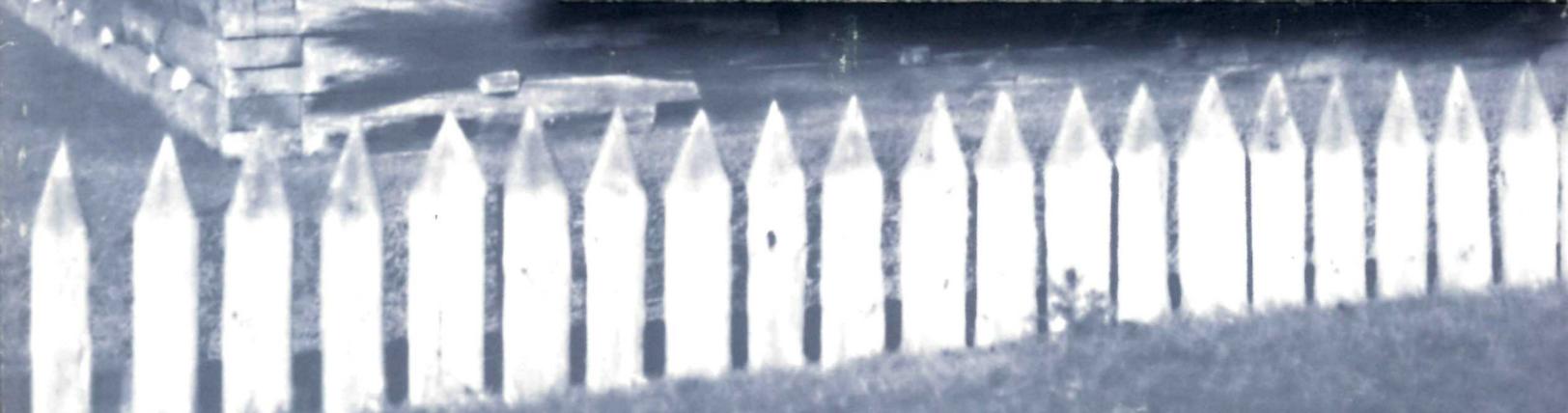


The Northern Frontier

Special Resource Study



THE NORTHERN FRONTIER SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

This report has been prepared to provide Congress and the public with information about the resources in the Northern Frontier study area and to evaluate those resources using the National Park Service criteria for establishment of a national heritage area or unit of the National Park System. The report presents a broad summary of the character and history of the Northern Frontier, based on material compiled from secondary references and information solicited from appropriate agencies and qualified individuals. It is not intended to represent original investigations or research, present a comprehensive history of the region, provide a detailed inventory of the multitude of historic sites and tourist attractions, or replace other planning initiatives.

Publication and transmittal of this report should not be considered an endorsement or a commitment by the National Park Service to seek or support either specific legislative authorization for the project or appropriations for its implementation. Authorization and funding for any new commitments by the National Park Service must take into account competing priorities for existing units of the National Park System and other programs.

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The Northern Frontier

Special Resource Study

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NORTHEAST REGION

BOSTON SUPPORT OFFICE

2002

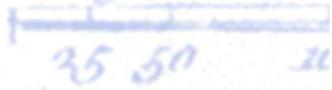


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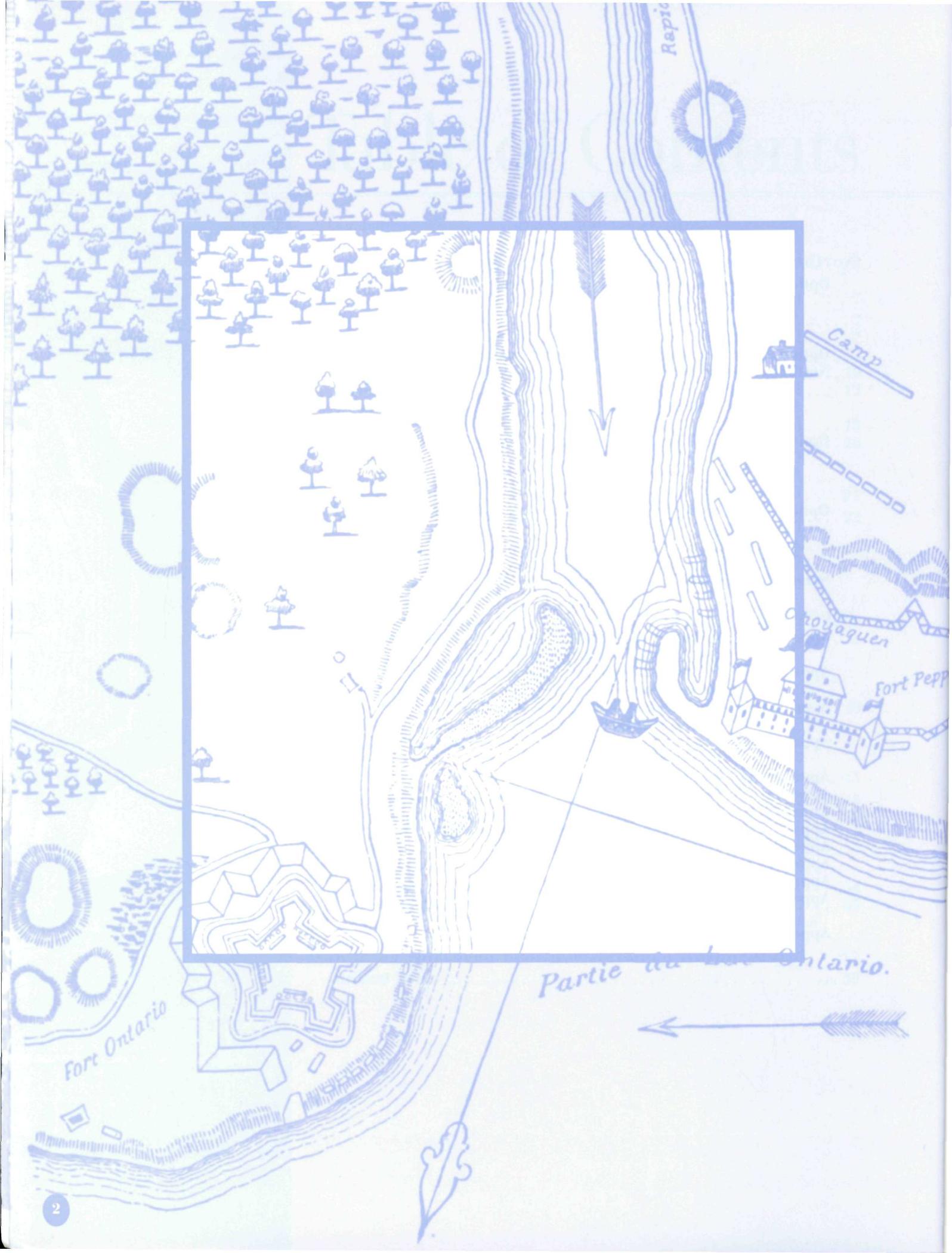
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Rapids

Camp

Choyaguen

Fort Pepp

Partie du bas Ontario.

Fort Ontario

Executive Summary

“In many ways, it was on this frontier, already 150 years old by the end of the French and Indian Wars, that a distinctively American identity was born – diverse, self-reliant, impatient with the Old World conceptions of inherited rank and station.”

Robert Moss, *The World of the Firekeeper*

“That no other section or district of the country in the United States, of the like extent, suffered in any comparable degree as much from the war of the Revolution as did that of the Mohawk. It was the most frequently invaded and overrun...”

William Stone,

Life of Joseph Brant-Thayendanegea.

For centuries the large region centered in what is now upstate New York has been the homeland of well-established native people, notably the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. During the 17th and early 18th centuries it was also a frontier of European colonial settlement. By geographic serendipity, the Northern Frontier became one of the most hotly contested landscapes during the struggle for European dominion of North America. In this place the conflicts of the French and Indian War were played out, followed

by the struggles of the American Revolution and the civil hostilities that ensued. The birth pains of a new nation fractured the Great Peace of the Iroquois that had brought centuries of relative social stability to the area.

In a request to the National Park Service to conduct this Special Resource Study (SRS), Representative Sherwood Boehlert (23rd District, NY) stated that, “By developing the broad themes and identifying all of the sites, artifacts and related activities of the

Northern Frontier, we should be able to encourage travelers, nationally as well as internationally, to learn more about this unique historical region.” In 1998, the National Park Service began a SRS to evaluate the significance of the Northern Frontier and to determine if it met the criteria for designation as a national heritage area. A concurrent study of Oriskany Battlefield is being conducted by the National Park Service in consultation with the state of New York to evaluate its suitability and feasibility for its potential as an addition to Fort Stanwix.

Subject matter experts affirmed that a central theme for the SRS is the chronicle of “military actions of the Northern Frontier and their influence on the development of the United States.” They also identified three additional themes related to Military Chronicles that further characterize the importance of the Northern Frontier: Iroquois Experience, Diversity of Cultures, and Geographic Opportunity. On the advice of subject matter experts, the study area includes the counties of Oswego, Onondaga, Madison, Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie, and Schenectady, as well as portions of Fulton, Oneida and Herkimer. To date, 147 thematic sites have been identified in the study area, complemented by an additional 47 sites outside the study area but within a reasonable driving distance. Thirteen of the study area’s heritage resources have been designated as National Historic Landmarks.

The study found that the Northern Frontier meets the criteria of distinctiveness and suitability for federal recognition as a national heritage area, which is presented as Option 1. As a national heritage area, the Northern Frontier could distinctly portray the struggles for dominion that led to the formation of the United States. It would be a suitable addition because its themes are underrepresented among the National Heritage Areas, nor is there a unit of the National Park System that interprets the interaction of European, colonial, and Indian cultures in the Northern Frontier. The thematic interaction of the Military Chronicles with the themes of the Iroquois Experience, Diversity of Cultures, and Geographic Opportunity would set the Northern Frontier apart from other units of the National Park System that interpret the Revolutionary War.

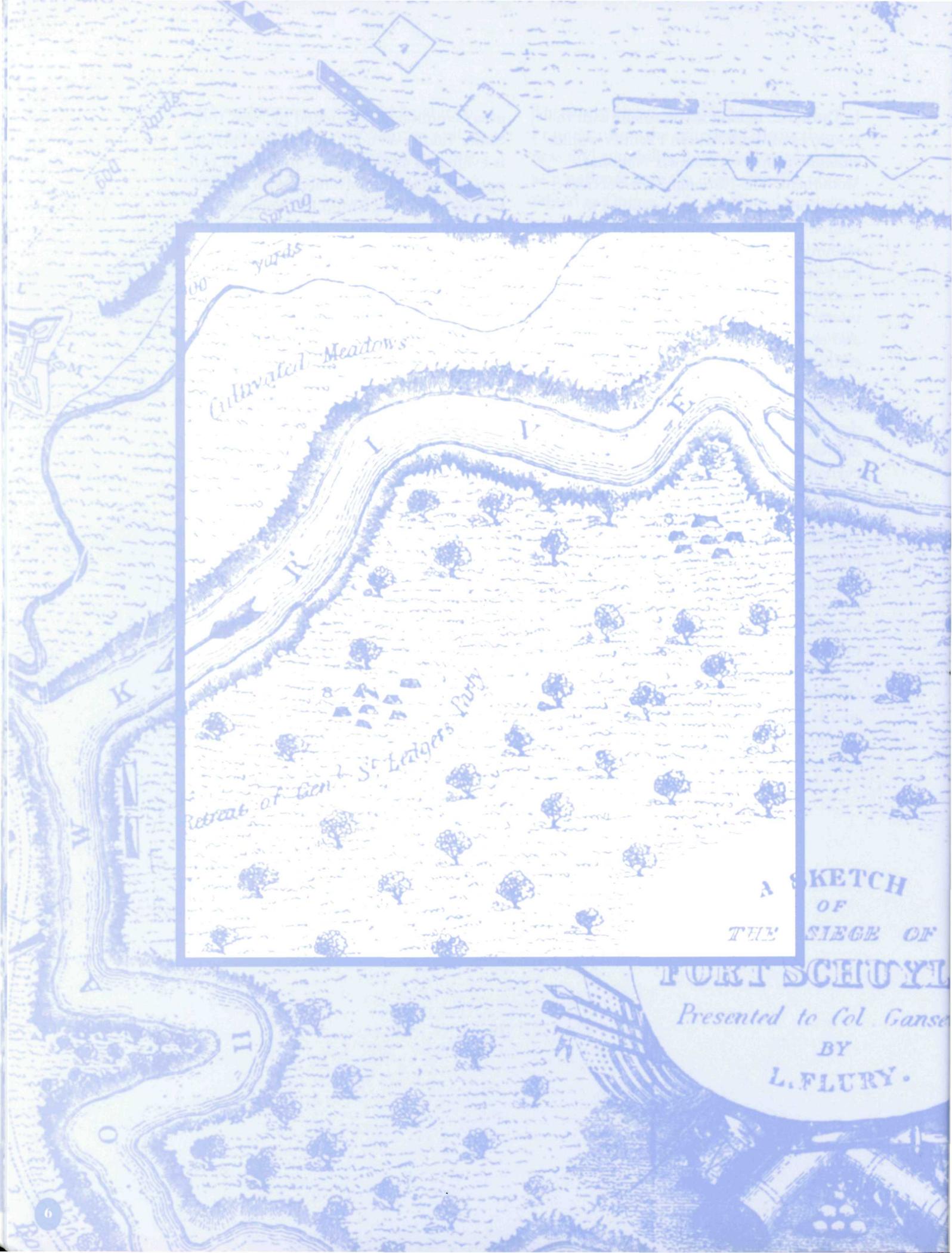
However, establishing a new national heritage area is not considered feasible at this time. During the course of this study, the conditions necessary for the creation of a national heritage area were not found. Other national heritage areas have been initiated through a ground swell of local support, and a willingness to reach across local jurisdictions, that does not appear to be present within the Northern Frontier area.

In Option 2, federal involvement with the resources of the Northern Frontier would emanate from Fort Stanwix National Monument. The National Park Service would provide technical assistance to related Northern Frontier historic resources. Under this option the National Park Service would provide technical assistance to enhance education, interpretation, historic preservation, and open space protection within the study area to ensure broader public understanding, use and interest in this region's history, and its effect on the development of our nation. Using existing authorities, Fort Stanwix would expand current partnerships and collaborative efforts with Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site and would form new collaborative relationships with other historically and thematically related sites throughout the Northern Frontier. The extent of this effort would be subject to available funds. Option 2 is determined to be both suitable and feasible.

Other options are available that would enable the National Park Service to continue to provide assistance. Option 3 suggests management by a state heritage

area commission designated by New York State. Taking no additional federal action is evaluated as Option 4. Under these two options, federal involvement with eligible historic resources within the Northern Frontier would remain at current levels.

While the authors believe that designation of the Northern Frontier as a national heritage area is infeasible, the aggregate of thematically linked resources offers opportunities for federal recognition. Option 2 is considered the most effective way for the federal government to contribute to the preservation and interpretation of Northern Frontier heritage resources.



A SKETCH
 OF
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 FORT SCHUYL
 Presented to Col. Ganse
 BY
 L. FLURY.

The Study

BACKGROUND

The Northern Frontier study area extends over an expanse of lands situated in present-day upstate New York. In the 17th and 18th centuries, this region was a frontier of European settlement and for centuries had been the home of numerous indigenous peoples, notably members of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy.

For a period of over eighty-five years (1730-1815), by serendipity of geography, it became one of the most hotly contested landscapes in the struggle for dominion of North America. In this place, the passions of the French and Indian War (1755-1763) were played out, followed by the struggles of the American Revolution (1775-1781) and the terrible civil war among the Iroquois that grew out of that conflict, and finally, the War of 1812 (1812-1815). These contests, which fractured the frontier settlements as well as the Great Peace that bound the Iroquois people together, make the Northern Frontier an important landscape in American history.

Congress directed the National Park Service to conduct this Special Resource Study (SRS) as proposed by Representative Sherwood Boehlert (23rd District, NY). The SRS is designed to assess mechanisms that would promote the area's unique heritage by providing technical and

financial assistance for the management of the region's historic resources. The National Park Service also recognized the need to examine the connection of this initiative to other National Park Service studies: the Erie Canalway Special Resource Study, the Champlain Valley Heritage Corridor Project, and the development of a general management plan for Fort Stanwix National Monument. The National Park Service, in consultation with the Faculty of Landscape Architecture at the State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry (SUNY-ESF), commenced this study in 1998.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

In his request for the National Park Service to conduct this Special Resource Study, Representative Boehlert stated that, "By developing the broad themes and identifying all of the sites, artifacts and related activities of the Northern Frontier, we should be able to encourage travelers, nationally as well as internationally, to learn more about this unique historical region."

Representative Boehlert engaged his constituents in a variety of public forums. Local support resulted in the creation of the Northern Frontier Project, Inc., a not-for-profit organization established to promote a greater public understanding and appreciation of this region's resources

and to re-establish the region's national prominence. National Park Service representatives participated in an advisory capacity in public meetings with the Northern Frontier Project, Inc. With the support and encouragement of the Congressman, and working with local colleges and universities, the Northern Frontier Project, Inc. held multiple town meetings and workshops to gauge the extent of public interest and scope the issues associated with promoting Northern Frontier heritage resources. Representative Boehlert noted in the Congressional Record (August 5, 1994) that these meetings involved local storytellers, historians, filmmakers, authors, military historians, representatives from the State of New York, and a multitude of other partners who identified a variety of effective opportunities for promoting the Northern Frontier. Examples of these opportunities included:

- the role played by the Northern Frontier in the American Revolution;
- the historical, cultural, natural, and outdoor recreational values of the Northern Frontier;
- the types of federal, state, and local programs that are available to preserve, develop, and make accessible the Northern Frontier;
- the use and coordination of federal, state, and local programs to manage the historical, cultural, natural, and recreational resources of the Northern Frontier; and
- the possible kinds of development that could be associated with public use, enjoyment, conservation, and protection of the resources.

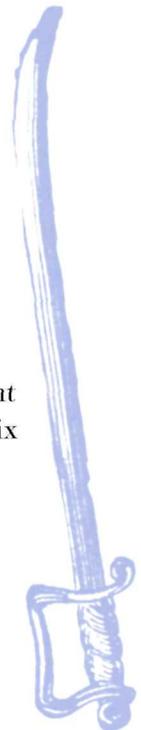
Congress authorized studies "to understand and interpret the periods in American history during the Revolutionary War and War of 1812..." in the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-333). Based on this, the Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill of FY1998 earmarked \$250,000 for "a study of the Northern Frontier Heritage Area in New York." In 1998, the National Park Service committed staff and funds, and began this study. Concurrently, the National Park Service began a special resource study for Oriskany Battlefield to evaluate its potential as an addition to Fort Stanwix. A general management plan for Fort Stanwix National Monument is also being prepared. Fort Stanwix National Monument is a significant Northern Frontier historical resource and the only National Park Service unit within the study area.

STUDY PROCESS AND SOURCES

This Special Resource Study was guided by the National Park Service's recently adopted policy for evaluating proposed heritage areas and the National Park Service's framework for identifying historic themes.

The following five steps were taken:

Describe the Northern Frontier. A database of information on the Northern Frontier was compiled that includes a listing of properties on the State and National Register of Historic Places, National Historic Landmarks, National Natural Landmarks, and recreation resources (see Appendices A and B). Known thematic heritage resources of the Northern Frontier were mapped along with other geographic features, such as water features, primary roads, and political boundaries.



Define the study themes and study area.

The National Park Service hosted a workshop on October 15, 1998, convening 32 subject matter experts, resource specialists, and local advisors to discuss themes of the Northern Frontier (see Appendix L). Workshop participants affirmed “military actions of the Northern Frontier and their influence on development of the United States” as a major theme. Based upon this theme, the workshop participants defined the area and historical time period (1730-1815) for the study. They then identified three additional themes related to Military Chronicles that further characterize the importance of the Northern Frontier: the Iroquois Experience, Diversity of Cultures, and Geographic Opportunity.



Public meetings help the National Park Service identify critical issues that may affect historic resources, such as those found in the Northern Frontier.

(CREDIT: CHERYL DOBLE)

Compare the Northern Frontier with other heritage areas and National Park System units. Other heritage areas were considered to identify possible management models. The management alternatives contained in this study reflect the lessons learned from these models (see Appendix C).

Other areas within the National Park System were evaluated to determine if the interpretive themes and the opportunities for public enjoyment in the Northern Frontier are already present in existing heritage areas (see Appendix D).

Develop management alternatives. Four management options ranging from “no additional federal involvement” to “federal designation of a National Heritage Area” were developed. Option 1 is to designate a National Heritage Area. In Option 2, Fort Stanwix National Monument would provide support to Northern Frontier heritage resources and would expand upon existing partnerships and collaborative efforts with Oriskany Battlefield. Option 3 would be for New York State to designate a Northern Frontier State Heritage Area. Option 4 is to take no additional action to protect Northern Frontier heritage resources.

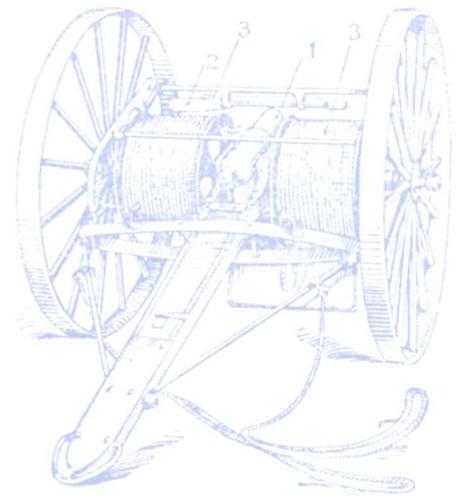
Consider the National Park Service role. The feasibility of each management option was addressed by examining precedents and by considering the potential consequences of each option. For the federally designated heritage area option, evaluation of the eligibility of resources was based on national heritage area criteria from policy as stated in testimony before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands concerning H.R.2532 October 1999. This testimony defines how the National Park Service will evaluate proposed national heritage areas.

Data collection for this report was largely limited to existing sources and interviews with experts knowledgeable about the project area and period and is not intended to be exhaustive. The depth of analysis of these data sought to determine significance, distinctiveness, suitability, and feasibility. Because there is a wide range in content and organization of past Special Resource Study reports, this study relied heavily on several recently completed National Park Service publications as a guide for this report: The Champlain Valley Heritage Corridor Project, the Connecticut River Valley Special Resource Reconnaissance Study, and The Erie Canalway: A Special Resource Study of the New York State Canal System.

STUDY THEMES AND PERIOD OF STUDY

The starting point for discussion of the Northern Frontier was a study of early military actions that led to the creation of the United States. Three additional themes were identified as central to understanding the Northern Frontier: Iroquois Experience, Diversity of Cultures, and Geographic Opportunity.

The 1998 workshop elicited a variety of opinions about the appropriate date to begin the study period ranging from 1615 to 1750. After much discourse, the date beginning the study period was set to be 1730. This generally coincides with the establishment of Fort Oswego in 1727, which marked the onset of military competition between the French and English in the central region of New York. The conclusion of military action in 1815 at the end of the War of 1812 between America and Great Britain serves as the study period termination date. The construction of the Erie Canal began in 1817 and ushered in a new era of American development.



Although no existing heritage areas address these themes, many National Park Service units interpret them. For instance, the Revolutionary War is interpreted at Saratoga National Historical Park, Colonial National Historical Park, Minute Man National Historical Park, Morristown National Historical Park, Federal Hall National Memorial, Boston National Historical Park, Independence National Historical Park, and Valley Forge National Historical Park. Sites interpreting the War of 1812 include Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial, Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve, and Castle Clinton National Monument. A review of National Park System sites revealed that only Fort Necessity National Battlefield and Fort Stanwix National Monument interpret French and Indian War events. However, there are relevant New York State sites, such as Fort William Henry and the Battle of Lake George at the southern end of Lake George, New York. The distinctiveness of the Northern Frontier's Military Chronicles theme complements these established units and has the potential to provide the public with additional perspectives on the period.

While no existing heritage areas interpret American Indian themes, related National Park System units include George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Nez Perce National Historical Park, and Chaco Culture National Historical Park. No unit of the National Park System currently identifies the Iroquois experience as a primary theme.

Diversity of Cultures is recognized through several units of the National Park System, including Ellis Island and Statue of Liberty National Monument, and Homestead National Monument of America. There are several units that interpret a single culture, but few that celebrate the intermingling and cooperation of cultures similar to what occurred in the Northern Frontier. Many of the heritage areas celebrate Diversity of Cultures, for example Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor, Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, and Cane River National Heritage Area.

