Schenectady [Barry Longyear] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. "This title is just a front for a collection of 12 stories, several of which are among the finest written within Longyear's time as a writer.

Chapter 4 : Suspiria (Restored 40th Anniversary Edition!) @ It Came From Schenectady | November

Entertainment Events by It Came from Schenectady. celebrating fringe cinema, genre classics, cult favorites and out of the ordinary celluloid events of every stripe.

Chapter 5 : Creepshow - PLUS - Paperbacks from **** | event | Schenectady

PK: "It Came From Schenectady" was the name of a collection of short stories by Science Fiction author Barry Longyear, but Longyear crafted the title from a notorious retort by fellow SciFi.

Chapter 6 : Proctors Theatre - Historic Theatre in Schenectady, New York

Open Stage Media - Schenectady Public Access Television. The FOUND FOOTAGE FESTIVAL's Joe and Nick (aka CHOP & STEELE) return to Proctors as guest speakers and performers as part of the Alliance for Community Media - Northeast Region's annual conference.

Chapter 7 : Dark Waters Schenectady It Came From Schenectady 3/ 1/

It Came From Schenectady: SOUL CINEMA Series celebrating African American art and culture through film and live performance on Thursday, March 8 in the GE Theatre at Proctors. The show will open with Kendra J. and The Chronicles performing.

Chapter 8 : It Came From Schenectady - Downtown Schenectady Improvement Corporation

But Hughes says that his group, It Came From Schenectady, always tries to surprise the audience with something they'd never expect. "One year, we showed [s] Nosferatu over at the Main Stage.

Chapter 9 : It Came from Outer Space () - IMDb

It Came from Schenectady State St, Schenectady, NY, , United States It Came From Schenectady presents LOWLIFE "A ridiculously entertaining, worth successor to Pulp Fiction" says Nerdist.