It is frequently the case that important events during the building of our nation, such as the opening of a major transportation corridor or national migration, depended on the unique geographic character of their setting. The Northern Frontier is located along an early east-west water route that provided access through the Appalachian range to the interior of the continent. Many nationally designated heritage areas demonstrate similar geographic opportunities, such as the Ohio and Erie Canal way National Heritage Corridor.

STUDY AREA

Subject matter experts held a wide range of opinions regarding the boundary of the Northern Frontier study area. Suggestions included: the lands of historic Tryon County; the historic transportation corridor established along the water routes connecting Albany to Oswego, and the tribal lands of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. Also considered was an extensive area including all the lands north and west of Albany and regions north to Quebec, northwest into the Great Lakes area of Detroit, and south to Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley.

In an effort to come to terms with these wide-ranging definitions of the study area, resource locations were used as the primary criteria for defining the study area boundary. In keeping with National Park Service criteria to base analysis on extant historic resources, all known thematic resources within the time period and relevant to the study were mapped to help define the configuration of the Northern Frontier study area. Not surprisingly, these resources proved to be concentrated along the historic water transportation corridor that was so fundamental to the life and events of the Northern Frontier.

As a result of this analysis, the study team adopted a boundary for the Northern Frontier that includes 10 counties in central New York: Oswego, Onondaga, Madison, Montgomery, Otsego, Schoharie, and Schenectady counties, and portions of Oneida, Herkimer, and Fulton counties. Those portions of Fulton, Herkimer, and Oneida counties that lie within the Adirondack Park boundary are not included in the study area since no related historic resources were identified within the boundary.

The study area does not include all of the relevant sites or locations related to the Northern Frontier theme. Some important sites outside the bounds of the study area have already been acknowledged in other heritage areas, such as the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area and Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor. Others are identified in the Champlain Valley Heritage Corridor Project special resource study. There are also a few resources that are geographically isolated from the main locus of sites.

Travelers to the Northern Frontier will find a glaciated landscape characterized by low relief adapted to agriculture and urban development and greatly influenced by natural and man-made waterways. These landscapes are changing due to the decline of agriculture and industrial activity. The native Northeastern hardwood forests are dominated by beech and maple, with diverse representation of other deciduous and coniferous species. Abandoned or unmanaged open areas are becoming naturally reforested, supporting large populations of wildlife. Common mammal wildlife include whitetail deer, gray fox, raccoon, gray squirrel, and eastern chipmunk. Large native bird populations include turkey, ruffed grouse, bobwhite, and mourning dove. Characteristic reptiles include box turtle and common garter snake.

The temperate climate produces distinctive seasons. Winter snowfall often reaches 200 inches, and the average January temperature is 20° F. Summers are warm with average July temperatures climbing over 70° F and 60 percent humidity. Annual precipitation is approximately 45 inches.

The natural and cultural history context for the Northern Frontier study area is more fully developed in the next chapter under the related themes. A description of the regional economy and recreation opportunities is included as Appendix G: Recreation and Economy.

OTHER HERITAGE AREAS AND REVITALIZATION INITIATIVES IN NEW YORK STATE

There are several federal, state, local, and not-for-profit organizations involved with various aspects of managing and planning for the natural, cultural, and recreational resources of the region. This section describes those most prominent.

Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area

Congress established the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (HRVNHA) in 1996 to recognize the national importance of the cultural and natural resources of the Hudson River Valley and to provide federal funding and technical assistance to area communities and organizations. This area borders the eastern end of the Northern Frontier study area. The HRVNHA boundary largely follows the Hudson River Valley Greenway (HRVG).



Hudson River Valley Greenway

The HRVG is a program of voluntary regional cooperation in 13 counties bordering the Hudson River from Waterford in Saratoga County to Battery Park in Manhattan. Designated as a state heritage area in 1991, the HRVG supports local and regional planning efforts that address natural and cultural resource protection; economic development, including tourism, agriculture, and the redevelopment of urban areas; public access; and heritage and environmental education. The Greenway Conservancy for the Hudson Valley, Inc. is the state-chartered organization responsible for the management of the HRVG.



The Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor

In 1995, Congress directed the National Park Service to undertake a Special Resource Study (SRS) of the New York State Canal System to see whether it merited federal recognition as a national heritage corridor. Completed in 1998, the SRS found that the Canal System does merit federal recognition and identified several management options, two of which called for federal recognition of the canal system as a National Heritage Corridor. In 2000, legislation passed by the 106th Congress established the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor.

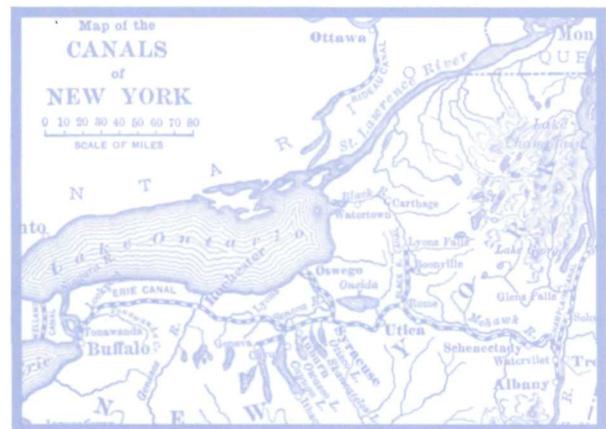
HUD Canal Corridor Initiative

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, has dedicated over \$300 million to date in the form of grants and guaranteed loans to canal corridor communities statewide. The Canal Corridor Initiative (CCI) is a sustained commitment to develop New York State Canal System communities by offering housing and job opportunities through redevelopment and revitalization activities.

New York State Canal Recreationway

The Canal Recreationway Plan (1995) was prepared by the 24-member Canal Recreationway Commission, a state-legislated body that advises the NYS Thruway Authority on development of the New York State Barge Canal System.

Plan programs include a \$32 million five-year Canal Revitalization Program begun in 1996 for the development of Canal Service Ports & Locks and seven Canal Harbors, including Little Falls and Oswego which are contained within the Northern Frontier study area. In addition, the program plans to construct an \$8.4-million Canalway Trail by connecting over 220 miles of existing trail and building an additional 73 miles of trail. Canal marketing efforts will promote the canal system as a world-class tourism destination and recreational resource.



Champlain Valley Heritage Corridor Project

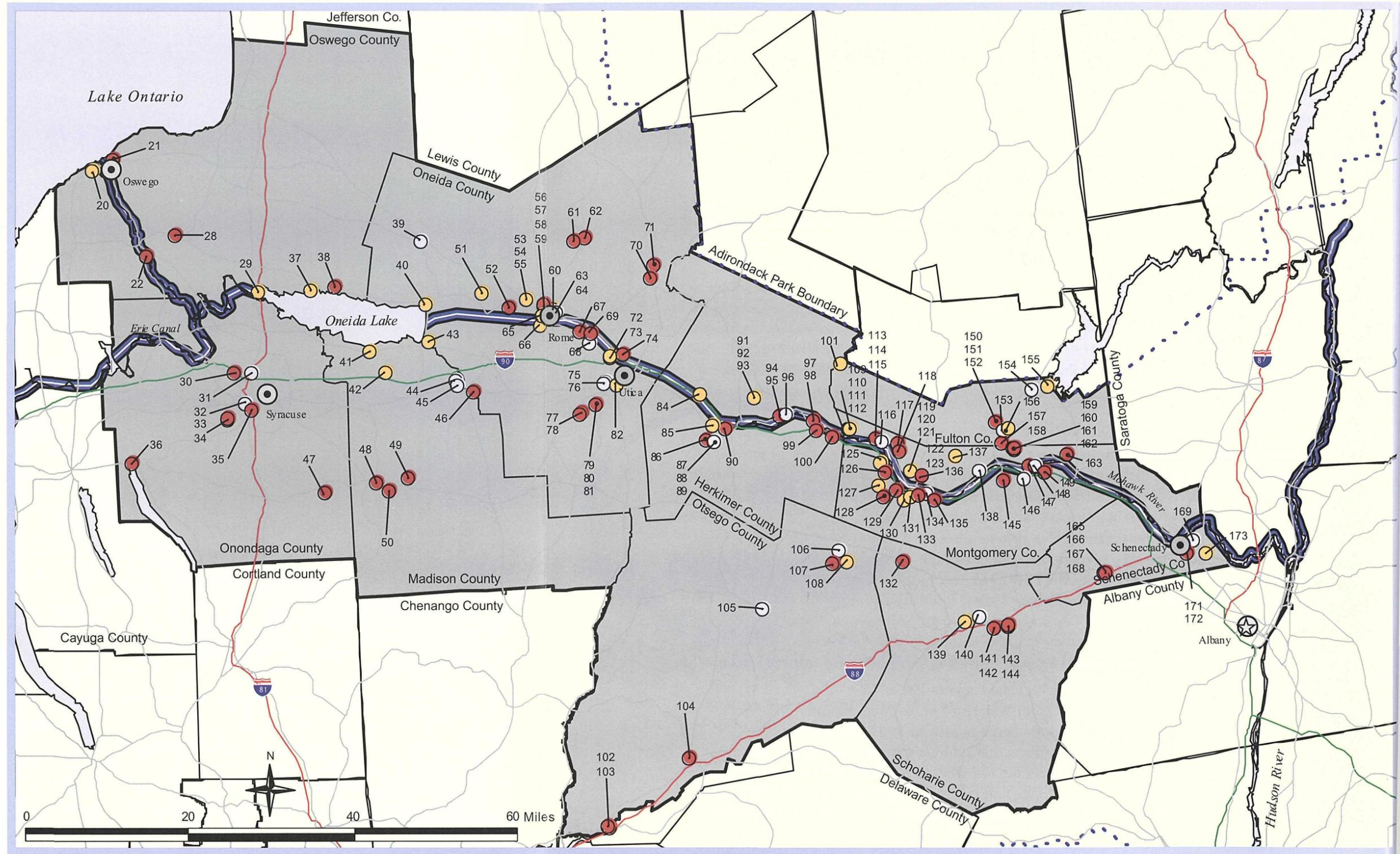
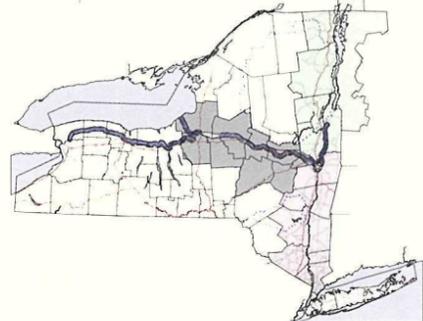
A Special Resource Study identified three interpretive themes that distinguish the Champlain Valley from other areas of the United States. Each of these themes tells one clear, easily understandable story about the strategic importance of Lake Champlain and its connecting waterways, the critical importance of transportation on the lake in the development of industry, and the valley's long history of tourism and its diverse vacation areas. Should formal designation or other action result from the Special Resource Study, the area would benefit from National Park Service technical assistance and support in developing a comprehensive interpretive program. Legislation is expected to be filed in the 107th Congress to establish a Champlain National Heritage Corridor.

Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission

This commission was established by state legislation in 1994 to protect and promote the Mohawk Valley's natural, historic and recreation resources, and aid economic development in the region. The Mohawk Valley corridor is part of a statewide Heritage Areas System (formerly Urban Cultural Parks). Albany, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Herkimer, and Oneida counties and the Oneida Nation of New York are included in the corridor. The Northern Frontier study area does not include Albany and Saratoga counties. Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, and Otsego counties are part of the Northern Frontier study area, but are not served by the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission.

Study Area

The historic resources relating to the Northern Frontier period (1730-1815) contained within the Special Resource Study's area.

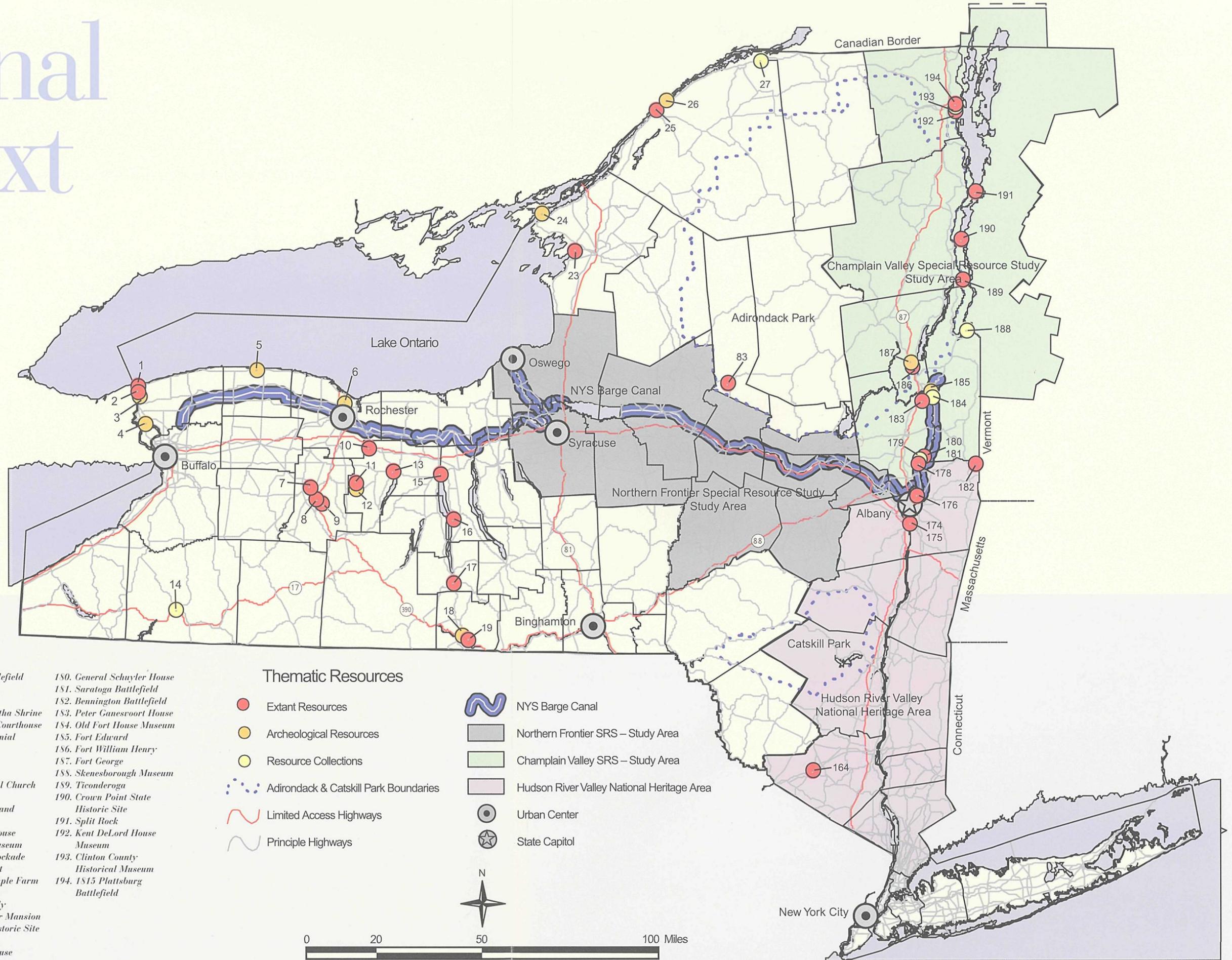


THEMATIC RESOURCES IDENTIFIED WITHIN THE NORTHERN FRONTIER SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 1. Fort Niagara | 12. Fort Cummings | 27. Akwesasne Cultural Center | 43. Royal Block House | 57. Tomb of Unknown Soldier | 70. Mappa Hall | 81. General John Weaver House | 96. Little Falls Historical Society Museum | 111. Fort Hess | 123. Fort Fox |
| 2. LaBelle Familie Battle | 13. Attack on Kanadaigua | 28. John Van Buren Tavern | 44. Shakowai Cultural Center | 58. Fort Wood Creek | 71. Steuben Memorial State Historic Site | 82. Old Fort Schuyler | 97. Herkimer Home | 112. Fort Hill | 124. Fort Plank |
| 3. Niagara Portage | 14. Seneca-Iroquois National Museum | 29. Fort Brewerton | 45. Madison County Historical Society | 59. Revolutionary War Soldier Graves | 72. Ancient Ones | 83. Death of Walter Butler | 98. Fort Herkimer Church | 113. General Cochran House | 125. Nelliston Historic District |
| 4. Fort Schlosser/Fort Little Niagara | 15. Attack on Kanasaga | 30. Ste. Marie Among the Iroquois | 46. Oneida Castle (Kanonwalohale) | 60. Mohawk Upper/Lower Landing | 73. Flint Factory | 84. Fort Petersboro | 99. Fort Herkimer | 114. Nellis Tavern | 126. Fort Plain Conservation Area |
| 5. Johnson's Creek | 16. Attack on Kendaia | 31. Salt Museum | 47. Delphi Baptist Church | 61. Revolutionary War Soldier Graves | 74. Flint Outcropping | 85. Burnettsfield Patent | 100. Upper Castle National Historic Landmark | 115. Palatine Church | 127. Fort Rensselaer |
| 6. Fort des Sables | 17. Attack on Catherine's Town | 32. Erie Canal Museum | 48. Lorenzo State Historic Site | 62. General William Floyd House | 75. Oneida County Historical Society Museum | 86. Frankfort | 101. Rheimensnyder's Fort | 116. Margaret Reany Memorial Library | 128. Fort Rensselaer |
| 7. Attack on Genesee Castle | 18. Fort Reid | 33. Dan Bradley House | 49. Gerrit Smith Stone Land Office Building | 63. Rome Historical Society | 76. Utica Public Library — Art Collection | 87. Remington Firearms Museum | 102. Attack on Unadilla Village | 117. Fort Klock, Klock Church and Burying Ground | 129. Van Alstyne Homestead |
| 8. Attack on Gathsegwarohare | 19. Battle of Newton | 34. General Orrin Hutchinson House | 50. Beckwith Farmhouse | 64. Ganesvoort Statue | 77. Kirkland & Chief Skenandon Graves | 88. Herkimer County Archeological Museum | 103. Andrew Mann Inn | 118. Dutch Church & Revolutionary War Gravesites | 130. Ehle House Site |
| 9. Boyd Ambush | 20. Fort George (Montcalm Park) | 35. John Gridley House | 51. Pine Camp | 65. De-O-Wain-Sta (Great Carry) | 78. Reverend Samuel Kirkland Home | 89. Herkimer County Historical Society | 104. Swart-Wilcox House | 119. Fort Paris | 131. Fort Failing |
| 10. Gagondagan State Historic Site | 21. Fort Ontario State Historic Site | 36. Kelsey-Davey Farm | 52. Lock from Western Canal | 66. Forts Craven and William | 79. Norton Farm | 90. Shoemaker Tavern/House | 105. The Farmer's Museum | 120. Palatine Bridge Freight House | 132. Battle of Sharon Springs |
| 11. Attack on Honeyoye | 22. Battle Island | 37. Block House | 53. Fort Bull | 67. Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site | 80. First Baptist Church of Deerfield | 91. Site of Woolmouth | 106. Cherry Valley Museum | 121. Fort Wagner | 133. Johannes Reuff's "Roofs" Tavern |
| | 23. Sackets Harbor | 38. Constantia | 54. Fort Newport | 68. Oriskany Village Museum | | 92. Shellsbush | 107. Cherry Valley Cemetery | 122. Fort Frey | 134. Canajoharie Library and Art Gallery |
| | 24. Carleton Island | 39. Carriage House Museum | 55. Arsenal at Rome | 69. Neck Canal of 1730 | | 93. Fort Dayton | 108. Fort Alden | | 135. The Noses |
| | 25. Oswegatchie | 40. Gun Proving Grounds | 56. Fort Stanwix National Monument | | | 94. Palatine Church | 109. Fort Walrath | | 136. Rice's Woods |
| | 26. Fort Lewis on Chimney Island | 41. Roman's Ambush | | | | 95. Indian Castle Church | 110. Fort Zimmerman | | |
| | | 42. Fort Canaseraga | | | | | | | |

Regional Context

The location of Northern Frontier period resources outside the study area and the location of neighboring designated and proposed national historic corridors or areas.



- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| 137. Fort Keyser | 157. Johnstown Battlefield | 180. General Schuyler House |
| 138. Montgomery County History Department | 158. Burk's Tavern | 181. Saratoga Battlefield |
| 139. Fort Dubois | 159. Fort Johnson | 182. Bennington Battlefield |
| 140. Iroquois Indian Museum | 160. Kateri Tekakwitha Shrine | 183. Peter Ganervoort House |
| 141. Old Stone Fort | 161. Fulton County Courthouse | 184. Old Fort House Museum |
| 142. Old Lutheran Parsonage | 162. Johnstown Colonial Cemetery | 185. Fort Edward |
| 143. Becker Stone House | 163. Mount Johnson | 186. Fort William Henry |
| 144. Becker-Westfall House | 164. Minisink Battle | 187. Fort George |
| 145. Walter Butler Homestead | 165. Christ Episcopal Church | 188. Skenesborough Museum |
| 146. National Shrine of North American Martyrs | 166. Duane Mansion | 189. Ticonderoga |
| 147. Kanatsiohareke Mohawk Community | 167. North Mansion and Tenant House | 190. Crown Point State Historic Site |
| 148. Walter Elwood Museum | 168. Sheldon Farmhouse | 191. Split Rock |
| 149. Guy Park State Historic Site | 169. Schenectady Museum | 192. Kent DeLord House Museum |
| 150. Johnson Hall | 170. Schenectady Stockade Historic District | 193. Clinton County Historical Museum |
| 151. Tryon County Court House | 171. Dellemont-Wemple Farm | 194. 1815 Plattsburg Battlefield |
| 152. Drumm House | 172. Mabee House | |
| 153. Johnstown Historical Society | 173. Fort Schenectady | |
| 154. Fulton County Museum & Historical Society | 174. Phillip Schuyler Mansion | |
| 155. Sacandaga Blockhouse | 175. Craigo State Historic Site | |
| 156. Fort Johnstown | 176. Fort Orange | |
| | 177. Van Schaick House | |
| | 178. Saratoga National Historical Park | |
| | 179. Saratoga Monument | |

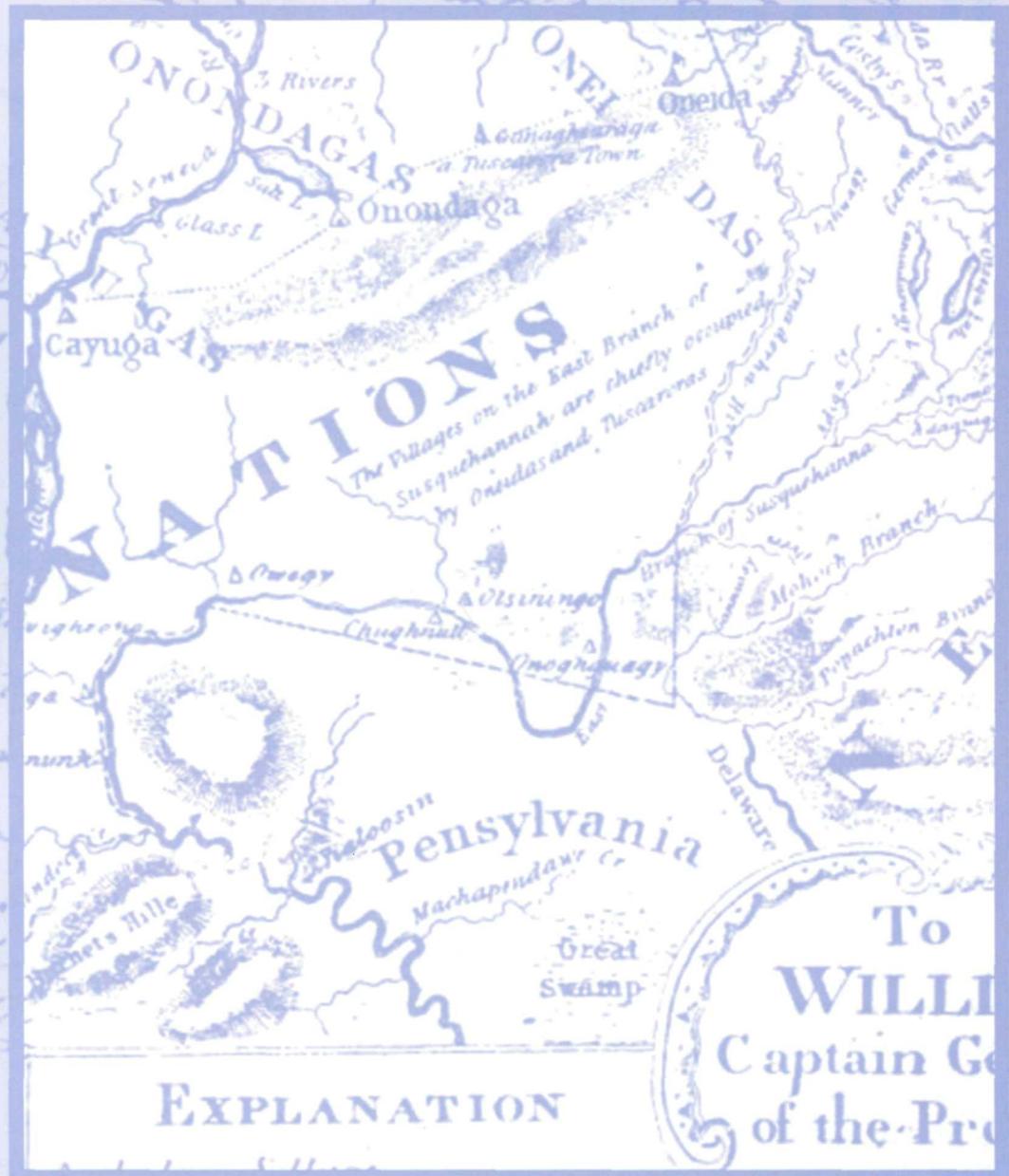
Thematic Resources

- Extant Resources
- Archeological Resources
- Resource Collections
- ⋯ Adirondack & Catskill Park Boundaries
- Limited Access Highways
- Principle Highways
- ~ NYS Barge Canal
- Northern Frontier SRS – Study Area
- Champlain Valley SRS – Study Area
- Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area
- Urban Center
- ★ State Capitol



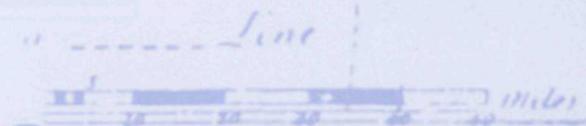
This Country belongs to the Oneidas

The Bound not being of the Count to the Moha



EXPLANATION

Chief Towns or Large Villages
Indian Paths
The Boundary settled with the
Indians in 1768 as described by



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Themes of the Northern Frontier

To be considered for national heritage area designation, a landscape should have its own distinctive history and geography, its own nationally important resources, and its own story of broad interest to tell. These components bring coherence and meaning to the complex history of a region and make it more accessible. National Park Service guidelines state that a heritage area suitability and feasibility study should show that a proposed heritage area “shall be an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, preservation, interpretation, and continuing use....” They further state that the proposed area should have “an identifiable theme or themes, and resources important to the identified theme or themes shall retain integrity capable of supporting interpretation.”

The Northern Frontier Special Resource Study evaluated resources associated with military actions and the more general events of “nation building.” The four compelling themes of the Northern Frontier

story are: (1) Military Chronicles, (2) Iroquois Experience, (3) Diversity of Cultures, and (4) Geographic Opportunity. Each of these themes draws upon a different part of the National Park Service’s *Thematic Framework*. The Military Chronicles is described by the category “Shaping the Political Landscape” by “encompassing tribal, local, state, and federal political and governmental institutions that create public policy and those groups that seek to shape both policies and institutions.” The Iroquois Experience is also defined in part by “Shaping the Political Landscape.” In addition, the category “People and Places” provides an opportunity to study the Iroquois Experience through “the diverse forms of individual and group interactions through migrations and encounters” and the “patterns of daily life [which] are often taken for granted [and] have a profound influence on public life.” The Diversity of Cultures also is interpreted through the category “People and Places.” Geographic Opportunity is manifest in the category “Transforming the Environment” which

“focuses on recognizing the interplay between human activity and the environment as reflected in particular places.”

Definition of the Northern Frontier’s themes occurred at a workshop that brought together resource managers, scholars, government officials, and representatives of planning agencies and tourism organizations. Hosted by the National Park Service, this meeting was held on October 15, 1998, at the Overlook Inn, Little Falls, New York (see Appendix L for a list of workshop participants). The time period, the geographic area of the Northern Frontier, and the themes that might be employed to interpret the history of the region were all topics of discussion.

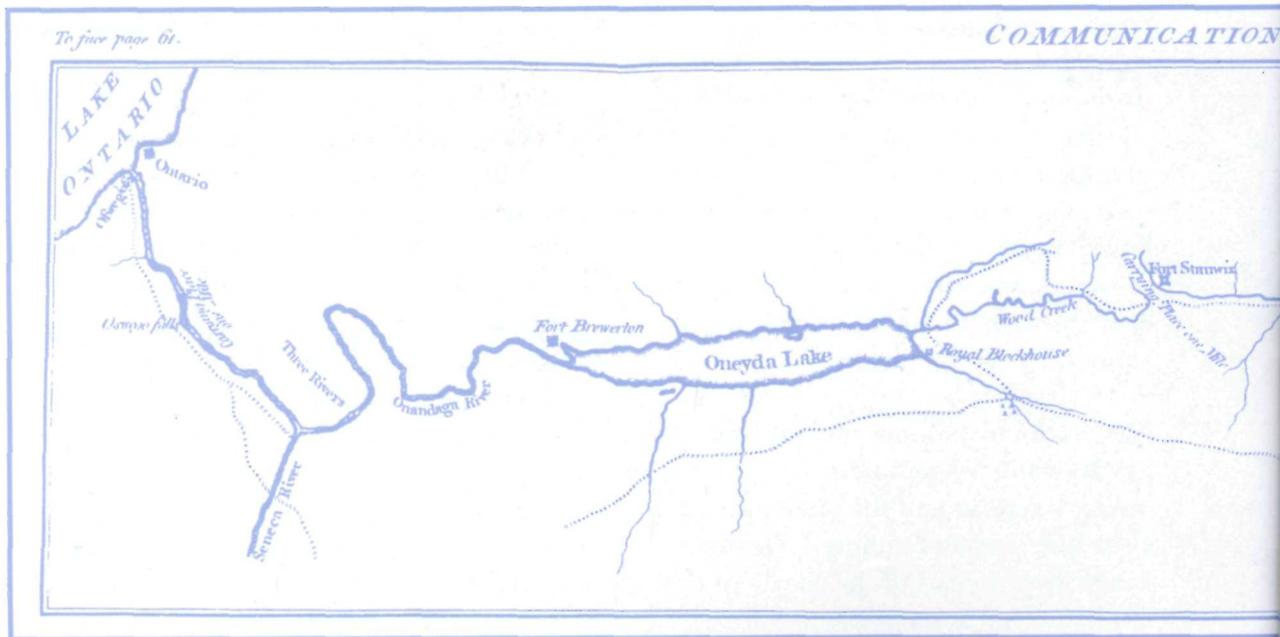


MILITARY CHRONICLES

For a period of over 80 years, the Northern Frontier was one of the most hotly contested landscapes in the struggle for the dominion of North America. It was an important strategic region marked with decades of conflicts among several groups including American Indian nations and competing groups of Europeans who at one time or another clashed within and across the several cultural boundaries represented within the region.

Two distinguishing physical features gave special character to the military history of the Northern Frontier, as control and the means of access to this western region and its resources became a point contested among its several populations. The Atlantic Ocean linkage to the Great Lakes had travelers using the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers to reach the Oneida Carrying Place near Rome, New York. At this point, a short portage led to Wood Creek, which runs into Lake Oneida and then followed the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, at Oswego, New York. Second, the east-west orientation of the Northern Frontier allowed European settlers to venture farther west into interior regions than in other parts of America, where settlement tended to occur to the north and south along the eastern seaboard. The importance of this area is apparent from the extensive lists in Appendix A: Inventory of State and National Register Listings and National Historic Landmarks, and Appendix B: Inventory of Selected Natural and Cultural Recreational Resources.

T. Kitchen's 1772 engraving of the water route westward throughout the Northern Frontier. (Credit: New York State Library)



Because the waterway and corridor offered routes to the resources in the west, the Northern Frontier became a region where Indian nation was pitted against Indian nation, European against European, and ultimately, Europeans against Indian nations.

The Battle is Joined

French, Dutch, and British often sought Indian assistance in their economic and military competition with each other in North America. The first Europeans to explore this area were the French. Their initial relations with the Iroquois were fragile, stemming from a bloody encounter with Samuel de Champlain in 1609. Subsequent French trade alliances with the Iroquois' rivals in the fur trade deepened mistrust. The Dutch established lucrative trade relations with the Iroquois in the early 1600s, which passed to the British when they seized the colony of New Netherlands in 1664.



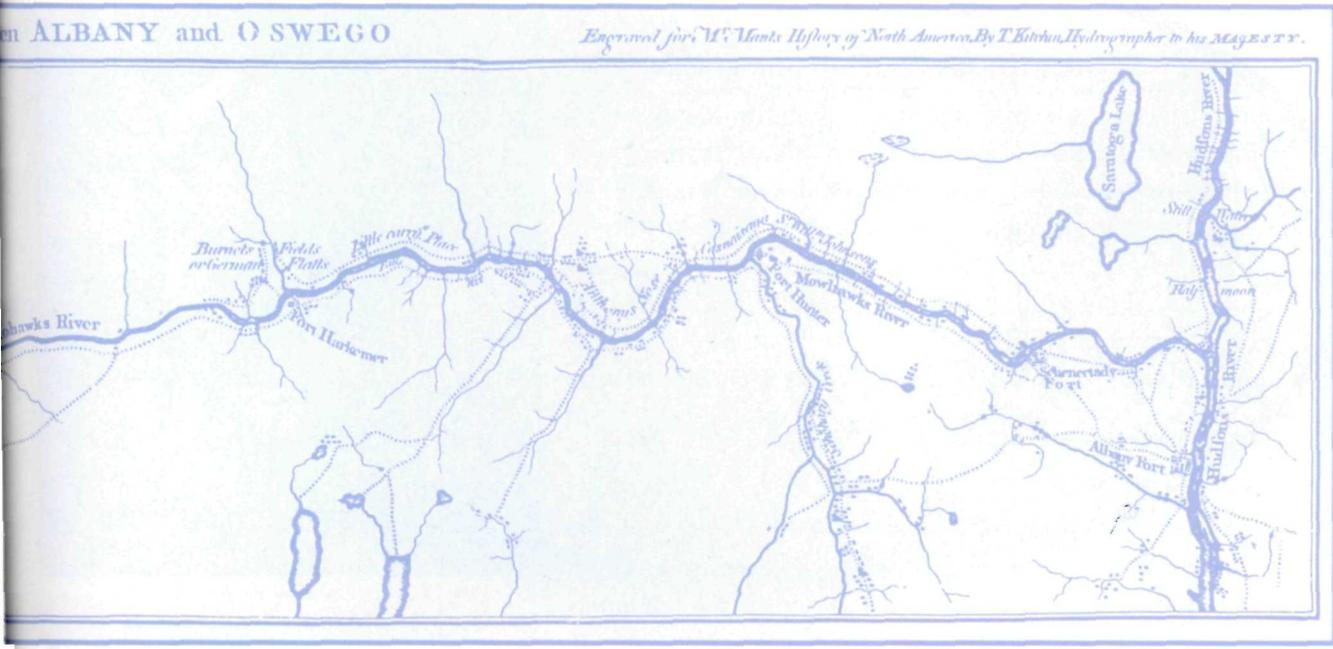
The British were more aggressive in acquiring indigenous land than the Dutch. Eventually, this created friction between the Iroquois Confederacy and the British. The Iroquois generally tried to resolve these disputes by non-violent means, allowing European settlers to move into the eastern Mohawk Valley peaceably.

During intervals of peace or disillusionment with the British, French missionaries were able to gain modest influence among the Iroquois. Conversion to Christianity caused dissention among the Iroquois, leading some to live under French protection in the vicinity of Montreal.

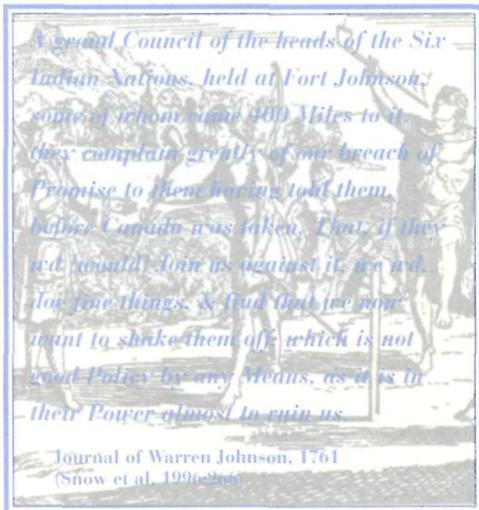
By the early 1700's, growing dependence on European trade goods, especially guns, threatened the independence of indigenous groups in the region. This threat was moving ever more westward. Increasingly far-ranging hostilities occurred as tribes battled one another to bring to market the furs Europeans demanded.

We had 12 miles down the river by land, most of the way middling land, some white pine and spruce groves to pass through, but most of the way in sight of the river, which is very rapid most of the way to the lake. On the point formed by the entrance of the river, stands the fort [Oswego] or trading castle. It is a strong stone house, encompassed with a stone wall near 20 feet high and 120 paces round, built of large squared stones, very curious for their softness; I cut my name in it with my knife.

John Bartram 1743
(Bartram et al. 1973:65-66)



By the end of the 17th century, New York had become an important theater in the seemingly interminable conflict between Great Britain and France. The heaviest fighting generally occurred along the strategic Champlain waterway, but the Northern Frontier was also involved in the conflict. British construction of a fort at Oswego, New York (1727), in what the French considered their sphere, marked a turning point that virtually guaranteed further warfare until one or another nation achieved dominance.



Three inconclusive wars between the two great European powers culminated in the French and Indian War between 1754 and 1763 (in Europe known as the Seven Years War, beginning 1756), which resulted in the French loss of their possessions in Canada. During that war, fighting on the Northern Frontier grew more intense, though still peripheral to the primary theater in the Champlain Valley. French raids early in the war (1756) destroyed British Forts Ontario, Oswego and George at Oswego, and Fort Bull at the Oneida Carrying Place. As they retreated, the British destroyed Fort Williams, their last remaining fort at the Oneida Carrying Place. In 1758, the British restored their power in the heart of the region by constructing Fort Stanwix (named for the British general in command) to guard the Oneida Carrying Place.

In April of 1762, Sir William Johnson met with the leaders of the Iroquois Confederacy at Johnson Hall to forge an alliance between the Iroquois Confederacy and the English. As a symbol of this relationship, he presented a huge belt of wampum beads representing the “Antient (sic) Covenant Chain” between the Iroquois and the English, promising not to break the chain as long as the Iroquois Confederacy remained faithful allies of the King.

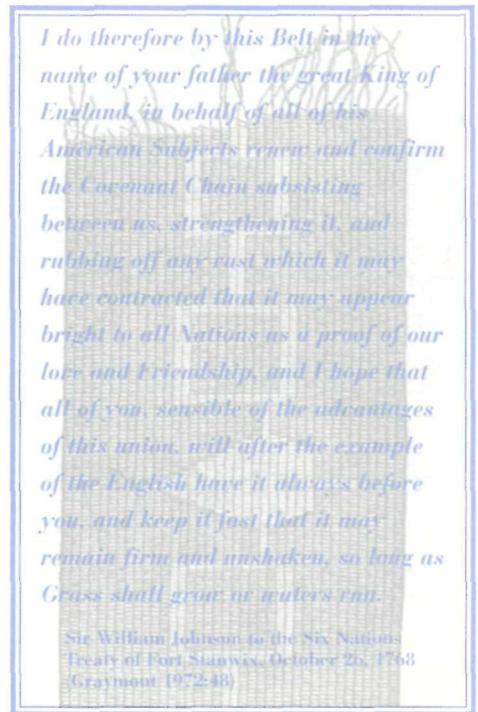
The congress convened with the Iroquois at Johnson Hall in 1762. Painted by F.J. Henry in 1903.



COURTESY COLLECTION OF THE
ADAMS

Fort Stanwix (located in present-day Rome) was the setting for a series of treaties. Particularly important was the “Boundary Line Treaty” negotiated in 1768 by Sir William Johnson in response to continued desire by the British to stem the tide of colonists migrating west and north of the Ohio River. Johnson’s treaty redrew the boundary line, which originally followed the ridgeline of the Appalachians, to run from “... Fort Stanwix in a southwesterly direction to the mouth of the Tennessee River in what is now western Kentucky.” The treaty opened a vast territory south and east of the Ohio River to exploitation by favored companies and individuals.

As superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern colonies, Johnson had close personal ties with the Iroquois, especially the Mohawk. Johnson was also a dominant figure among the non-indigenous inhabitants of the region. Just as the dispute between the British government and rebellious colonists was sliding toward war, Johnson’s death in 1774 enabled the rebellious faction to seize the machinery of government in New York State. Tensions that had been suppressed in Johnson’s lifetime now exploded.



During this period leading up to the American Revolution, those settlers of European descent were of a mixed mind about how to align themselves. The native-born descendants of Dutch and English made up the greatest number of the rebellious colonists. For many it was an agonizing choice that split communities and even families. Those with German heritage had no particular ties to England, and many sided with the rebels or tried to remain neutral. Others remembered the shabby treatment they received from New York patricians, like the Schuylers, and preferred a fair royal governor. Those of Scottish descent were also divided. Some had served in the British Army and retained their old loyalties.

The Iroquois were also divided amongst themselves; the Mohawk, Seneca, Onondaga and Cayuga mostly supported the British and held fast to the Covenant Chain. Many Oneida and Tuscarora sided with the rebels.

Fort Stanwix and the Battle of Oriskany

As the Revolutionary War progressed, the rebels occupied Fort Stanwix (a.k.a. Fort Schuyler during the Revolution) in 1776 and began rebuilding the crumbling structure, thereby seeking to defend the frontier, support their Oneida and Tuscarora allies, and maintain a presence among the other Iroquois. Hampered by inadequate resources and manpower, the rebuilding of Fort Stanwix advanced slowly, so that the fort was by no means complete when it was subjected to its most severe test.

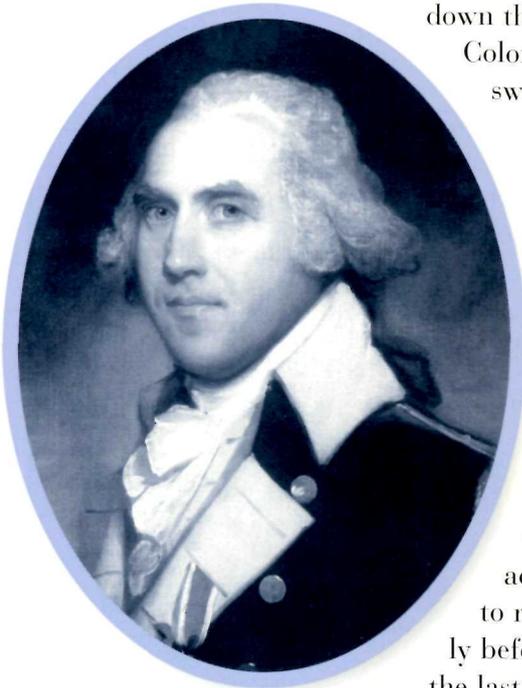
In the campaign of 1777 the British believed they could win the decisive victory against the rebels that had eluded them the previous year. At the center of their plan was General John Burgoyne’s army, which he intended to move



A marker that commemorates the Fort Stanwix Treaty Line of 1768.

©1981 ROBERT ZANUCK

down the Champlain corridor to Albany. A flanking force commanded by Colonel Barry St. Leger planned to move across the Mohawk Valley, sweeping through Fort Stanwix to join Burgoyne at Albany.



Peter Gansevoort, painted by Gilbert Stuart, circa 1794.
COURTESY, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, NEW YORK

St. Leger surrounded Fort Stanwix early in August 1777 at the head of more than 1,500 troops consisting of numerous Seneca and Mohawk, British regulars, German mercenaries, British loyalists, French-Canadian militia, and a few Oneida, Tuscarora and other Indian tribes. Although recently reinforced, the rebel troops commanded by Colonel Peter Gansevoort inside the fort were less than half as numerous.

After initial reluctance, the militia of Tryon County mobilized under General Nicholas Herkimer and, accompanied by some Oneida, marched to relieve Fort Stanwix. (Established shortly before the outbreak of war and named for the last royal governor of New York, Tryon County embraced the territory west of Albany County extending to the 1763 treaty line.)

Goaded by unruly subordinates, Herkimer blundered into an ambush set by St. Leger's British forces at a place now known as Oriskany, six miles east of Fort Stanwix. The animosities that had brewed over the years came together and boiled over in this "place of great sorrow," as former neighbors fought each other with exceptional ferocity. Equally momentous, members of different Iroquois Nations fought openly against each other, breaking the Great Peace and furthering the collapse of their Confederacy.

*Fort Schuyler
 August 22, 1777*

Dear Sir,
This morning at Eleven o'Clock, I began a heavy cannonade upon our enemies works, which was immediately returned by a number of shells and cannon. — About three o'clock, several deserters came in, who informed me that General St. Ledger [sic] with his army, was retreating with the utmost precipitation. — Soon after which I sent out a party of about sixty men to enter their camp, who soon returned and confirmed the above account.
About seven o'clock this evening, Hanjort Schuyler arrived here, and informed me that General Arnold with two thousand men were on their march for this fort, in consequence of which I send you this information.
I am, Dear Sir, Yours,
Peter Gansevoort, Colonel.
To the Honorable General Arnold, or Officer,
Commanding the army on their march to Fort Schuyler

St. Leger's retreat, as it is called, turns out to be a downright flight, if leaving his tents, baggage, ammunition, and hiding his artillery can be called so. Nor do I find that it was owing to the cowardice or bad disposition of the Indians that they came away. Nor did they plunder till the camp was abandoned. Then indeed they got drunk with the liquors they found there and afterwards as you may imagine did a great deal of mischief. In short it is a most unaccountable and strange affair. To form some idea of it, I saw a letter from an officer of artillery which mentions that Mr. St. Leger was eight miles on his retreat before he, the officer, knew anything of the matter, tho' he had the charge of the battery, guns, & c. with only twelve men to bring them off. Luckily, indeed, for them and everybody else, not a man stirred from the fort, and it is now said that the rebels in the fort excepted, not another was within forty miles of it.

Unsigned letter dated Montreal, September 4, 1777. (Graymont 1972:145)

The colonial militia suffered catastrophic casualties in the initial attack, including the mortal wounding of Herkimer and the loss of other officers. A timely thunderstorm allowed the militia to reconnoiter and renew its defense. In addition, a surprise sortie from the fort commanded by Lt. Col. Marinus Willett attacked the nearby enemy encampment and provided unexpected diversionary relief by causing many of the loyalists and Indians to dash back



Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site lies east of Fort Stanwix National Monument in Rome, New York.

Credit: Robert Zundel

to defend their camps. The militia was spared and limped back down the valley. They had failed to relieve the fort, but had inflicted noticeable casualties. When a rebel relief force commanded by General Benedict Arnold approached the fort, St. Leger's troops could not maintain the siege and fled in disorder.

Accompanied by the nearly simultaneous British defeat at Bennington, the events at Oriskany and Fort Stanwix turned the course of war against General Burgoyne and contributed to his eventual surrender in October 1777 after the battles at Saratoga. The end of Burgoyne's campaign to tactically control the Champlain Valley convinced France to openly support the Continental Congress.

After 1777 the British did not again launch a major campaign in the Northern Frontier, though intense fighting continued. Beginning in 1778, the crown adopted a strategy of raiding and seeking to depopulate the region, thereby pushing the frontier back to Schenectady and depriving the Continental Army of much needed food and supplies. For the first time, the Northern Frontier became an independent theater, no longer merely a satellite of the campaigns to the east.

The Continental Army maintained a garrison at Fort Stanwix under conditions of enormous hardship. This was one of very few instances in which Continental soldiers were assigned to permanent garrison duty. This showed the great importance the Continental Congress attached to the Northern Frontier and to retaining some influence among the Iroquois.

There has been a longstanding controversy over who defeated whom at Oriskany and who remained in possession of the field. As might be expected, the viewpoint depends on whether one reads American or British documents. The Americans and British both claim that they won the field. Peter Deygart, writing on behalf of the German Flats Committee of Safety, spoke of the '150 who stood the Field and forced the Enemy to retreat.'...The British had a decidedly different version. The Seneca warrior Blacksnake told Lyman Draper that 'the battle commenced, according to his recollection, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and lasted till near sundown; and that the British and Indians unquestionably gained the victory.'

(Graymont 1972:139-140)

Mortally wounded, General Herkimer continued to direct his men in the bloody Battle of Oriskany.

Painted by E. A. Young. Credit: Erica Purdy Johnson

Resolved that the governor and council of New York, be desired to erect a monument, at continental expence, by the value of 500 dollars, to the memory of the late Brigadier Herkimer, (commanding the militia of Tryon county, in the state of New York), who was killed fighting gallantly in defence of the liberties of these states.

Journals of the Continental Congress, October 4, 1777. (Ford, et al. 1904-1937)



Brothers and Friends of the Six Nations, Attend. We will now tell you of the quarrel betwixt the counsellors of king George and the inhabitants and colonies of America... We desire you will hear and receive what we have now told you, and that you will open a good ear and listen to what we are now going to say. This is a family quarrel between us and Old England. You Indians are not concerned in it. We don't wish you to take up the hatchet against the king's troops. We desire you to remain at home, and not join on either side, but keep the hatchet buried deep... Brothers! We live upon the same ground with you. The same island is our common birthplace. We desire to sit down under the same tree of peace with you: let us water its roots and cherish its growth, till the large leaves and flourishing branches shall extend to the setting sun, and reach the skies...

Journals of the Continental Congress, July 13, 1775. (Ford, et al. 1904-1937)

Continental Army vs. British and Iroquois Supporters

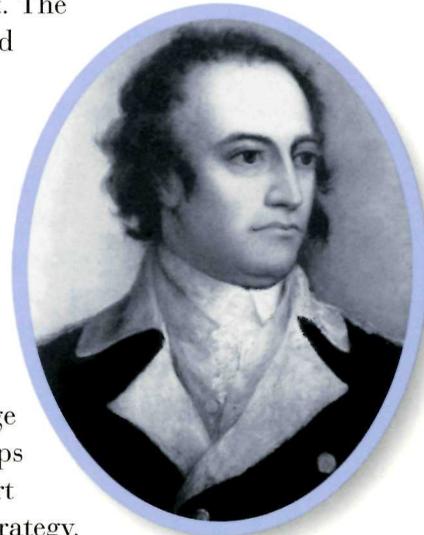
During its struggle with the British, the Continental Army benefited from a strong alliance with the Oneida and Tuscarora, who played an important role in the battle at Oriskany. For example, Oneida oral history tells of the Oneida carrying corn and other foodstuffs to General Washington's troops at Valley Forge during the severe winter of 1777/8.

The Continental Congress subsequently recognized the special contributions of the Oneida and Tuscarora as they sought to determine the most appropriate relations between the new American nation and the various Iroquois tribes. For instance, on Wednesday, October 15, 1783, the Journals of the Continental Congress record: "...Whereas the Oneida and Tuscarora tribes have adhered to the cause of America and joined her arms in the course of the late war, and Congress have frequently assured them of peculiar marked of favored and friendship...." It is in this spirit that Congress would try to engage the Iroquois nations in peace treaty dialogues.

After another year of ruinous attacks, the settlers' ability to survive in the Mohawk Valley seemed hopeless. A Continental force still held Fort Stanwix, but Indian and loyalists simply bypassed it. The Village of Cherry Valley was burnt to the ground and most of its inhabitants massacred in 1778 by 700 Indians led by Joseph Brant and Butler's Rangers. Similar raids devastated settlements in the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys.

In 1779, the Continental Army retaliated against the British and their Iroquois supporters. In its largest offensive operation to date, General John Sullivan moved into the heart of Iroquois country,

seeking to destroy their homeland so that they could no longer wage war. A force commanded by General James Clinton, including troops from Fort Stanwix, joined Sullivan. Earlier, a detachment from Fort Stanwix had attacked the Onondaga villages as part of the same strategy. These invasions caused enormous property damage, deepened Iroquois hostility toward European settlers in the region (or in the case of the Onondaga, pushed them away from neutrality) and made them more dependent on the British. This guaranteed even more destructive and merciless retaliatory raids in subsequent years.



General John Sullivan, painted by S. Staigg, circa 1876.

COURTESY COLLECTION OF PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA

We are now arrived at the year 1781, deprived of a great Portion of our most valuable and well inhabited Territory: numbers of our Citizens have been barbarously butchered by ruthless Hand of the Savages, many are carried away into Captivity; vast numbers entirely ruined, and these with their Families become a heavy Burthen to the distressed Remainder; the frequent Calls on the Militia has capitally diminished our Agriculture in every Part of the State... We are not in a Condition to raise Troops for the Defence of our Frontier, and if we were, our Exertions for the common cause hare so effectually drained and exhausted us, that we should not have it in our Power to pay and subsist them. In short, Sir, without correspondent Exertions in other States and without Aid from those for whom we have not hesitated to sacrifice all, we shall soon approach to the Verge of Ruin.

Governor G. Clinton to President of Congress, February 5, 1781. (Graymont 1972:240)

In the spring of 1781, Fort Stanwix was so severely damaged by flood and fire that it had to be abandoned. Even then, it was still considered so vital to the strategy of the Continental Army that some generals proposed maintaining troops there in temporary shelters.

It was probably only the return of Col. Marinus Willett in 1781 that saved this area of the Northern Frontier for the rebel cause. Given command of a handful of levies and militia, Willett adopted a strategy of immediate response to attack, not hesitating to take on larger and more experienced enemy detachments. This policy did not halt the raids, but gave the remaining colonists a sufficient sense of security to hang on. Attacks and fearful rumors of raids continued beyond the surrender at Yorktown (October 1781), which most historians consider the end of the war.

Peace Treaties

In the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which ended the war with the Americans, the British failed to provide for their Iroquois allies. A treaty at Fort Stanwix in 1784 between the victorious Americans and the Iroquois deprived those Iroquois who had allied with the British of most of their lands and set a pattern for later relations between the United States and indigenous people throughout the country. The Oneida, in recognition of their pro-independence stance, retained their homeland, but ultimately lost most of this territory in transactions with New York that are still being contested today. Prominent loyalists, among them the son and nephew of Sir William Johnson, as well as Iroquois leaders such as Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), never returned to their former homes. Exiled, some moved north to settle in British Canada.

Between 1784 to 1799 there were numerous treaties negotiated with the Iroquois nations. Some of these were ratified by the Continental Congress. The debts and responsibilities of these ratified treaties were inherited by the United States. Still other treaties, particularly those after 1790 involving land exchanges that were used to compensate veterans of the Revolutionary War, were concluded by representatives of New York State, but not formally ratified by the Congress.

In the Northern Frontier, the victors endured immense losses of life and property beyond that experienced in other regions of the country. With the perceived Indian menace removed and many former European inhabitants killed or driven into exile, the Mohawk Valley and lands further west were opened to settlement. Encouraged by generous land grants to former soldiers, a tide of immigration began. New Englanders, many of whom had become acquainted with the region during their military service, poured into the valley and permanently altered the character of upstate New York.



Clinton's Brigade at Canajoharie, painted by Edward Buyck.

COURTESY, COLLECTION OF THE CANADIAN LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY



Joseph Brant, painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1786.

COURTESY, NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, COURTESY, NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, REID 1901:260

Joseph Brant (Thay-en-dane-gea) was a Mohawk of pure blood. His father was a chief of the Onondaga nation, and had three sons in the army with Sir William Johnson, under the great Mohawk chief, King Hendrick, in the battle of Lake George, in 1757. Joseph, his youngest son, whose Indian name, Thayendanegea, signifies "a bundle of sticks" or, in other words, "strength" was born in the bank of the Ohio in 1742, whether his family had gone on a hunting trip. His mother returned to Can-a-joh-see (Indian village) with two children, Mary or Molly; and Thayendanegea. His father, Ta-ko-wagh-wen-ga-rah-kwin, a chief of the Wolf clan of the Mohawk, seems to have died in the Ohio country. His mother, after her return, married an Indian named Car-ri-bo-go (news carrier) whom the whites named Barnet; which by contraction became Barni, and finally Brant. Thayendanegea was called Joseph, and was known as Brant's Joseph or Joseph Brant.

Benson-Lossing, 1851. (Reid 1901:260)

I, Deganawida, and the union lords now uproot the tallest pine tree and into the cavity thereby made we cast all weapons of war. Into the depths of the earth, down into the deep underneath current of water flowing to unknown regions we cast all the weapons of strife. We bury them from sight and we plant again the tree. Thus shall the Great Peace, Kayenarhekowa, be established.

from *The Constitution of the Five Nations*
(Graymont 1972:129)

Both the British and French understood that success in controlling the resources of the Northern Frontier would require an alliance with the Iroquois, and each power vied for their favor. The Confederacy at first tried to use these competing interests to its advantage to improve the profitability of its trade and to control its geographic domain. As competition moved into warfare fueled by the hostilities between the French and English in Europe, the Great Peace that united the nations of the Confederacy began to unravel.

The Character of Indians is striking. They are grave even to sadness, upon any serious Occasion: observant of those in Company, respectful to the old, of a temper cool deliberate, by which they are never in haste to speak before they have thought well on the matter, & are sure the person who spoke before them has finished all he had to say; they have therefore the greatest contempt for the vivacity of our People who interrupt each other; & frequently speak together.

Nothing is more edifying then their behaviour in their public Councils & Assemblies; every man there is heard in his turn, According as his Years, Wisdom, or service to his Country; have ranked him. Not a Word, not a whisper, not a murmur is heard from the rest, whilst He speaks; no indecent condemnation, no ill-timed applause. The younger sort attend for their Instruction. Here they learn the History of their Nation; here they are inflamed with the songs of those who celebrate the Warlike Actions of their Ancestors; and here they are taught what are the Interests of their country, & how to pursue them.

Journal of Joseph Bloomfield (Snow et al. 1996:286)

The “Great Peace” (circa 1500) ended Iroquois intertribal conflict by uniting five Iroquois nations to form a confederacy: the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca. The Tuscarora joined them after 1713, to form the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. The Great Peace was initiated by Deganawi:dah, a Mohawk chief sometimes called Hiawatha, a name that is also the proper title of a prominent Mohawk headman, and his son Quiver Bearer (Odatshehdeh). The unity of the Iroquois Confederacy was symbolically represented by the maintenance of a council fire at the capitol of the Six Nations at Onondaga.



The great Mohawk chief, King Hendrick, painted by Jan Verelst in 1710.

COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Contact with European ideas also challenged the Confederacy. The Jesuit introduction of Christianity into the region resulted in conversions among some of the population that led, in some cases, to relocations from Confederacy lands to French controlled Canada. Trade for European manufactured goods including ironware, textiles, and firearms eroded traditional ways of living and working. These goods, especially firearms, contributed to changing the balance of power among the nations in the region.

Following the French and Indian War, Sir William Johnson continued to influence the settlement of the Mohawk Valley as the largest landowner and through his appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In April of 1762, Johnson met with the leaders of the Six Nations to forge an alliance, which he sealed with the presentation of the “Covenant Chain,” a large belt made from wampum beads.

Wampum is the current money among the Indians, it is of two sorts, white & purple; the white is worked out of the inside of the great Conques [conch], into the form of a bead, & perforated, to string on Leather. As the Indians live far from the Sea, our people make & sell the Purple or exchange them for Beaver-skins &c. and many, at Albany particularly, make a handsome living by that trade. The purple is worked out of the inside of the mussel [mussel] shell, they are wore as broad as one's hand, & about two feet long, these they call belts, & give and receive at their Treaties, as the seals of Friendship: for lesser matters, a single string is given. Every bead is of a known Value and a belt of a less Number is made to equal one of the greater, by so many as are Wanting, fastened to the belt by a string.

Journal of Joseph Bloomfield (Snow et al. 1996:283)

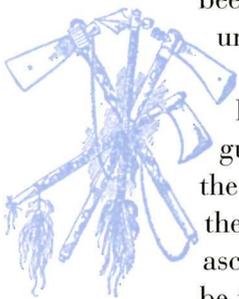


Today, Johnson's third and final home, as well as other sites associated with his family, are among the major historic resources of the region.

However, the growing sentiment for independence was already positioning many Mohawk Valley residents against the English Crown. This also placed the Iroquois in the uneasy position of maintaining their alliance with England, as well as relations with the colonists. When Sir William died in 1774, his home (Johnson Hall) and his position passed on to his son, who remained loyal to the English Crown and was forced to flee to Canada early in the American Revolution. There he established the King's Royal Regiment of New York that participated in the siege of Fort Schuyler (Stanwix) and the Battle of Oriskany, as well as in numerous raids against the rebellious inhabitants of the Mohawk Valley.

The strain within the Iroquois Confederacy reached a breaking point with the onset of the Revolutionary War. The Iroquois were divided on how to respond to the conflict. Most favored the British, holding fast to the "Covenant Chain." Others preferred to remain neutral, and many Oneida and Tuscarora chose the rebellious colonists' side. Since the Confederacy had been based on the principle of unanimity, it was unable to determine a unified course of action.

In January 1777, the council fire was "extinguished." The implication of this action was that the Onondaga could no longer physically maintain the fire as they struggled with the loss of population, ascribed by modern historians and ethnographers to be the result of a "devastating pestilence." By this time, the Confederacy was already experiencing the full brunt of pressure from the European factions. This symbolic dissolution of the tenet of the Iroquois Confederacy created further opportunity for settlers to establish themselves in the Northern Frontier and later expand even further westward.



It was particularly comforting that the Senecas were agreeable to peace in conformity to the rest of the Confederacy: That nation, furthest removed from British influence, had always been the most fluctuating in their loyalty to the English crown. When the French were in control of Niagara, they were able to wield a considerable amount of control over this very consequential tribe, even detaching a portion of them to their interest during the late French and Indian War. The Senecas also played an important role in Pontiac's war against the English. As Keepers of the Western Door, the Senecas held sway over the Indian nations to the west. They were, in addition, the most populous tribe of the whole Confederacy: Had they chosen to go their own way and seek revenge for the murders of their kinsmen, the result would have been grave indeed for the English.

(Graymont 1972:55)

Although some members of the Confederacy sought to rekindle the fire at the Onondaga site, there was also an effort to rekindle the fire at Niagara — a loyalist stronghold, and at Albany — a rebel stronghold. With tumultuous events ongoing, the extended negotiations of where and when to rekindle the fire may have served as a de facto event to dissolve the Confederacy's body-politic, and the Confederacy was swept up into the war of the Europeans. Unable to maintain neutrality throughout the war, the "Covenant Chain" with the British was broken. Most importantly, the 1777 Battle of Oriskany finally broke the "Great Peace," as Iroquois brothers, once united, fought each other to the death.

The impact of the Revolutionary War reshaped the relationship between the Americans and Iroquois. The disruption experienced during the Revolution was prolonged by population shifts and related New York State policies toward the Iroquois. Former patterns of Iroquois and American settlement were altered under a new political structure in which publicly held lands were distributed to soldiers who had served in the Continental Army or state militia, territorial adjustments were negotiated with the Iroquois, and many Loyalist land-holdings were confiscated and subdivided.

Currently there is a resurgence of interest in Iroquois history and culture. Substantiating the "Iroquois Experience" is complicated because of the multiple versions of oral tradition that relate Iroquois history. These various tellings are only recently being documented in written form. Further efforts will need to be made in cooperation with representatives of the federally recognized tribes to help develop a fuller understanding of Iroquois culture and its contributions as the American nation evolved.

Indeed Europeans who are curious to know them must not lose time, for the advance of the European population is extremely rapid in this continent, and since these nations live largely by hunting and fishing, they cannot remain in the neighborhood of cultivated regions. They go farther away, and soon it will be necessary to look for them beyond the Mississippi or in the ice-covered regions around Hudson Bay. In a few centuries, even, when civilization will have extended its effects over all the world, people will be tempted to regard the reports of travelers as the ingenious dreams of a philosopher who is seeking the origin of society and is tracing the history of its advances from his imagination.

Journal of Francois Marbois
(Snow et al. 1996:305)

This place appears to be a perfect Babel, as to language: But very few of the people, I believe, would be able to pronounce Shibboleth. The articulation even of New-England people, is injured by their being intermingled with the Dutch, Irish and Scotch.

John Taylor
(Snow et al. 1996:364)

DIVERSITY OF CULTURES

Several distinctly different cultures lived adjacent to one another in the Northern Frontier during the 17th and 18th centuries. The Northern Frontier included members of the Iroquois, as well as other Indians, and settlers primarily from England, Holland, and Germany, with scattered representation from France, Ireland, Scotland, Africa and other places. This section presents general information about the diversity of cultures in this region and their contribution to the Northern Frontier.

Further investigation may reveal contributions made by additional groups.

It is worth remarking that Very early in the Morning I heard the Dutch Domine preach in the High-German-Language, so that I heard the Divine Worship delivered in three Tongues today. Besides I heard the different Companies I was in. the following Languages spoke — 1st English. 2d. High Dutch. 3d. Low Dutch, 4th French. 5th the Mohawk, 6th Oneydoes. 7th Senekas. 8th Cayugas, 9th Tuscaroras & 10th the Onondagoe-Languages. The most of those tongues I heard daily spoke and one Person in particular a frenchman can speak French, English, Low-Dutch & the five Indian Languages.

Journal of Joseph Bloomfield (Snow et al. 1996:289)

In the confines of the Mohawk River Valley, these varied people came together in a pluralistic society that generally respected the individual cultures, but also formed a new society that linked each with the other through commerce, family bonds, and defense. At times relationships were strained; at other times they were peaceable and mutually beneficial. While the development of a pluralistic society is characteristic of the frontier throughout American history, the Northern Frontier provides an excellent example of this experience during the period 1730 to 1815. Many sites representing these pluralistic cultures are listed in Appendix A: Inventory of State and National Register Listings and National Historic Landmarks, and Appendix B: Inventory of Selected Natural and Cultural Recreational Resources.

The Mohawks were particularly vulnerable to land encroachments by the whites, since, of all the Six Nations, they lived the closest to the white settlements. Their villages now lay entirely to the east of the line of demarcation established by the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768, and entirely within the bounds of the Province of New York. Their frustrations over land grievances had reached a peak by 1773. In that year, they had become so discouraged by the persistence of the whites that they seriously contemplated picking up and moving to a new location entirely.

(Graymont 1972:61)

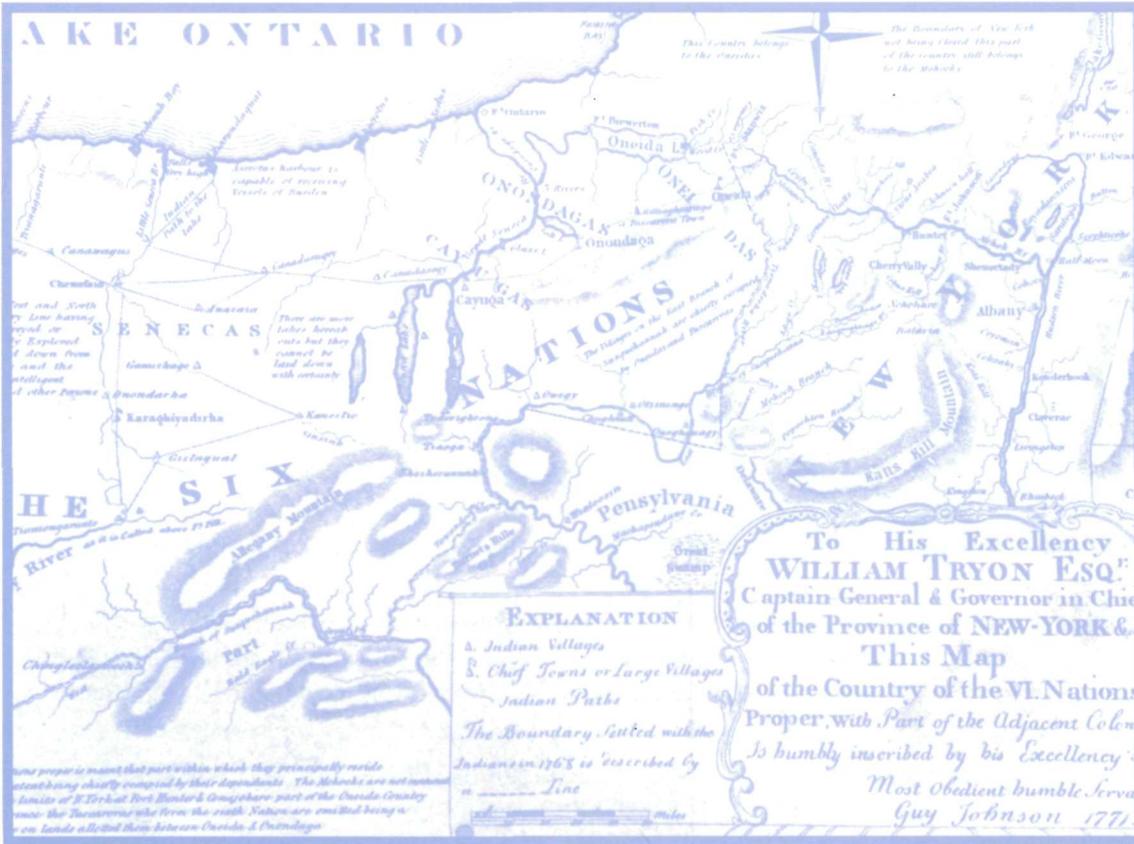
Indian Cultures

When Europeans first came to the northeast, they found a world that had been home to indigenous people for perhaps 10,000 years and a landscape very different from the one they had left behind. Accounts of the forests and waters describe a landscape full of marketable commodities. Explorers marveled at the natural abundance of fish, beaver, tall timber, and sassafras, all of which provided the economic incentive for further exploration and exploitation.

Based in what is now central and western New York, the Iroquois Confederacy was formed in approximately 1500 and was particularly efficient in both peaceful trade ventures and in war. Listed from east to west, the Confederacy was comprised of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. The Five Nations added a sixth member, the Tuscarora, when they were forced to flee from their home grounds in North Carolina after being defeated by European settlers in wars between 1711 and 1713. The Confederacy, also known as Haudenosaunee or “People of the Longhouse,” provided security within its own territory by making its borderlands nearly invincible.

As the flood of European settlers steadily engulfed indigenous homelands, no European government — whether Dutch, English, or French — could ignore the Iroquois. In addition to their military prowess, the strategic location of the Iroquois Confederacy along the important waterways made them the gatekeepers whom Europeans must pass in order to advance into the interior of the continent. As tensions grew between the colonial powers in northeastern North America, each recognized the importance of establishing and maintaining friendly relations with the Iroquois Confederacy. Friendship, or at least the neutrality of the Iroquois became a major aim of colonial diplomacy, military strategy, and commercial policy.

The ways of life of the northeastern Indians and European explorers could hardly have been more different; yet, tensions between the two did not become immediately apparent. Indeed, early explorers and indigenous people discovered they had valuable items to trade: iron tools and implements, woven goods, and ornaments on the part of the Europeans, and furs and skins from the Indians. Both groups of traders believed they were receiving valuable goods at little cost. What began as casual trade soon developed into significant commercial activity, which increased due to the scarcity of furs in Europe.



"The Country of the Six Nations, 1771"
 From the Collection of the New York State Library

Europeans increasingly turned to the Indians to supply their markets with furs. Weaponry and tubular wampum were among the most valued trading goods. For the Indians, the increased trade marked a new involvement in a foreign commercial economy, fueling complicated shifts in their relationship to the environment, and dependence on a new set of goods obtainable only through trade. The self-sufficiency of the indigenous populations diminished as they became increasingly involved in European commercialism.

As early as 1614, Dutch traders traveled up the Mohawk River from Fort Orange (present-day Albany), urging the Iroquois to supply them with pelts. Under the Dutch, this area became the headquarters for the burgeoning fur trade because of its strategic location along the major east-west overland routes near the navigable waters of the Hudson River and its largest tributary, the Mohawk River. This position along the most strategic crossroads in the region made Fort Orange the single most important center for diplomacy and trade between Dutch colonists and the Iroquois.



The Indians are prodigiously reduced, Mohawk Castles, when Sir Willm. Came to America had 1400 Men now not 300. They were moderate untill we corrupted them, & now love Rum Excessively; & are very troublesome, when drunk. & mighty hard to be got Away: They petitioned, or rather begged of Sir William to allow them a Parson & Schoolmaster to Instruct them, which he has granted.

Journal of Warren Johnson
 (Suow et al. 1990:259)

Between 1614 and 1634, the establishment of Fort Orange insured reliable trade between the Iroquois and the Dutch. The European goods they obtained altered the lives of the Iroquois, but also strengthened their unity as a confederacy. The character of Iroquois villages changed as well. With the diminished threat from other nations, the Iroquois focused less on the defense of their villages and constructed new settlements on open hilltops and closer to main trails.



Cuaghawaga was a Mohawk village of 12 longhouses surrounded by a double stockade. Inhabited between 1666 and 1693, it is the only completely excavated Iroquois village.

(IMAGE: ROBERT ZIMMEL)

Of all the exchanges made between the Indians and the Dutch, perhaps none affected Iroquois culture more than the spread of European-originated diseases into Indian communities in the early 1630s. The ancestors of the northeastern Indians reached North America perhaps 20 to 30 thousand years before Europeans, traversing the frozen waters of the Bering Straits. Through the course of their migrations, they were able to shed many of the illnesses that were common elsewhere in the world. However, with increasing European contact, unfamiliar diseases began infecting Indian populations with devastating effects.

Smallpox, measles, tuberculosis, influenza, typhus, and other diseases struck the immunologically unprotected Iroquois. Traditional healing practices were useless in the face of these new illnesses. Frequently entire villages were decimated, forcing the few survivors to abandon their village. The Mohawk population alone dropped from 7,740 to 2,830 in a matter of months, creating concern among the Dutch for the future of their fur trade. The Iroquois compensated for the population decline by encouraging new births, adopting captives into Iroquois families, and accepting refugees from other Indian nations. However, these actions had profound effects on family lineages, settlement patterns, and tribal authority.

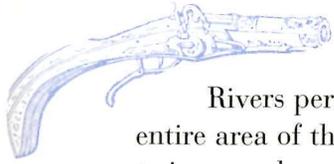
The French had an active military, trade and religious presence in the Northern Frontier commencing in the late 1500s and continuing through the 17th Century. Jesuits sought to convert Indians to the Christian faith and established Sainte Marie de Gannentaha in 1656. They were asked by the Onondaga to leave in 1658 because of increased disease, poor trade relations, and Mohawk tensions with the French near Quebec. Military expeditions were led against the Mohawk in 1666 and against the Seneca in 1687.

These huts are like our barracks in time of war, or like those built in vineyards or orchards, when the fruit is ripe and has to be watched at night. The framework consists only of two uprights and one crosspole; this is covered by a matted roof, but is well lined within by a quantity of bark. The inner space is rather below the level of the ground, and the entrance by a little side-door; in the middle of the hut is the fireplace, from which the smoke ascends by an opening in the roof. On each side of the fire are raised two platforms, which run the length of the hut and serve as beds; these are covered with skins and bark.

Francois Jean de Chastellux, December 1730.
(Graymont 1972:242)

European Cultures

In 1664 the English took the colony of New Amsterdam from the Dutch and brought it under their rule. Under the new Crown, the towns formerly known as Beverwyck and Fort Orange became Albany in 1686, although the character of the city changed little at this time. Even after the abandonment of Fort Orange in 1676, the Albany area continued to serve as a major trade and social center throughout the colonial period.



To the west of Fort Orange there were few natural barriers, as the Mohawk and Oswego

Rivers permitted access to Lake Ontario. Eventually, the entire area of the Great Lakes basin fed the fur trade, leading to increased competition between the English and the French who had established settlements along the shores of Lake Ontario. However, the frontier community that developed into Schenectady, 15 miles west of Albany, marked the western limit of colonial settlement in the Mohawk Valley prior to the turn of the 18th century. By 1670, a wagon road connected Albany with Schenectady, but Schenectady suffered a severe setback in 1690 when a raiding party of French and Indians attacked the community and killed many of the citizens.



Individual sites throughout the Northern Frontier reflect multiple layers of history.

CREDIT: ROBERT ZIMMEL

Fear of continued attacks on frontier settlements during the 1690s brought westward expansion to a halt, prompting Queen Anne of England to reinforce the region with a chain of forts extending from Waterford at the mouth of the Mohawk River, to Fort Hunter just west and on the opposite side of the river from Amsterdam.

As to the permanent influence of this Palatine immigration, it goes without saying, that it was impossible for such sturdiness of stock, such patient and firm persistence in the right, such capacity for endurance, and such buoyancy of hope, conjoined with such addiction to religion, to be absorbed into American life without a deep impress on the character of after generations.

Sanford Cobb, *Story of the Palatines*, 1897.
(Dieffendorf 1910:67)

There was little westward expansion of settlement in the Mohawk Valley until the early 18th century arrival of the Palatine Germans who fled their homeland and were transported to New York with the support of the English government. In 1712, the Palatines attempted a settlement in the Schoharie Valley, but were forced to leave because of previously granted patents. In 1723 and 1725, they were granted tracts at Stone Arabia and on both sides of the Mohawk at what came to be called the German Flatts near present day Herkimer.

I did intend to settle the Palatines as far as I could in the middle of our Indians, but finding they could not be brought to that, I have granted their own request, which was to purchase of the nearest Indians, who are Mohawks, which I had yielded them with the condition that it is not nearer than a fall in the Mohawk River which is forty miles above Fort Hunter and fourscore from Albany; by which the frontier will be so much extended and these people seem very well pleased and satisfied with what I have done and as a proof of it all that did live in a lawless manner before on the land at Schoharie, which had been granted to other proprietors have now actually taken leave from them and allotted tenants to them.

General Burnett, October 16, 1721.
(Dieffendorf 1910:64)

The Palatine settlements west of Albany represented a major shift in the colonization of the Mohawk Valley. Approximately two thousand Palatines immigrated to New York at this time. Since they arrived in large families rather than as individuals, the Palatines multiplied rapidly even in their early years of settlement, significantly influencing the population of the region. The Palatine settlements were a significant thrust westward into Mohawk River Valley, one that was encouraged by the governor who also hoped that their settlements would provide additional security against sudden attacks by the French.

King George's war broke out in 1744, bringing with it an increase of French and Indian raids on the English that lasted until 1748. A fragile peace was broken again in 1754 with the onset of the French and Indian War, which eventually brought an end to the competition between England and France for the North American interior and its lucrative fur trade.

By this time, the population of the colonies had increased remarkably, allowing colonial and English forces to fight together against the French. William Johnson, later Sir William, emerged from the war as a hero as a result of his military successes at Lake George and Niagara, and the alliances he established and maintained with the Mohawk who remained steadfastly loyal to the English and the colonies throughout the war. This conflict culminated in the removal of the French threat from the Mohawk Valley, and ended any French designs on the frontier.



Sir William Johnson, painted in 1751 by John Wollaston.

COURTESY, COLLEGE OF THE ADIRONK
INSTITUTE OF HISTORY AND ART, COLLEGE
OF THE ADIRONK, FORT STANBURY

In 1745, Sir William [Johnson], having sold off in great lots much of his uncle's estate, was made commissioner of Indian affairs. Great became his supremacy with the red man [sic]. Possessed of that rare courtesy and tact which made at home the baron or the peasant, he brought to bear his great natural social powers upon the simple life of the son of the forest. About this time he was adopted into the tribe and became known as Warragh-i-yagey. He was their equal in bravery and endurance, their peer in prowess, their leader in battle, their arbiter in dispute, their comrade at games. Using their native tongue he made one at their councils, adorned with war-paint, a great war-bonnet, and a scarlet blanket embroidered in gold. In integrity he was unswerving; in hospitality, boundless, and he held the Iroquois nations in leash.

(Dieffendorf 1910:78)

The movement of people into the Northern Frontier following the American Revolution ranks among the greatest land rushes in American history. As in previous centuries of exploration, trade, and settlement of central and western New York, the Mohawk River Valley continued to provide the gateway for emerging settlement patterns and transportation routes into the interior reaches of the continent.

Although colonists steadily moved out beyond the margins of the pre-war settlements, their population in central and western New York was estimated to have only been 7,500 by 1790. However, the following decades brought remarkable growth to the frontier regions of New York. The U.S. Census of 1800 revealed more than 100,000 inhabitants west of the old colonial settlement region, and by the end of the next decade the population of the same area had increased to 300,000. As settlers spread across the landscape that had once been the territory of the Six Nations, the Iroquois were confined to increasingly smaller reservations by the European immigrants who at one time had actively sought their alliance.

When the energetic New Englanders once made up their minds to emigrate, they so swelled the tide of travel that the Mohawk Valley people were compelled to open their doors and put out signs whether they would or not. 'Road-houses' were scarcely a mile apart. Along the Mohawk turnpike, the good crouws (sic) vied with each other in the reputation for excellent cookery and well-made beds. — indeed, the home of nearly every well-to-do citizen along the route was perforce a country inn.

(Dieffendorf 1910:283)

The history of Syracuse's black community begins, like that of the city itself, with salt. More than a decade before Ephraim Webster and Asa Danforth began to manufacture it, black men were making salt. Silas Bowker, later to be senator from Cayuga County, visited the Onondaga salines in 1774 and, in 1823, an account of what he saw was recorded in the journal of the New York State Senate: "the manufacture of salt was wholly in the hands of two negro men, deserters from the master in Esopus, who used brass kettles for this purpose, and whose only customers were the neighboring Indians."

(Davis 1980:5)

African-American Culture

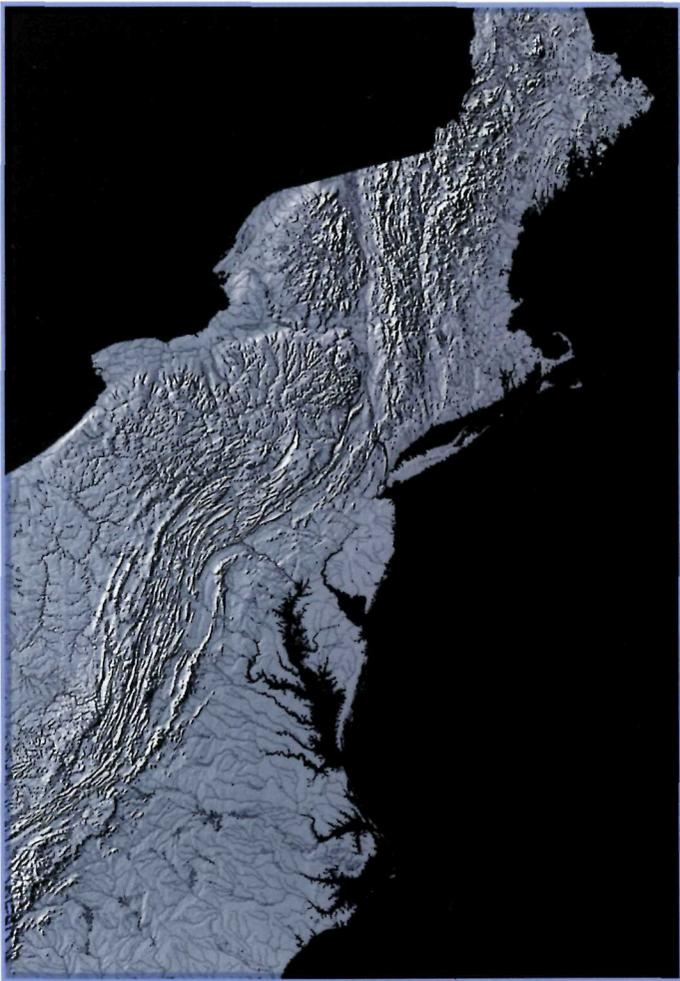
In 1790, at the time of the first U.S. Census the population of Montgomery County (the area west of Albany previously called Tryon County) was 28,852. The race of slaves was not specified in the census report, but their population in 1790 was 588. The population of free people who were neither white nor Indians was 41. By 1800 the total population had risen to 97,076, with 990 slave and 162 free non-white people. In 1810 the total population was 216,131, with a free non-white population of 1,419, which is almost as large as the slave population of 1,650. This shift came because after 1799 New York State provided for the freedom of all children born to slaves. However, it was not until 1817 that slave holding was forbidden in New York, and an act was passed that freed all slaves as of July 4, 1827.

While small in number, the African-American population in the Northern Frontier did make a contribution. The failure of whites to acknowledge and document the activities of African-Americans makes their contributions difficult to trace. For example, the stories surrounding the founding of the salt industry in Syracuse, New York, during this period typically credit two men of European descent, Ephraim Webster and Asa Danforth.

However, Silas Bowker, the state senator for Cayuga County, entered into the Journal of the New York State Senate his observations in 1774 of the Onondaga salines: "the manufacture of salt was wholly in the hands of two Negro men, deserters from their masters in Esopus, who used brass kettles for this purpose, and whose only customers were the neighboring Indians." This is approximately 15 years before Webster and Danforth became interested in salt manufacture in 1788. In another example of period recognition, Sir William Johnson's brother, Warren, wrote in his 1761 journal: "There are many free Negroes here who have good Estates."

The Sun Fish was a free man, of European and African descent, who lived among the Senecas on the Northern Frontier in the latter part of the 18th century. His role as a "go-between," an intermediary that could shuttle between the interests of British colonials and Native Americans, afforded him a free status on the pre-Revolutionary War Frontier, a status that hinged on his bi-racial ethnicity and his multi-lingual skills. He would have also understood the cultural, social and political manners of each of the cultures he encountered; including the trade languages of the French, Algonquian, Iroquois and English, and the culture and languages of the Senecas, the English, and the Delawares. His home was among the Senecas, in what is now Belvidere, NY; many people of mixed ancestry, or those slaves that escaped or were freed, would live in Native American villages during that time. Sir William Johnson was Sun Fish's most important employ, who handed him many dangerous tasks, in order to attain a stable balance of power on the Frontier. He was entrusted to intimate the ambitions of the Delawares against the Colonial settlers and Iroquois, as well as to communicate "properly" established treaties and offerings of peace to the various Iroquois communities. Johnson gave him a passport on one duty to Niagara: "As the Bearer a Free Mulatto named the Sun Fish is employed by me to go of Errands and bring Intelligence. You will not Suffer him to be followed Should he go to Niagara upon business of his own, and behave Well."

(Andrew 1998)



GEOGRAPHIC OPPORTUNITY

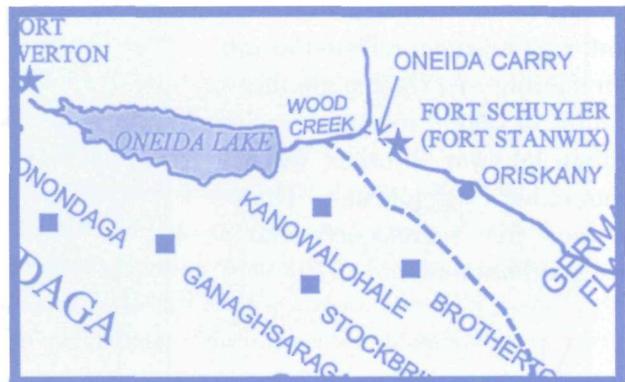
The geographic character of any place offers special opportunities, yet it is up to the resident population to identify and take advantage of these opportunities. A view of a relief map of the eastern United States shows that the Appalachian Mountains blocked westward expansion from the coastal settlements. The Hudson and Mohawk Rivers create a dramatic “gap” through these mountains, becoming a logical route to the west for both Indian and European settlers.

The natural landscape of the Northern Frontier study area thus formed a basis for the region’s cultural development through transportation, trade, and defense opportunities. The success of the Iroquois is in part attributable to their control of this travel route. Its importance contributed to the commercial and military success of British and American efforts to dominate this region during the study period. Later the Americans capitalized on it through the construction of the Erie Canal, railroads, and toll ways. Although the patterns of land use and cover have changed since the days of the Northern Frontier, the natural features that are most important to the Northern Frontier story — the lowland corridor of the Mohawk Valley and its waterways — remain

intact. Sites demonstrating this natural heritage are listed in Appendix B: Inventory of Selected Natural and Cultural Recreational Resources.

Described later as the “water level route,” the ancient travel corridor of the Mohawk River was the primary means of transport, commerce, and settlement during the era of the Northern Frontier. As such, it became a resource of special strategic significance for all competing interests of that time.

The mountain barrier that blocks travel westward to the continental interior is barely discernible at the divide between the two watersheds of the Atlantic and Great Lakes. The “Carrying Place,” at present day Rome, is what the Iroquois called the short overland haul between the Mohawk River in the Atlantic watershed and Wood Creek in the Great Lakes watershed. Members of the early Iroquois Confederacy took full advantage of their strategic position astride these key transportation routes extending their hegemony, at times forcefully, over a wide region.



A short portage linked the Mohawk River and Wood Creek.

ALICE GRAYSON, 1972, NEH

Passed by a projection of the rocky mountains, which is called "Anthony's Nose". Here the road is very narrow between the rock and the river, and goes partly over a wharf built with timber. The water here is said to be very deep. The rock rises in an angle of forty five degrees.... The stage stopped, and some of the company went up to it. It is said there is another deeper cavity, which they could not find. One of the finest springs runs out of this mountain, a little westward of the "Nose" affording plenty of water to the thirsty traveller. On the opposite side, the mountain approaches the river, and the road is equally narrow as on the north side.

Dr. Belknap's tour to Oneida (Snow et al. 1996:350)

This river valley landscape continues to function in the same capacity as it did 200 years ago. In the 19th century, it became the corridor first for the Erie Canal and later the Barge Canal. It is the roadbed for the historic Kings Highway and later NYS Route 5. It continues to host the main freight and passenger railroad line through New York State and also serves as the alignment for Interstate 90, the NYS Thruway. The technology has changed, but the advantages of the "gap" through the plateau are the same.

The primary geologic features within the Northern Frontier Special Resource Study Area, the corridor of the Mohawk Valley and the Lake Ontario Plain, are described below.



Multi-modal transportation corridor passing between the "Noses."

CREDIT: ROBERT ZENDEL

*In the days of Sir William.
... The Mohawk Valley was
still the 'Maquas' land.'
Schenectady was the 'place
outside the door'; Ga-ha-
oose (Cohoes), 'the ship-
wrecked canoe'; Ga-na-wa-
da (Fonda), 'over the
rapids'; Ta-la-que-ga
(Little Falls), 'small bushes.'
Herkimer was Te-uge-ga;
Utica, Nun-da-da-sis (going
round the hill); Ole-hish
was the 'place of nettles'
and the portage of Rome
was De-o-waim-sta, 'place
where boats are carried
from one stream to another.*

(Diefendorf 1910:68)

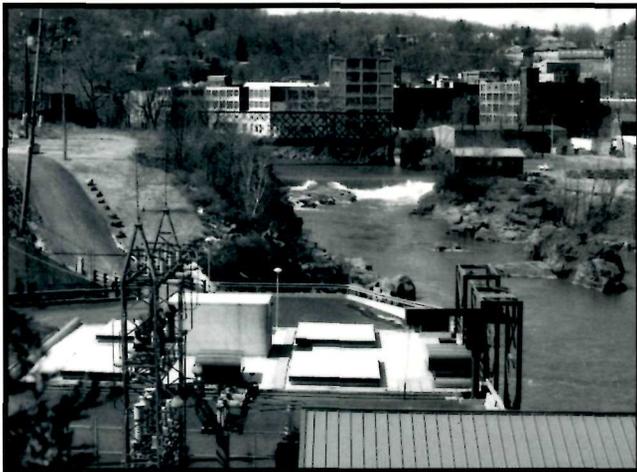
The Mohawk River Valley

The Mohawk Valley forms the most distinctive natural feature intimately linked with the study area's theme. Lying in a great geologic divide between the Appalachian Plateau to the south and the Adirondack Mountains to the north, the Mohawk Valley is a 120 mile-long stretch of river, floodplains, rocky cliffs, wooded slopes, and rolling fields.

Along the Mohawk River, a wide river channel, broad floodplains and gently sloping valley walls especially along its eastern and western extremes characterize the valley's natural landscape. The valley's landforms become more dramatic, especially along its central section, with steeply sloping valley walls, gorges, rocky outcroppings, and a rapid, narrow river channel. Adjoining the valley are highland areas of rolling countryside, rising in the north to the mountainous peaks of

the Adirondacks. These landscapes have been formed over eons from volcanic activity and deposits from ancient seas, through uplifting of the bedrock by continental collision, and by erosion caused by glacial activity and runoff.

Beginning about 300,000 years ago, several waves of glaciers advanced to cover the region. The final glacier departed about 12,000 years ago. The ice reached depths of up to one mile, covering the highest mountains and exerting great pressure on the earth. As the glacier moved, it eroded the ground beneath it, smoothing down mountains, rounding out valleys, and forming lakes and characteristic landforms such as drumlins, eskers, and kames. The topography of the modern Mohawk Valley was also shaped by the torrential meltwaters of this glacier. As the glacier retreated, it formed the Great Lakes.



Glacial Lake Iroquois was the larger predecessor of Lake Ontario, and through it flowed the outlet from the western lakes. While the glacier remained to the north blocking the Saint Lawrence River, all of the drainage from the Great Lakes was forced through the ancestral Mohawk River corridor, forming the Iro-Mohawk River, which was much larger than the modern Mohawk. The great torrent of these waters wore down one of the continent's great watershed divides, the old Fall Hill watershed divide at Little Falls, which created the single east-flowing drainage of the modern Mohawk. The Iro-Mohawk River eroded other faults, created vast lakes and floodplains, and left deep deposits of sediments.

Over the centuries, inhabitants of the Mohawk River valley have found ingenious ways to tap the river's resources.

Carol DeBorja

Following the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier 12,000 years ago, water levels dropped significantly. Lake Iroquois retreated to form Lake Ontario, leaving vast lowlands characterized by deep soils, frequent wetlands, and remnant water bodies. The Iro-Mohawk River became two rivers with the rise of a watershed divide at Rome: the Mohawk River flowing east, and Wood Creek flowing west toward Lake Ontario.

The Mohawk Valley, painted in 1866 by Alexander Helwig Wyant.

Caricature by MICHIGANIAN
 Museum Aug. 6th of 1866
 T. S. STONE & SONS
 ALBANY, N. Y.





As the glacier retreated north, forests began to reappear. Their growth stabilized about 1,500 years ago following a long period of succession and climactic change. Northern hardwoods that formed a dense deciduous-coniferous forest of hemlock, white pine, beech, birch, and maple, dominated the western Mohawk Valley region. Central hardwoods, including oak and chestnut, dominated the eastern part of the valley. Extensive swamp forests and central hardwoods covered the Ontario Lowlands province.

Through the introduction of agriculture during the Woodland Stage of Indian occupation, humans first began to have a significant impact on the forested landscape. This impact, which reached a height during the Iroquois Confederacy around the 16th century, increased again with European settlement beginning in the 18th century.

By 1880, forests covered less than 25 percent of the state and the Mohawk Valley had even less forest cover as a result of agricultural and urban development. Today, the forest cover has increased again due to the decline of agriculture. In 1978 this cover ranged from 31 percent in Montgomery County to 80 percent in Fulton County.

Humans have also changed the character of the rivers and drainage patterns. Most important is the New York State Barge Canal System, completed in 1918, which canalized most of the Mohawk River, deepening and regularizing its course. Reservoirs were also built in the Mohawk's tributaries to regulate water levels in the canal.

Lake Ontario Plain

The "Carrying Place" occurs at the Atlantic-Great Lakes watershed divide. Depending on water levels, it was approximately a one-mile portage from the Mohawk River leading to Wood Creek, a minor waterway that feeds into Oneida Lake, providing a critical link for east-west travel.

Oneida Lake, the largest body of fresh water in New York aside from the Great Lakes, is a shallow remnant of glacial Lake Iroquois. At its western end, Oneida Lake feeds into

Wood Creek, according to legend, received its name during the French and Indian Wars. The French captured Oswego in August of 1756. At that time the British General Daniel Webb was marching to the fort's aid and, upon reaching the Carrying Place, learned of the French victory. Before retreating down to the Mohawk, Webb directed his men to drop trees into Wood Creek. When the French advanced, they were compelled to clear the stream of obstructions and, so the story goes, gave the creek the title...

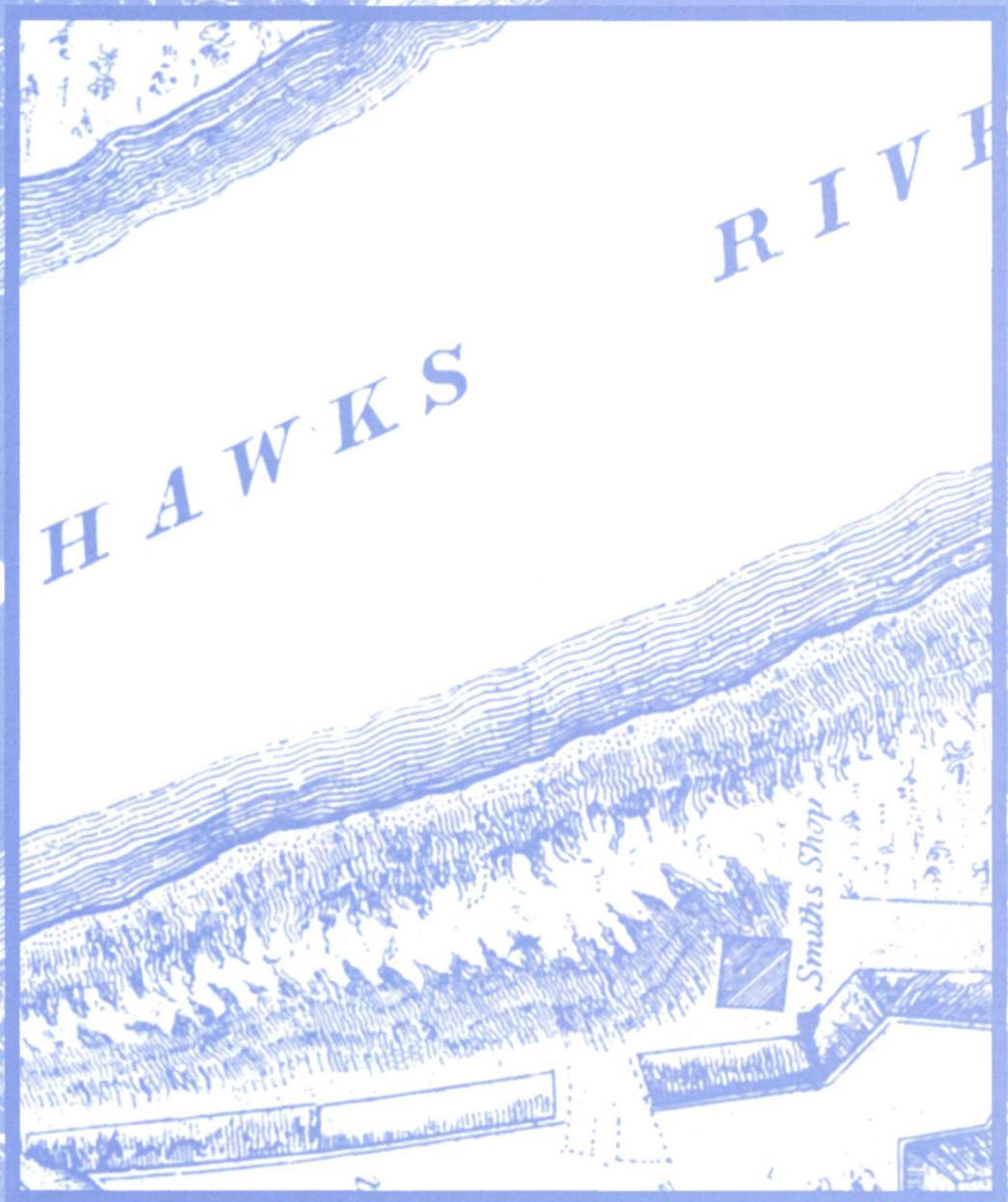
"Riviere du Chicof" — River of Stumps. (Henke 1989:181)

the Oneida River, which quickly joins the Oswego River at Three Rivers. The Oswego River flows north for 20 miles to Oswego, where the lowland passage from the Hudson River through the Mohawk Valley and across the Ontario Lowlands comes to an end at Lake Ontario where Fort Ontario was located.

On contemplating the position of Fort Stanwix, at the head of bateau navigation on the Mohawk river, within one mile of Wood Creek, which runs west toward Lake Ontario, I am led to think that it will in time become the emporium of commerce between Albany and the vast western world. Wood Creek is indeed small, but it is the only water communication with the Great Lakes; it empties into the Oneida Lake, the outlet of which unites with the Onondaga and Oswego, and discharges into Lake Ontario at Fort Oswego, where the British have a garrison. Should the Little Falls ever be locked, the obstructions in the Mohawk river be removed, and a canal between that river and Wood Creek at this place be formed, so as to unite the waters flowing east with those running west, and other canals be made, and obstructions be removed to Fort Oswego, — who can reasonably doubt, that by such bold operations, the State of New York will have in her power, by a grand measure of policy, to divert the future trade of Lake Ontario, and the great lakes above, from Alexandria and Quebec to Albany and New York?

Journal of Elkanah Watson
(Snow et al. 1996:336-337)

M O H A W K S
R I V E R



Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria for a national heritage area (Option 1) include 10 components that must be considered. These are summarized in a discussion of the national heritage area's distinctiveness, suitability, and feasibility. New units or expansion of existing units of the National Park System are evaluated according to the *Criteria for Parklands*, which include significance, suitability, and feasibility. The concepts of expanding upon the existing relationship between Oriskany Battlefield and Fort Stanwix National Monument as well as building new relationships with other Northern Frontier resources are considered in Option 2.

Because the resources and themes identified in the Northern Frontier Special Resource Study involve Iroquois culture, lands, and traditions, Federally recognized Indian tribes were consulted about federal actions that would affect them. The final part of this section summarizes recent communication with the federally recognized Iroquois tribes about possible and planned federal actions concerning Northern Frontier themes.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATION

The study team evaluated the Northern Frontier for eligibility as a national heritage area by applying the National Park Service's 10 criteria for a national heritage area. These criteria were presented

in testimony by Denis P. Galvin, Deputy Director, National Park Service, before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands concerning H.R.2532 October 1999. This testimony now serves as the National Park Service evaluation criteria for national heritage areas.

1. The area shall be a cohesive assemblage of natural and cultural resources that represent distinctive aspects of our nation's heritage worthy of recognition, preservation, interpretation, and continuing use. Such an assemblage is best managed through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes non-contiguous resources and active communities.

The resources supporting the four themes identified for the Northern Frontier demonstrate the distinctiveness of this cultural landscape. Together these resources tell a more complete story than any one of them can individually, and they are certainly worthy of recognition, preservation, and interpretation.

One of the most notable resources is Fort Stanwix National Monument, the only unit of the National Park System in the study area. Its facilities, archival materials, and archeological collections provide an important thematic resource.

The 147 important thematic sites and resources clustered within the study area enhance the educational and interpretive potential of this national monument. Of these thematically related sites within the Northern Frontier study area, 62 are listed on either National or State Register of Historic Places.

2. The area shall reflect traditions, customs, beliefs, or folkways that are a valuable part of the story of our nation.

The Northern Frontier reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folkways of a number of indigenous and immigrant groups who peopled the Northern Frontier over the past



Battle reenactments highlight the importance of the military theme to Northern Frontier residents.

COURTESY: BUCKLE UP

several centuries. These groups included the Iroquois, French, Dutch, English, Scots, Germans, and later, New England “Yankees,” who were drawn to the region’s economic opportunities. The varied stories of the many immigrant groups who came to this area provide a glimpse into the process of early migration, settlement, and assimilation that characterizes the region. Many of these cultural groups are still thriving in the contemporary setting of the Northern Frontier. For a more detailed description, see the section titled “Themes of the Northern Frontier: Diversity of Cultures.”

3. The area shall provide outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, and historic features or some combination thereof.

There are a substantial number of known archeological sites relating to Iroquois and European settlements, as well as French and Indian War, and Revolutionary War fortifications and sites containing military equipment and hardware. Many of these remain unresearched. All are in danger of being lost if measures are not taken for their documentation and preservation.



Onondaga Nation Fall Festival.

COURTESY: SHERIDAN
SHERIDAN, NY

These resources have outstanding historic importance and, when adequately researched, can be used to further our understanding of this period in our national history. This research can also provide a greater understanding of site archeology and, as some advisors have noted, very important tourism and recreational opportunities as historic sites are restored. Most of these resources appear in appendices A (Inventory of State and National Register listings and National Historic Landmarks), B (Inventory of selected Natural and Cultural Resources), and H (Revolutionary War Forts in the Northern Frontier).

A number of the National Register properties within the study area are under private ownership and are more susceptible to compromise as a consequence. On the one hand, such properties would be vulnerable to deterioration and subsequent “demolition by neglect” during a continued and prolonged regional economic downturn. On the other hand, an active real estate market encourages short-term economic speculation that can result in potential loss of non-renewable historical resources.



The public will continue to lose access to historic Northern Frontier resources without appropriate protection and management. This sign announces the 1999 auction to disperse the valuable collection of the Americana Village Museum, Hamilton, New York.

COURTESY: C. GREGG GORDON, MID-YORK WEEKLY

Currently no natural features within the study area related to Northern Frontier themes are subject to any known threat.

4. The area shall provide outstanding educational and recreational opportunities.

The public education potential for the Northern Frontier is strong. Almost 1.25 million people live in the study area, and millions more live within a day's drive of the region. Fort Stanwix National Monument, 12 additional National Historic Landmarks, 147 thematically related sites, the approximately 500 National Register properties from all periods, and over 50 museums offer an enormous opportunity to provide in-depth educational opportunities by referencing interpretively associated sites (see Appendix A and B).

This education potential is enhanced by the Northern Frontier's proximity to the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area and the Champlain Valley Heritage Corridor Project study area. These share some aspects of the “Military Chronicles” theme. The Northern Frontier study area also shares similar boundaries and common geography with the recently designated Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, creating another opportunity for linking educational programs. Currently state and not-for-profit organizations are providing educational and recreational activities, which would be strengthened by additional federal contributions.

The Mohawk and Oswego River waterways along with the Erie Canalway are recognized as unique recreational and boating resources. The rivers and the water bodies they connect (Hudson River, Oneida Lake, and Lake Ontario) provide numerous and highly accessible recreational opportunities including swimming, diving, boating (power, sail,

canoe, kayak), sail boarding, water skiing, fishing, birding, ice fishing, hiking, horseback riding, biking, hunting, snowmobiling, skating, and downhill and cross-country skiing. Access to the abundant and diverse natural resources of the Catskill and Adirondack Parks and the Finger Lakes region is a major reason why many residents choose to live in Central New York and why many nonresidents enjoy vacationing here.

5. The area shall have an identifiable theme or themes and resources important to the identified theme or themes shall retain integrity capable of supporting interpretation.

The Northern Frontier meets this criterion because the events that occurred there during the American Revolution as well as the French and Indian War and the War of 1812 play a crucial and often unappreciated role in the early formation of our nation. Four related themes are identified: Military Chronicles, Iroquois Experience, Diversity of Cultures, and Geographic Opportunity.

The “Military Chronicles” of the Northern Frontier begin in the competition for trade and territory among the French, English and Iroquois, which led to the French and Indian War. During the Revolutionary War, battles in the Mohawk Valley were important events

contributing to the decisive battles at Saratoga and ultimately to the winning of American independence from England. Fort Stanwix, Fort Ontario, and the battlefield at Oriskany are key sites in the Northern Frontier that interpret this history. In the decades following the Revolutionary War, the northwestern “frontier” moved past New York into the Ohio River valley and Michigan Territory. While the War of 1812 is primarily attributed to maritime disputes, it did affect this northwestern frontier. Conflicts involving American settlers, Indians and the British from Canada lead to this area being an active theater in the War of 1812.

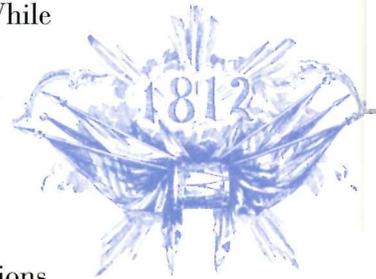
Under the theme “Iroquois Experience,” the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy deserve special attention for their part in the formation of our nation. The Northern Frontier was inhabited and successfully defended by the Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy. They controlled a major practical transportation corridor from the eastern seaboard to the interior of North America. Their culture and

political organization was highly developed and provided a model for how different nations could form an effective cooperative federation. They proved to be worthy allies without whom the British could not have prevailed during the French and Indian War. Similarly, the support of two nations, the Oneida and Tuscarora, were central to the survival and success of the Continental Army. The Iroquois suffered great losses as a result of these friendships. The loss of population and the fracture of brotherhood signaled by the end of the Great Peace were ruinous to the Iroquois power in this region. Two federally recognized Iroquois tribes, the Oneida Nation of New York and the Onondaga Nation of New York, have reservations within the Northern Frontier study area.



Fort Stanwix
National
Monument

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Recreational opportunities abound in the Northern Frontier.
CREDIT: ROBERT ZENDEL

The “Diversity of Cultures” is arguably a central theme of our nation. The Northern Frontier provides an excellent expression of this theme at the time our nation was established. While the “Military Chronicles” show cultures in a struggle for dominion, there are also examples of cooperation and eventual melding among the “Diversity of Cultures.” The Dutch, German and British settlers brought their own cultures and each made special contributions to the region. For the most part, it appears that typical European settlers engaged the Iroquois culture with respect and the expectation of mutual benefit. The cooperation among ordinary people from these diverse cultures contributed to their ability to live through the chaotic decades of a new nation’s emergence.

The theme of “Geographic Opportunity” emphasizes the strategic importance of the Mohawk-Oswego River transportation corridor connecting the Hudson River to the Great Lakes when the only practical means of moving large armies and supplies was by water. More than two centuries of conflict along this waterway were critical in determining the fate of two of the most powerful European nations, France and England, and of the powerful Iroquois Confederacy.

The only unit of the National Park System located in the study area, Fort Stanwix National Monument, represents the theme “Military Chronicles” in a concentrated manner. Each of the other themes are represented among the 147 identified thematic resources in the study area, of which 62 have been designated as State or National Historic Landmarks. Many of these resources are publicly owned, or open to the public.

The breadth of these resources and their accessibility to the public indicate their potential for interpretation.

6. Residents, not-for-profit organizations, other private entities, and governments within the proposed area shall demonstrate support for designation of the area, and for management of the area as appropriate for such designation.

Initial interest was highly favorable. For instance, the Northern Frontier Project, Inc. was formed in 1991 “to protect, preserve, and promote our treasured historical sites through partnering with communities and to educate people on the cultural and historical resources they share.” At several meetings hosted by the Northern Frontier Project, Inc. with advisory support from the National Park Service, local constituents including the Oneida Nation of New York, joined by Congressman Boehlert, voiced excitement for the concept of a heritage resource area.



Mohawk River
COURTESY OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Northern Frontier Special Resource Study process began in 1998. Two newsletters were prepared that summarized the progress of this study and were sent to nearly 200 management entities and interested citizens. The newsletters were also posted on the Fort Stanwix National Monument web site. Few public comments were received in response to these communications.

In 1998 the study team met with the Northern Frontier Project, Inc. and the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission to update them on the

study’s progress. The Northern Frontier Special Resource Study was also presented at three public meetings held as part of Fort Stanwix National Monument’s general management plan process. Attendance was substantial at these meetings, though there were no specific public comments regarding the Northern Frontier Special Resource Study.

Public interest in new management models for the Northern Frontier appears to have waned. However, it is possible publication and distribution of this report may generate new interest.

7. The principal organization and units of government supporting the designation shall be willing to commit to agreements to work in partnership to implement the management plan of the area.

There is no strong evidence that governmental entities or others are ready to commit to a national heritage area-focused partnership and management plan.

The management entity for a national heritage area could be a public-private partnership, with authority to enter into agreements with others to implement a heritage area management plan. Fort Stanwix National Monument, the Northern Frontier Project, Inc., the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission, and others have indicated a willingness to work in partnership to protect area resources. The following is a list of organizations that might play a role in future management:

- NPS Fort Stanwix National Monument
- Federally recognized Iroquois tribes
- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
- NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
- NYS Thruway Authority
- NYS Canal Corporation
- Empire State Development Corporation
- Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission
- Northern Frontier Project, Inc.
- Mohawk Valley Museums Consortium
- County and municipal planning agencies
- Not-for-profit heritage tourism organizations
- Chambers of Commerce and private businesses

8. The options shall be consistent with continued economic viability in the affected communities.

Each of the action options presented in this Special Resource Study have the potential to support continued economic viability for the communities in the Northern Frontier study area. However, none of the options can succeed without substantial involvement from local governments and organizations.



Option 1 is federal designation as the Northern Frontier National Heritage Area. A newly created independent management entity composed of diverse partners would coordinate the management of the Northern Frontier's heritage resources. Economic benefits would be derived from the national recognition and focused attention to these resources in the form of preservation and development activities. It is anticipated that the commission would create opportunities for large-scale programs and infrastructure not possible through separate local efforts.

Option 2 would support expanded partnership and coordination of efforts between Fort Stanwix National Monument and Oriskany Battlefield and would increase the fort's efforts to help interpret Northern Frontier heritage resources. Economic benefits derived from the broad-based coordinated tourism programs, national recognition, and federal technical assistance funds would stimulate preservation and development activities.

In *Option 3*, New York State would expand an existing or create a new state heritage area. One approach is for the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission (MVHCC) to absorb the responsibilities for coordinating management of the Northern Frontier's heritage resources. This commission has already established viable partnerships with local, state, regional, and federal entities in the eastern half of the study area. However, the MVHCC has expressed concern about extending its responsibilities. Another approach "under this option is to establish a new state commission to accept these responsibilities for the entire study area. The economic advantage of either approach is that a more diverse and locally controlled funding base would be developed than may be available to a federal entity.



Option 4 would maintain current levels of Northern Frontier heritage resource preservation and management. It is assumed that state and federal financial contributions would be maintained at current levels.

The direct economic benefits from these several options are estimated in Appendix F. The region's economic condition is briefly reviewed in Appendix G.

9. No county, city or town shall be included within the boundaries of the area unless the government of such a county, city, or town agrees to be so included and submits notification of such agreement.

Should a legislative proposal be advanced to establish a federally designated heritage area, the appropriate governments in New York State would be asked to submit notification of interest to be included. The willingness of governmental entities and others to commit to joining a national heritage area partnership and management plan is unknown at this time.

10. The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

In Option 1 a national heritage area commission would include a representative cross-section of relevant public and private organizations and private citizens. The commission would prepare a heritage plan, establish priority actions, conduct public meetings regarding planning and implementation, and implement the plan in partnership with others. It would have the legal authority to receive federal funds, disburse federal funds to other organizations and units of government, account for all federal funds received and disbursed, and enter into agreements with other organizations and the federal government.

No other option calls for the designation of a national heritage area.

EVALUATION SUMMARY FOR A NORTHERN FRONTIER HERITAGE AREA

Only Option 1, to create a national heritage area, requires federal action affecting the whole Northern Frontier study area. The National Park Service defines a “National Heritage Area as a place designated by Congress where natural, cultural, historic, and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make National Heritage Areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. Continued use of National Heritage Areas by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscapes enhances their significance.” The first step in evaluating a national heritage area is to consider its distinctiveness, which is followed by an assessment of suitability and feasibility.



Distinctiveness

The history of the Northern Frontier offers a complete portrait of the struggles and alliances among diverse Europeans in North America, and the Iroquois Confederacy during the emergence of the American nation. The Northern Frontier study area contains resources which represent the diversity of our national character through the interaction of natural landscapes with cultural, economic, and social forces that have combined to create its distinctive pattern of human settlement and activity.

The continued use and adaptive reuse of the natural and cultural fabric within this area by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscape further distinguishes the Northern Frontier as a valuable resource. Despite existing federal programs and efforts by the state and local governments, the natural, historic and cultural resources, and recreational opportunities in the Northern Frontier are often at risk. A national heritage area would establish a system of recognition, protection, and partnership management that could celebrate this distinctiveness.

Suitability

Suitability is an analysis of whether the type of resource under consideration is already adequately represented in the National Park System. Analysis of suitability, in practice, entails comparison with existing areas of the National Park System to determine differences or similarities in the character, quality, quantity, or combination of resources and opportunities for public enjoyment. Appendix D compares three sites that focus on the events and military activities of the Revolutionary War and on four sites that focus primarily on Indian culture. The study concludes that the Northern Frontier theater for the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 is not holistically represented by any National Park Service unit or heritage area. The theme of Iroquois Experience is not represented at all in the National Park System.

Feasibility

The evaluation of feasibility considers questions such as size and configuration of the proposed area, type of land ownership, acquisition costs, access, threats to resources, staff or development requirements, and local public support for establishing a national heritage area. Appendix C reviews five heritage areas/corridors to help determine how a heritage area might be organized and managed, and the extent of federal support typically required to successfully implement a heritage area. Three of these areas are federally designated: Essex National Heritage Area (Massachusetts), Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (Massachusetts and Rhode Island), and Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (Connecticut). Two areas that were considered, but did not obtain federal designation are: Los Caminos del Rio Heritage Project (Texas and Mexico), and Delaware and Hudson Canal Heritage Corridor (New York).

This review identified several characteristic attributes of heritage areas that support the feasibility of a heritage area designation in the Northern Frontier. Heritage areas can encompass a large geographic area containing dispersed resources. A commission can be formed that includes diverse constituencies with strong local representation. Effective coordination of resource management activities can serve as a catalyst that increases the protection and interpretation of historic resources. Finally, the comparative review demonstrates that consolidating management efforts helps establish more uniform priorities and assures that financial resources will be used more effectively. This review indicates that substantial support must be committed to coordinate diverse constituencies, and success is doubtful without significant public support. Unfortunately, the study team did not find evidence of strong public support for a Northern Frontier National Heritage Area.

CONCLUSION

Based on the project team's evaluation, this report concludes that the Northern Frontier study area contains resources and represents themes of an emerging nation that are of outstanding importance in U.S. history. Additional National Park Service involvement in the Northern Frontier study area may be warranted, as no existing National Park Service unit or national heritage area offers as complete a portrait of the struggles and alliances among diverse Europeans in North America, and the Iroquois Nation during the emergence of the American nation.

The establishment of a traditional National Park Service unit — such as a national park — is not feasible due to the size and configuration of the study area, the dispersion of its resources, the diverse pattern of land-ownership, and the multitude of jurisdictions. However, Options 1, 2, and 3 would provide additional recognition and assistance to Northern Frontier heritage resources without increasing state or federal land-ownership.

Although the Northern Frontier study area is both distinctive and suitable for designation as a national heritage area (Option 1), such a designation can only be accomplished with a ground swell of broad local support, a willingness to reach across jurisdictions, and legislation. In the absence of widespread public excitement and expressed eagerness from local governments and organizations, feasibility is in doubt. A different approach to federal involvement is warranted. In Option 2, the National Park Service would expand

the role of Fort Stanwix National Monument to collaborate with and provide additional support to Northern Frontier resources. Under either Option 1 or 2, National Park Service cooperation and technical assistance would greatly enhance education, interpretation, historic preservation, and open space protection within the study area boundaries to ensure broader public understanding, use, and interest in this region's history and its effect on the development of our nation.

CONSULTATION WITH FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED INDIAN TRIBES

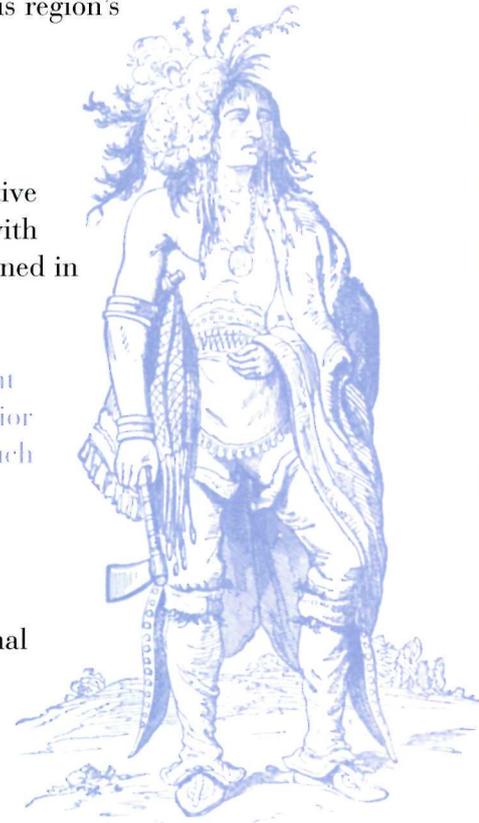
In 1993, President Clinton signed a memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies titled "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments." The most important principle outlined in this memorandum states:

"Each executive department and agency shall consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. All such consultations are to be open and candid so that all interested parties may evaluate for themselves the potential impact of relevant proposals."

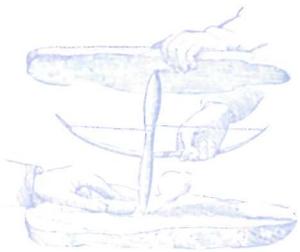
This was followed by Interior Secretary Babbitt's 1993 Order 3175, "Departmental Responsibilities for Indian Trust Resources" and the National Park Service's 1995 "Carrying Out the Government-to-Government Relationship with American Indians and Alaska Natives in the National Park Service."

This National Park Service guidance document defines the government-to-government relationship as based upon the sovereignty of Indian nations rooted in the Constitution, treaties, federal statutes, and decisions of the Supreme Court. Since official relations between federal agencies and American Indian tribes are to be conducted on a government-to-government basis, and since tribal governments have powers separate from those of state and local governments, the National Park Service will do the following:

1. Ensure that the national and field leadership interacts directly with tribal leaders.
2. Collaborate and cooperate with tribal governments and their representatives regarding National Park Service activities and programs.
3. Request tribal governments to identify formal and informal points of contact to represent them.
4. Develop in consultation with tribal governments mutually acceptable protocols to guide activities conducted on a government-to-government basis.
5. Ensure that central office officials, field and program managers, and other key staff meet National Park Service commitments to carry out relations with Indian tribes.
6. Encourage tribal governments and their representatives to participate in National Park Service programs that affect tribes and work with tribes in activities associated with planning, interpreting, and protecting park resources.



In addition, this guidance states that the National Park Service will consult with the governments of American Indian groups on matters of mutual concern and interest. It states that the National Park Service will educate its employees in the principles of tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship and that the active participation of tribal governments in this training will be sought. The National Park Service will also provide technical assistance, as feasible and appropriate, to tribes for activities of mutual concern and benefit. Lastly, the National Park Service guidance supports the development of partnership agreements with the governments of American Indian tribes to work together and exchange information of mutual interest for mutual benefit.



Finally, Section 8.5 of the *2001 Management Policies of the National Park Service* states:

The Service will regularly and actively consult with traditionally associated native American individuals or groups regarding planning, management, and operational decisions that affect subsistence activities, sacred materials or places, or other ethnographic resources with which they are historically associated.

Communications with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes

At Fort Stanwix National Monument prior to 1992 the park and federally recognized Indian tribes maintained minimal contact. The historical record of the fort, the events that happened there, and of the National Park Service development of the park, clearly signaled a need to explore the fort's connection with the tribes. In 1993, the expanded economic activities of the Oneida Nation of New York as they opened the first casino in New York State further encouraged developing communications with Indian tribes. The National Park Service subsequently funded an ethnographic study to learn about the past, present, and future connections of the Iroquois tribes in the U.S. and their counterparts in Canada with Fort Stanwix National Monument and Oriskany Battlefield. This study, completed in 1998, discussed these connections, built very important bridges with nine federally recognized tribes, and made recommendations pertinent to Fort Stanwix National Monument planning and operations. The general management plan for Fort Stanwix National Monument, now under way, has provided multiple opportunities for the staff of Fort Stanwix National Monument to communicate with Indian tribes regarding the status of the Northern Frontier SRS.

The federally recognized tribes (reference to tribal names follows Bureau of Indian Affairs convention) that Fort Stanwix National Monument routinely consults with are:

- Akwesasne Mohawk Nation
- Cayuga Nation of New York
- Oneida Nation of New York
- Oneida Tribe of Wisconsin
- Onondaga Nation of New York
- Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
- Seneca Nation of New York
- Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
- Tuscarora Nation of New York

Fort Stanwix National Monument also consults with associated Iroquois groups such as the Haudenosaunee Grand Council made up of the traditional leaders of the Iroquois tribes (except for the Oneida Nation of New York) and the Cornplanter Descendents Association. The park also consults with five recognized tribes in Canada.

The Fort Stanwix National Monument Superintendent has indicated that on several occasions he has responded to tribal leadership requests for consultation during which the Northern Frontier SRS was discussed. The Oneida Nation of New York and the Onondaga Nation of New York have actively participated in the Fort Stanwix National Monument General Management Plan process, including attending public meetings. The Onondaga Nation of New York has also served as a conduit to the Haudenosaunee Grand Council, and consultation has taken place with the Council on two occasions.

During the development of the Northern Frontier SRS, the Iroquois Experience emerged as an important theme. Further development of this theme requires a more fully evolved dialog with all involved federally recognized tribes before any National Park Service initiative can move this theme forward to interpretation.



*Celebrating the
Onondaga Nation
Fall Festival.*

Photo courtesy of
LAWRENCE S. SHERMAN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



Managing Northern Frontier Heritage Resources

CRITICAL ISSUES

This Special Resource Study summarizes critical issues that currently limit heritage preservation and heritage tourism development of the Northern Frontier.

The following issues were identified during discussions with the National Park Service, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, representatives from federally recognized Indian tribes, the New York State Board of Tourism, the Northern Frontier Project, Inc., the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission, and the Mohawk Valley Museums Consortium, among others. A complete listing of these various management entities is presented in Appendix K.

1. Greater public awareness and appreciation of the project area's cultural resources.

One critical issue is inadequate availability of public information and a lack of appreciation for the cultural

and historical resources that tell the larger story of the Northern Frontier. This issue is partly caused by the substantial distance between resources. However, it is exacerbated by the failure of managers to interpret the relationship of their property to other resources in order to tell a more comprehensive story of the Northern Frontier.

Awareness is growing among the general population and community leaders concerning the potential for heritage tourism in the region, as evidenced by the success of the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission. Political and business leaders must also understand the need for historic preservation and natural resource conservation as a foundation of ecotourism and heritage tourism. Tourism directors and planning officials within the region have stated that greater National Park Service involvement in the Northern Frontier could facilitate this understanding.

The thematic linking of resources may help provide the synergy necessary for the Northern Frontier to gain national recognition as a heritage tourism destination. Creating new or coordinating existing visitor orientation facilities will supply consistent, high quality information and services. Examples of linkages for visitors, residents, and school groups might include regional educational programs, interpretive materials such as brochures, videos, audio tours, and interactive “virtual visitor centers” with CD-ROMs or web-based exhibits. Promoting these types of linkages will help place the Northern Frontier’s resources in historic context, and increase public awareness and appreciation.

2. Develop and increase local responsibility for resource stewardship and acknowledge the concerns of private property owners, who frequently are custodians of the project area’s heritage resources.

The role government programming can play in resource stewardship is frequently misunderstood. As primary custodians of the study area’s cultural heritage resources, private property owners, local municipalities, and not-for-profit organizations serve as stewards to identify, evaluate, document, register, preserve, and interpret their resources. The role of state and federal entities is to facilitate these stewardship activities.

Many property owners are concerned that state or federal designation will restrict their use of their property. While this view is expressed openly by only a few residents, they can be very vocal and effectively limit planning and coordination efforts. State and federal policy makers need to acknowledge these concerns and clarify the limits of a designation over privately held property and point out the economics of lasting regional heritage preservation and tourism initiatives. While the general reaction toward increased state or federal government involvement is positive, some officials indicate they prefer control and management of resources to remain in local hands.

3. The economic potential of heritage resources is largely unrealized, but care must be taken to promote these resources in a way that does not compromise their long-term protection.

Heritage tourism is travel directed toward experiencing the culture, history, and the special character of place. In the Northern Frontier study area, there is an opportunity to capitalize on the Revolutionary War and colonial period of history. If they are properly cared for, resources of the Northern Frontier can form the basis of a sustainable contribution to the regional economy. This economic potential is also supported by the proximity of the Adirondacks, long considered an important tourism component for counties along the north side of the Mohawk Valley. To realize this economic potential, there is a critical need to protect archeological sites, National Historic Landmarks, National Register properties, and other potentially eligible, thematically related sites from deterioration and development pressures. Linkage of Northern Frontier heritage resources to a unit of the National Park System could also stimulate economic potential.



*The Schenectady
Stockade Historic
District.*

One of the driving forces behind efforts to establish state or national heritage areas, or other regional heritage marketing and promotion strategies, is to garner the economic and community development benefits of heritage tourism as national and international competition for tourist dollars increases and becomes more sophisticated.

Some of the pressures affecting Northern Frontier resources include commercial development, waterfront development, and loss of farms. Piecemeal approaches to marketing and promotion could miss opportunities to protect and care for critical cultural resources, and to educate locals and visitors alike about events that figured prominently in the formation of our nation. While many initiatives are underway throughout the region focusing on heritage tourism, historic preservation, and natural resource conservation, there is a general lack of coordination among involved agencies: a state or national heritage area commission with broad representation would facilitate this sort of *coordination*. *Momentum supporting a regional approach is building as community leaders come to understand the value of linking heritage tourism resources.* Support for this momentum comes from Fort Stanwix National Monument, the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor, the HUD Canal Corridor Initiative, and the NYS Canal Recreationway Commission. The Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission, the Northern Frontier Project, Inc. and the administrations of various municipalities also play a role.



4. Inventories of cultural heritage resources are incomplete and inconsistent.

Levels of effort, methods, and purposes of cultural resource inventories vary across the study area. In general, funding for such work is insufficient. Without these inventories, it will be difficult to protect, interpret, and promote unknown resources, hindering stewardship activities.

Existing cultural heritage resource inventories should be computerized to enable incorporation into local and regional land use and economic development plans. In order for any entity to promote and protect the region's resources successfully, information gathering must be complete and systematic, and the information must be stored in a uniform, accessible, flexible format suitable for a wide variety of uses.

5. Coordination and cooperation among government agencies and not-for-profit organizations dedicated to planning, preserving, and promoting the region's natural and cultural resources.

The abundance of not-for-profit organizations dedicated to planning, preserving, and promoting particular aspects of the region's natural and cultural resources is complicated by the several layers of government planning and administration within the region. This profusion of organizations may confuse the general population and could widen the gap between specialized interest groups and the rest of the populace. When so many organizations are involved, coordination is difficult — a problem compounded by the long distances that must be traveled to attend meetings, make site visits, or attend special events.

Existing organizations may benefit from the development of a state or national heritage area commission that would coordinate planning and administration of Northern Frontier heritage preservation and heritage tourism initiatives. Such coordination would reduce the duplication of effort and lead to the co-sponsorship of events, pageants, exhibitions, tours, fairs, and competitions, as well as the development of an integrated signage system and a network of heritage trails and programs. Although increased responsibility of a unit of the National Park System in the Northern Frontier would not provide such coordinated management, the unit's mission could be modified to increase cooperation among partners. The Northern Frontier would benefit from a unit of the National Park System dedicated to planning, preserving, and promoting its heritage resources.

L. ONTARIO

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Northern Frontier Management Options

Four options are described that could be employed to enhance the management and promotion of the heritage resources of the Northern Frontier. These options were developed to represent a range of strategies that assign different emphases and responsibilities to the primary parties that can affect the development of the Northern Frontier. These options share many similar goals, opportunities, and responsibilities. However there are fundamental differences pertaining to their administration and funding.

In Options 1 and 2, federal involvement is seen primarily as a catalyst, supportive of the local organizations and can vary depending on congressional appropriations and the need for federal assistance. In Option 1, a national heritage area management entity with broad-based representation would be established to

coordinate management of the Northern Frontier's heritage resources. In Option 2, Northern Frontier resource management and interpretation objectives would be developed and jointly pursued by Fort Stanwix National Monument and its Northern Frontier partners.

In Options 3 and 4, there would be no significant increase in federal involvement, including funding, beyond current levels. In Option 3, a state heritage area commission with broad-based representation would be established to coordinate management of the Northern Frontier's heritage resources. Fort Stanwix National Monument could be asked to represent the National Park Service as one of many commission members. Option 4 continues existing management practices, without a comprehensive effort linking the Northern Frontier's heritage resources.

The following sections describe the programming components proposed for each option with its advantages and disadvantages summarized. An analysis of probable environmental impacts associated with each option is presented in Appendix E.

OPTION 1: NORTHERN FRONTIER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Description

Under this option, Congress would enact legislation to establish a National Heritage Area. A management entity would be established to include a representative cross-section of relevant public and private organizations and private citizens. Representatives of federally recognized Indian tribes historically associated with the Northern Frontier would be invited to participate. The management entity would be established by mutual agreement of the state, localities, and other partners within the national heritage area, as designated by the federal enabling legislation. The management entity would prepare a heritage plan, establish priority actions, conduct public meetings regarding planning and implementation, and implement the plan in partnership with others. It would have the authority to receive federal funds, disburse federal funds to other organizations and units of government, account for all federal funds received and disbursed, and enter into agreements with other organizations and the federal government.



Photo: William Hines

National Park Service technical assistance would support the achievement of heritage preservation objectives. The National Park Service could also lend its support and guidance to demonstration projects such as historic preservation activities, adaptive reuse efforts to house visitor services, development of education kits, and other outreach activities.

In this option, the management entity would develop an accessible and comprehensive interpretative program for the Northern Frontier's thematic resources. Aspects of this program would include logo-based signage system integrated with printed, audio, and CD-ROM or Internet-based "virtual visitor centers."

Virtual visitor centers might consist of computer terminals or kiosks programmed with interactive software that would enable visitors to obtain information about the history of the site they are currently visiting, as well as information about other resources of the Northern Frontier. Information could be provided on a wide range of topics including interpretive programs, related attractions, maps and directions, and food and lodging. Virtual visitor centers could allow for the interpretation of many archeological or other thematic resources without their disturbance. These programs could also be adapted for classroom use and made available to prospective visitors via the Internet.

A publication series including informational brochures with maps and comprehensive guides similar to the National Park Service's series of uni-grid brochures would be produced, establishing a publication standard among the sites within the Northern Frontier.



Federal funds, subject to availability, would be provided. Funding would be considered in the context of competing demands for funds from existing National Park Service units, programs, and other heritage areas. Fort Stanwix National Monument and other Northern Frontier heritage management entities could expand their programming as appropriate to embrace area-wide themes germane to their missions. Federal programs, such as the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, the American Battlefield Protection Program, the National Historic Landmarks Program, and TEA-21 would continue to be available to the commission on a competitive basis. Governments, private foundations, and for-profit organizations would be the primary sources of matching funds for the protection of heritage resources and the development of visitor amenities.

As with most national heritage areas, the legislation would establish a "sunset clause" for federal funding. At a future date, probably 10 years from the date of establishment, Congress would evaluate the benefits of federal sponsorship and consider reauthorization.

The national heritage designation would be permanent. As in all options set forth in this report, land regulation and policies would remain under the auspices of local governmental entities.

Based on a review of existing heritage areas (see Appendix C), the size and complexity of the Northern Frontier study area warrants an appropriation of up to \$1 million a year. These federal funds would be subject to a 50/50 match. The federal contribution would approximate \$1 million per year. This program would support partnership groups or individuals to inventory, document, and conduct other research concerning eligible Northern Frontier resources, develop education, interpretation and programmatic materials, and other forms of technical assistance. This program could provide for capital improvements.

Advantages

This option would signal a firm commitment from the federal government to recognize the importance of the area through designation, by authorizing the creation of a commission and defining a mandate through the adoption of legislation. It allows for an additional federal source of funding for the region and for additional access to federal technical assistance. Such a formal structure would help ensure that participating governments with their divergent perspectives adhere to their commitments and provide the stability required for long-range goals to be achieved.

The Heritage Area would pursue targeted, unified, and continuing efforts to link and promote thematically related sites. In addition, management functions would be centralized in one organization, avoiding duplication of services, filling the need for ongoing and effective communication and facilitating regional coordination.

As a national heritage area, the Northern Frontier would be nationally recognized for its historic, scenic, and recreational values. The Heritage Area would produce maps and publications identifying the heritage resources of the Northern Frontier, which would be distributed locally and nationally. National recognition would elevate the profile of the Northern Frontier, making people more aware of the area's resources and their potential for public use, enjoyment, and education.

The Heritage Area would assist the owners and managers of thematic resources, communities, organizations, and institutions to apply for federal technical assistance and grants for education, interpretation, historic preservation, planning, recreational development, and open space conservation. All of the National Park Service's programs (for example, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance, the National Register of Historic Places, the National Historic Landmarks Program, and the American Battlefield Protection Program) and professional offices (including the Boston Support Office, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the Building Conservation Center, and the Northeast Museum Services Center) would be available for project work, subject to availability of funds. While state and local governments avail themselves of these recognition and technical assistance programs, individually these programs do not provide integrated regional protection or assistance. The Heritage Area would focus on technical and programmatic assistance that has emphasis on regional initiatives. The programs and policies of the National Park Service and other entities administered by the Heritage Area would foster an integrated approach toward representing the region's heritage resources.

A review of federally established national heritage area entities described in Appendix C indicates they can be effective in protecting and managing complex resources by building broad geographic and interest group representation. The existing national heritage corridors or areas reviewed for this study have successfully evolved into institutions that facilitate complex planning projects. The review also includes areas that had important heritage resources, but were not federally designated heritage areas.

Disadvantages

The considerable numbers of private organizations and local and state agencies potentially involved with the project would require a large management entity to ensure broad representation. Effective coordination of a large and diverse management entity would be difficult. A planning period would be required before the Heritage Area could begin to implement projects. Once the Heritage Area is established, it would be important to establish its credibility with early successes. This situation is exacerbated by the intense competition for new federal funds.

Residents who are uncomfortable with the concept of federal designation and/or an expanded federal role in the region might not support this option. Designation of a national heritage area could potentially raise concerns about restrictions on private property rights. It should be noted that heritage area designation would not fundamentally change property rights and regulations. Land regulation and policies would remain under the auspices of existing governmental entities.

OPTION 2: FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT LINKS TO NORTHERN FRONTIER HERITAGE RESOURCES.

Description

Fort Stanwix National Monument would provide assistance to partners in managing the Northern Frontier's heritage resources. Fort Stanwix National Monument would offer limited technical assistance to owners of thematically-related resources within the Northern Frontier study area. Staff for Fort Stanwix National Monument would assume greater responsibility to assist its partners by aiding in development of educational programs and interpretive materials, as well as other forms of technical assistance. Fort Stanwix National Monument would continue to consult with representatives of federally recognized Indian tribes and other interested parties concerned with the Northern Frontier resources, as appropriate. Additional staff would be required for Fort Stanwix National Monument to fully develop this opportunity.

Fort Stanwix National Monument could use existing authorities to enhance its existing partnerships and coordination of efforts with Oriskany Battlefield and other thematically-related Northern Frontier sites. Fort Stanwix National Monument and the National Park

Service could support the development of an interpretative program for the Northern Frontier's thematic resources. Aspects of this program may include a logo-based signage system integrated with printed, audio, and CD-ROM or Internet-based "virtual visitor centers." National Park Service involvement would support existing efforts to establish a full interpretive program including waysides and other interpretive media.

Virtual visitor centers might consist of computer terminals or kiosks programmed with interactive software that could enable visitors to obtain information about the history of the site they are currently visiting, as well as information about other Northern Frontier historic sites. Information could be provided on a wide range of topics including interpretive programs, related attractions, maps and directions, and food and lodging. Virtual visitor centers could allow for the interpretation of many archeological or other thematic resources without their disturbance. These programs could also be adapted for classroom use and made available to prospective visitors via the Internet.



Oriskany Battlefield
CREDIT: DEELEY BIRD

Fort Stanwix National Monument would benefit from additional federal funds for the management of the Northern Frontier thematic resources. It is estimated that the cost to the federal government would be \$250,000 added to the annual budget of Fort Stanwix National Monument to provide for professional staff and their support. These new staff (a community planner, cultural resource specialist, park ranger interpreter, and public affairs specialist) would provide assistance and coordination among the historical resources of the Northern Frontier.

The intent of this effort is to provide a stimulus for initial activity and is not proposed to continue beyond five years from initiation. This effort would support partnership groups or individuals to inventory, document, and conduct other research concerning eligible Northern Frontier resources, develop education, interpretation and programmatic materials, and other forms of technical assistance. This effort would not provide for capital improvements.

Advantages

As with Option 1, Option 2 also uses federal involvement to address the most challenging long-term protection issues — limited public recognition and appreciation of all of the thematically related Northern Frontier resources. Increased technical assistance will improve resource management and operations.

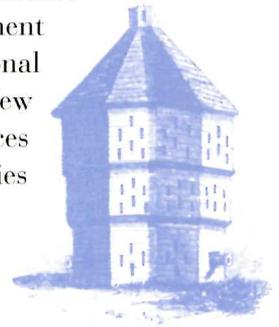
As resources associated with the National Park Service, the Northern Frontier would be better recognized for its historic, scenic, and recreational values. The National Park Service would produce maps and publications identifying the heritage resources of the Northern Frontier, which would be distributed locally and nationally. National recognition would elevate the profile of the Northern Frontier, making people more aware of the area's resources and their potential for public use, enjoyment, and education.

Fort Stanwix National Monument would assist the owners of Northern Frontier resources that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places to apply for federal technical and financial assistance. All of the National Park Service's programs (for example, Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance, the American Battlefield Protection Program, the National Historic Landmarks Program, and the National Register of Historic Places) and professional offices (including the Boston Support Office, the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the Building Conservation Center, and the Northeast Museum Services Center) would be available for project work, subject to availability of funds. The National Park Service would focus on technical and programmatic assistance in areas such as planning, historic preservation, interpretation, education, and visitor services. The programs and policies of the National Park Service would foster an integrated approach toward representing the region's heritage resources.

Further benefits of this option include a more efficient management of federal funds and heritage resources through utilization of existing administrative resources at Fort Stanwix National Monument. A fully coordinated, nationally-marketed system of heritage and recreation tourism could provide an effective way of uniting these individual resources, bringing economic benefits to the local communities, as well as providing an outstanding tourism resource for the entire nation. A partnership between the National Park Service and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation would enhance the educational opportunities at both Fort Stanwix and Oriskany Battlefield.

Disadvantages

Federal involvement under this option does not include an incentive to facilitate resource protection and interpretation of the Northern Frontier heritage resources. Assignment of responsibility for interpreting Northern Frontier resources to Fort Stanwix National Monument could unduly burden the park's operation without adequate funding. New responsibilities associated with assisting and interpreting Northern Frontier resources would increase competition for funds with the other heritage resource responsibilities of Fort Stanwix National Monument. This may result in a tendency to focus on artifacts and monuments that provide better support for Fort Stanwix National Monument's existing themes, with less attention given to the Northern Frontier's particular cultural heritage and natural landscape.



OPTION 3: NEW YORK STATE HERITAGE AREA

Description

In this option, no federal action is suggested. The Northern Frontier would not be designated as a national heritage area and would not involve the National Park Service in a primary role. Instead, the Northern Frontier would be recognized as a new state heritage area or become part of an existing state heritage area.

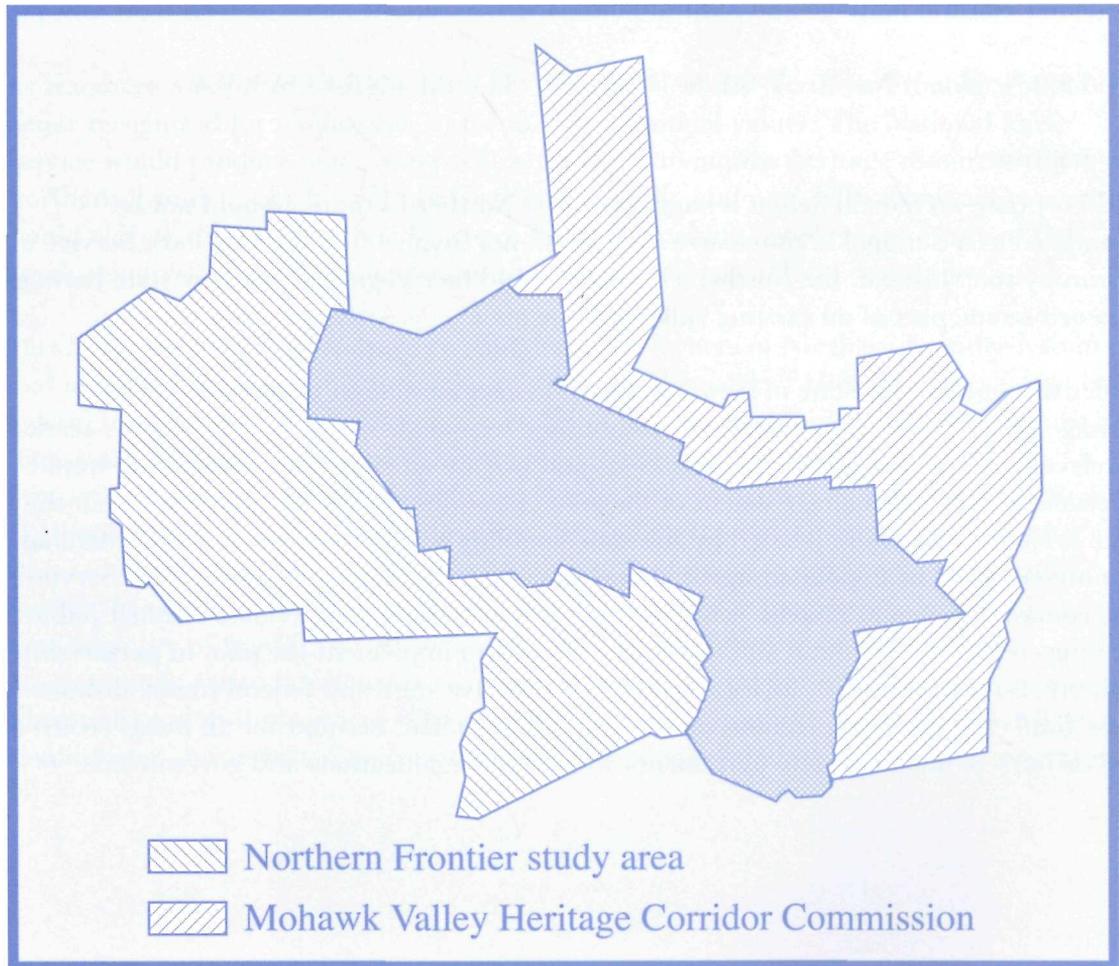
Under this option, the State of New York would enact legislation to establish a state heritage area. A commission would be established to include a representative cross-section of relevant public and private organizations and private citizens. The commission would be established by mutual agreement of the state, localities, and other partners within the state heritage area, as designated by the state enabling legislation. Fort Stanwix National Monument could be appointed to the commission representing the National Park Service. The commission would prepare a heritage plan, establish priority actions, conduct public meetings regarding planning and implementation, and implement the plan in partnership with others. It would have the legal authority to receive state and federal funds, disburse these funds to other organizations and units of government, account for all funds received and disbursed, and enter into agreements with other organizations and governments.

In this option, the commission would develop an accessible and comprehensive interpretative program for the Northern Frontier's thematic resources. Aspects of this program would include logo-based signage system integrated with printed, audio, and CD-ROM or Internet-based "virtual visitor centers." A publication series including informational brochures with maps and comprehensive guides would be produced.

Virtual visitor centers might consist of computer terminals or kiosks programmed with interactive software that would enable visitors to obtain information about the history of the site they are currently visiting, as well as information about other resources of the Northern Frontier. Information could be provided on a wide range of topics including interpretive programs, related attractions, maps and directions, and food and lodging. Virtual visitor centers could allow for the interpretation of many archeological or other thematic resources without their disturbance. These programs could also be adapted for classroom use and made available to prospective visitors via the Internet.

Currently, the state designated Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission (MVHCC) possibly could absorb the Northern Frontier. Should a new state heritage area be designated, the MVHCC or a new commission would manage it.

The crosshatched area shows where the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission and the Northern Frontier study area coincide.



The Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission is an established not-for-profit organization chartered by the State of New York to preserve and promote the natural, cultural, and historic strengths of the Mohawk Valley corridor. The commission is currently set up to manage regional planning needs through programming community revitalization, heritage tourism, and historical interpretive efforts as a means for economic development. Since these activities complement the stewardship of a heritage area, there may be an opportunity to include the heritage area management of the Northern Frontier among the responsibilities of the MVHCC.

However, difficulties exist. The MVHCC charter is much broader than the protection and interpretation of Northern Frontier historic resources and themes. Additionally, only six of the ten counties in the Northern Frontier study area are served by the MVHCC, while two MVHCC counties are not included in the Northern Frontier study area. The MVHCC has expressed willingness to consider this option, which would warrant further study. However, MVHCC also has expressed discomfort with extending its economic development authority to counties outside the Mohawk Valley. MVHCC responsibilities for additional counties might over extend its capabilities and budget. Utilizing MVHCC as the principal management entity would require modifications to its charter.

The Northern Frontier Project, Inc. (NFP) has indicated a desire to participate in the development of a heritage area commission for the Northern Frontier. NFP is an established not-for-profit educational organization chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. Its mission is to chronicle the struggle for survival and freedom in the Northern Frontier region and promote education, cooperation, communication, and coordination among those who share an interest in preserving and enhancing the historical and cultural value of the area. The NFP also promotes the development and use of greenways, trails, and recreational facilities throughout the region, especially those in, around, or linking the area's historical and cultural sites, and encourages the conservation and interpretation of associated natural resources. Although its primary focus currently is to develop educational programs that inform and interpret the history of the Northern Frontier, the NFP is interested in exploring the broader issues of tourism and economic development that are intrinsic to the preservation and development of the region's heritage resources.

There would be no new National Park Service programs dedicated exclusively to providing technical assistance and no additional federal funding. Fort Stanwix National Monument would continue current levels of technical support to area organizations. Fort Stanwix National Monument would continue to consult with representatives of federally recognized Indian tribes within the Northern Frontier study area. Federal funds from programs, such as the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, the American Battlefield Protection Program, the National Historic Landmarks Program, Community Development Block Grants, HUD-Canal Corridor Initiative, and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) would continue to be available to entities within the region on a competitive basis. No new federal funding is required under this option.

Advantages

The primary advantage of this option is that local and regional organizations would take an enhanced leadership role in managing their heritage resources.

Disadvantages

The primary disadvantage of this alternative is the absence of focused support and national recognition. While such outreach could be affected at the state or regional level, those activities may conflict with their mandated missions.

The MVHCC has worked hard to establish a regional identity and has expressed concern that their public recognition would be diluted and become blurred if they assume responsibility for a larger area and additional management activities. That portion of the Northern Frontier study area west of Rome is not part of the Mohawk Valley, and is outside the MVHCC's current regional authority.

The Northern Frontier, Inc.'s level of activity has waned since its inception in 1991. At present it does not appear that it could provide the level of leadership necessary to coordinate management of the Northern Frontier's resources.

Potential visitation to the state heritage area and the economic benefits to the communities that are associated with heritage and recreation tourism would be less than if the Northern Frontier was designated a national heritage area.

OPTION 4: CONTINUATION OF CURRENT PRACTICES (NO ACTION)

Description

No federal designation or additional authority for federal involvement would be pursued in this option. Given available funding, existing entities would continue their efforts to preserve and enhance heritage resources. Regional organizations such as the Northern Frontier Project, Inc. and The Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission (MVHCC) would continue to support local initiatives that recognize and manage community resources. The NFP would continue its mission to provide educational programs and outreach to regional school districts and communities, and work in partnership with other organizations to preserve and protect the region's historic and archeological resources. The MVHCC would continue in its efforts to link heritage tourism, heritage interpretation, and economic development for the Mohawk River Valley. Other local initiatives such as the Mohawk Valley Museums Consortium would continue to build partnerships among the many heritage collections to provide a broad range of interpretive events for the region.

There would be no new National Park Service programs dedicated exclusively to providing technical assistance and no additional federal funding. Fort Stanwix National Monument would continue at current levels of technical support to area organizations.

Fort Stanwix National Monument would continue to consult with representatives of federally recognized Indian tribes within the Northern Frontier study area. Federal funds from programs, such as the Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program, the American Battlefield Protection Program, the National Historic Landmarks Program, Community Development Block Grants, HUD-Canal Corridor Initiative, and Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) would continue to be available to entities within the region on a competitive basis.

The state and local governments, private foundations, and for-profit organizations would continue to be the primary sources of funds for the protection of heritage resources and the development of visitor amenities.

The resources currently owned and operated by not-for-profit organizations, New York State, and the federal government would continue to be maintained and made available for public use in accordance with applicable laws. These organizations and entities would continue to rely on other state agencies, private consultants, etc., for technical support in the areas of education, interpretation, historic preservation, planning, visitor services, and open-space conservation.

Advantages

The option to continue current management practices is feasible, as it involves no major change of course. No extra burden would be placed on the federal government and concerns about additional government intervention would be assuaged.

Efforts to develop a strong and popularly supported regional heritage management strategy would continue without federal recognition or a commitment by the National Park Service. A state heritage commission (MHVCC) now exists within a portion of the Northern Frontier and is energetic in its pursuit of its heritage program.

Disadvantages

The size of the region and its differing jurisdictions and perspectives make exchanging information and ideas, coordinating activities, developing a regional identity, linking heritage sites, and promoting the Northern Frontier as a region extremely challenging. Without a committed coordinating body and targeted, unified, continual efforts, these challenges would be difficult to overcome in the Mohawk and Oswego River Valleys. The lack of connection between thematically related sites could remain problematic for all participants.

Compared to the other three options, this option is expected to generate fewer visitations to the region and reduce the economic benefits to the communities that are associated with heritage and recreation tourism.

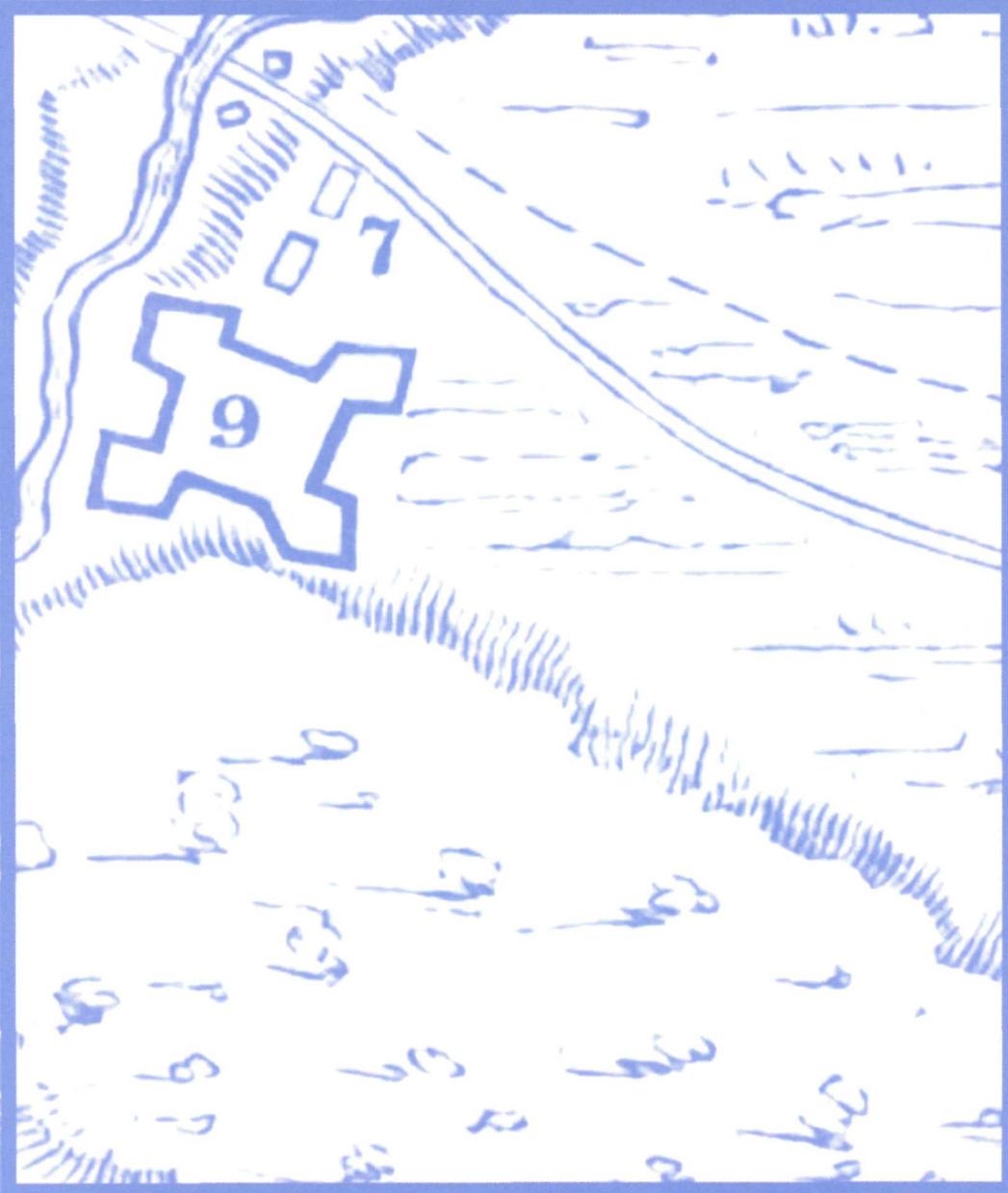


SUMMARY COMPARISON OF MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
	Northern Frontier National Heritage Area	Fort Stanwix National Monument Links to Northern Frontier Heritage Resources	New York State Heritage Area	Continuation of Current Practices (No Action)
Management Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Heritage Area Commission representing private owners/managers of Northern Frontier resources, local governments, state agencies, the NPS, Americans Indians, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination through Fort Stanwix National Monument. NPS collaborates on projects and programs with other Northern Frontier sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources managed by MVHCC or new state management entity. Other New York State agencies, local government and resource managers would participate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing management entities continue their operations. There is no change in the current level of involvement by the NPS.
Federal Involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused support from the NPS and other federal agencies for projects and programs that are developed through the Commission and from local initiatives. Federal involvement is typically reviewed after 10 years. \$350,000 for operations and \$650,000 for grants per year, both requiring a 50% match from non-federal sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focused support from the NPS and other federal agencies for projects and programs proposed by managers of eligible resources. Involvement tied to Fort Stanwix National Monument is permanent. \$250,000 for annual operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current levels of assistance and NPS involvement for technical support and other services remain unchanged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current levels of assistance and NPS involvement for technical support and other services remain unchanged.
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and international recognition of resources. Significant additional technical assistance and financial support dedicated to Northern Frontier resource preservation and heritage tourism development. Coordination may lead to larger scale programs and infrastructure. Partnerships with grassroots efforts. 10-year financial commitment by federal government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced recognition of resources. Targeted technical assistance and financial support for Northern Frontier resource preservation and heritage tourism development. Limited financial assistance by federal government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State recognition of resources. Additional state technical assistance and financial support dedicated to Northern Frontier resource preservation and heritage tourism development. Eligibility for funding programs that exclude federal entities. Coordination may lead to larger scale programs and infrastructure. Partnerships with grassroots efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility for funding that excludes federal entities.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local concerns about property rights may be expressed. Increased costs to federal government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased costs to federal government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No increase of federal technical assistance and expertise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No increase of federal technical assistance and expertise. Potential loss of resources. Limited coordination of managed resources. No marketing effort focused on the Northern Frontier.

Key: NPS—National Park Service. MVHCC—Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission. NYSOPRHP—New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

ONEIDA L.



ALPINE TREE

CEDAR SWAMP

Appendices

- Appendix A: Inventory of State and National Register Listings and National Historic Landmarks
- Appendix B: Inventory of Selected Natural and Cultural Recreational Resources
- Appendix C: Management Comparison of Selected Heritage Areas/Corridors
- Appendix D: Thematic Comparison of National Park System Units
- Appendix E: Environmental Assessment
- Appendix F: Visitation and Expenditure Model
- Appendix G: Recreation and Economy
- Appendix H: Revolutionary War Forts in the Northern Frontier
- Appendix I: Selected Bibliography
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APPENDIX A:

INVENTORY OF STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS AND NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

This appendix is a complete listing from the State and National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks that are within the Northern Frontier Special Resource study area. Sources of this information are the open files of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, Waterford, New York, and the open files of the National Register of Historic Places. Properties related to the Northern Frontier theme and period of interpretation (1730-1815) are marked with an asterisk (*). National Historic Landmarks are marked in *bold italics*.

The listings are organized alphabetically by county. The counties within the study area include: Fulton (partial), Herkimer (partial), Madison, Montgomery, Oneida (partial), Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schenectady, and Schoharie. Areas within the Adirondack Park are not included in the Northern Frontier study. The excluded towns are:

Fulton County: Bleeker, Broadalbin (partial), Caroga, Ephrata (partial), Johnstown (partial), Mayfield (partial), Northampton, Oppenheim, and Stratford.

Herkimer County: Norway (partial), Ohio, Russia (partial), Salisbury (partial), and Webb.

Oneida County: Forestport (partial).

Fulton County:**Ephratah**

- Garoga Site*
- Klock Archeological Site*
- Pagerie (Smith) Archeological Site*

Gloversville

- Downtown Gloversville Historic District
- First United Methodist Church
- Gloversville Armory
- Gloversville Free Library
- Kingsboro Historic District
- Log Cabin Church

Johnstown

- Fulton County Courthouse*
- Fulton County Jail*
- Johnson Hall (National Historic Landmark)***
- Johnstown Colonial Cemetery*
- U.S. Post Office—Johnstown

Mayfield

- Oliver Rice House

Herkimer County**Cold Brook**

- Cold Brook Feed Mill

Danube

- Herkimer House*
- Indian Castle Church*
- Mohawk Upper Castle Archeological District (National Historic Landmark)***
- Zoller-Frasier Round Barn

Dolgeville

- Alfred Dolge
- Hose Co. No. 1 Building
- Breckwoldt-Ward House Complex
- Dolge Company Factory Complex
- Menge House Complex
- U.S. Post Office

Fairfield

- Trinity Episcopal Church

Frankfort

- Balloon Farm
- Frankfort Town Hall
- Remington House
- U.S. Post Office

German Flatts

- Fort Herkimer Church*

Herkimer

- Herkimer County Courthouse
- Herkimer County Historical Society
- Herkimer County Jail
- The Reformed Church
- U.S. Post Office

Ilion

- Remington Stables
- Thomas Richardson House
- U.S. Post Office

Little Falls

- Erie Canal Lock, Moss Island
- Herkimer County Trust Company Building
- Stone Textile Mill
- U.S. Post Office

Newport

- Benjamin Bowen House
- Newport Stone Arch Bridge

Russia

- Russia Corners Historic District

Salisbury

- Salisbury Center Covered Bridge
- Salisbury Center Grange Hall

Warren

- Church of the Good Shepherd
- Holy Trinity Russian Orthodox Monastery
- Jordanville Public Library

Madison County**Brookfield**

- Wheeler House Complex

Canastota

- Canal Town Museum
- Canastota Methodist Church
- Canastota Public Library
- House at 107 Stroud Street
- House at 115 South Main Street
- House at 203 South Main Street
- House at 205 North Main Street
- House at 233 James Street
- House at 313 North Main Street
- House at 326 North Peterboro

Street

- House at 328 North Peterboro Street
- Judge Nathan S. Roberts House
- Peterboro Street Elementary School
- South Peterboro Street Commercial Historic District
- South Peterboro Street Residential Historic District
- U.S. Post Office
- United Church of Canastota

Cazenovia

- Abell Farmhouse and Barn
- Albany Street Historic District
- Annas Farmhouse
- Beckwith Farmhouse*
- Brick House
- Cazenovia Village Historic District
- Cedar Cove
- Chappell Farmhouse
- Cobblestone House
- Crandall Farm Complex
- Evergreen Acres*
- Glenwood Farm
- Hickories
- Hillcrest
- Lehigh Valley Railroad Depot
- Lorenzo*
- Middle Farmhouse
- Niles Farmhouse
- Notlerymere
- Old Trees
- Ormonde
- Parker Farmhouse
- Rippleton Schoolhouse
- Rolling Ridge Farm
- Shattuck House
- Shore Acres
- Sweetland Farmhouse
- Tall Pines
- The Maples
- The Meadows Farm Complex
- Upenough
- York Lodge
- Zephinia Comstock Farmhouse

Chittenango

- St. Paul's Church

Georgetown

- Spirit House

Hamilton

Adon Smith House
Hamilton Village Historic District
Old Biology Hall
U.S. Post Office
Zimmer Site

Lincoln

Lenox District No. 4 Schoolhouse

Morrisville

First National Bank of Morrisville
Old Madison County Courthouse

Nelson

Nelson Welsh Congregational Church

Oncida

Cottage Lawn
Main-Broad-Grove Streets Historic District
Mount Hope Reservoir
Oncida Armory

Oncida Community

Mansion House (National Historic Landmark)

U.S. Post Office

Smithfield

Gerritt Smith Estate
Peterboro Land Office
Smithfield Presbyterian Church

Sullivan

Chittenango Landing Canal
Drydock Complex

Montgomery County

Amsterdam

Amsterdam Armory
Greene Mansion
Guy Park Avenue School
Guy Park*
Saint Stanislaus Roman Catholic Church Complex
Samuel and Johanna Jones Farm
Samuel Sweet Canal Store
Temple of Israel
U.S. Post Office
Vrooman Avenue School

Canajoharie

U.S. Post Office
Van Alstyne House*

Charleston

First Baptist Church

Florida

Erie Canal (segment)

Fonda

New Courthouse
Old Courthouse Complex

Fort Johnson

Fort Johnson (National Historic Landmark)*

Fort Plain

Fort Plain Conservation Area*
John Burke Carriage and Wagon Factory
U.S. Post Office

Mohawk

Caughnawaga Indian Village Site*
Walter Butler Homestead*

Nelliston

Ehle House Site*
Jacob Nellis Farmhouse
Lasher-Davis House
Nelliston Historic District
Peter Ehle House
St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church
Walrath-Van Horne House
Waterman-Gramps House

Palatine

Montgomery County Poor Farm
Palatine Church*
Reformed Dutch Church of Stone Arabia*
Rice's Woods*

Palatine Bridge

Palatine Bridge Freight House
Webster Wagner House

St. Johnsville

Bates-Englehardt Mansion
Fort Klock (National Historic Landmark)*
Nellis Tavern*
Stone Crist Mill Complex
U.S. Post Office

Oncida County

Ava

Ava Town Hall

Boonville

Boonville Historic District
Erwin Library and Pratt House
Five Lock Combine and Locks 37 & 38, Black River Canal
U.S. Post Office

Bridgewater

Brick Store Building

Camden

W. H. Dorrance House

Clark Mills

St. Mark's Church

Clinton

Clinton Village Historic District

Holland Patent

Holland Patent Stone Churches
Historic District

Kirkland

Elihu Root House
Hamilton College Chapel
Norton Farm*

Marcy

The Neck Canal of 1730*

New Hartford

George French House
St. Stephen's Church

New York Mills

Middle Mills Historic District

Oriskany Falls

First Congregational Free Church

Paris

St. Paul's Episcopal Church and Cemetery

Remsen

Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church

Rome

Arsenal House*
Fort Stanwix National Monument (National Historic Landmark)*
Gansevoort-Bellamy Historic District
Jervis Public Library
Mills House
Rome Club
Stryker House
Zion Church

Sangerfield

Pleasant Valley Grange Hall

Trenton

Mappa Hall*

Utica

Abram Weaver House
Auert House
Baggs Square East Historic District
Byington Mill
Doyle Hardware Building
First Baptist Church of Deerfield*
First Presbyterian Church
Fountain Elms
George F. Weaver House
George M. Weaver House
Grace Church
Hurd and Fitzgerald Building
Lower Genesee Street Historic District
New Century Club
Peek-Weaver House
Roscoe Conkling House
Rutger-Steuben Park Historic District
St. Joseph's Church
Stanley Theater
Stephen J. Weaver House
Union Station
Utica Armory
Utica Daily Press Building
Utica Public Library
Utica State Hospital
Weaver-Shaw House
William W. Weaver House

Vernon

Vernon Center Green Historic District
Vernon Methodist Church

Waterville

Tower Homestead and Masonic Temple
Waterville Triangle Historic District

Western

General William Floyd House (National Historic Landmark)*
Western Town Hall

Whitesboro

Whitestown Town Hall

Whitestown

Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site (National Historic Landmark)*

Onondaga County

Baldwinsville

Baldwinsville Village Hall
Oswego-Oneida Streets
Historic District

Camillus

Camillus Union Free School
Nile Mile Creek Aqueduct
Wilcox Octagon House

Cicero

Robinson Site

DeWitt

Dr. John Ives House
St. Mark's Church

East Syracuse

First Presbyterian Church of
East Syracuse

Elbridge

Elbridge Hydraulic Industry
Archeological District

Fayetteville

Genesee Street Hill-Limestone
Plaza Historic District
Levi Snell House

Jordan

Jordan Village Historic District

Liverpool

First Presbyterian Church
Lucius Gleason House

Lysander

Whig Hill and Dependencies

Manlius

Charles Estabrook Mansion
Manlius Village Historic District
Mycenae Schoolhouse

Marcellus

Dan Bradley House*

Onondaga

General Orrin Hutchinson House*
Onondaga County Home and
Hospital (demolished)

Onondaga Nation

Church of the Good Shepherd

Pompey

Delphi Baptist Church*
Delphi Village School
Oran District No. 22 Schoolhouse
Pompey Center District No. 10
Schoolhouse

Salina

Alvord House

Skaneateles

Community Place
Kelsey-Davey Farm*
Reuel Smith House
Sherwood Inn
Skaneateles Historic District

Syracuse

Alexander Brown House
Amos Block
Armory Square Historic District
Ashton Residence
Blanchard Residence
Central New York Telephone and
Telegraph Building
Central Technical High School
Chapman Residence
Clark House

Collins Residence

Crouse College,
Syracuse University

Dunfee Residence

Estabrook House

F. Sanderson Residence

Fairchild Residence

First English Lutheran Church

Fuller Residence

Gang Residence

Garrett Residence

Gere Bank Building

Grace Episcopal Church

Gustav Stickley House

Hall of Languages,
Syracuse University

Hamilton White House

Hanover Square Historic District

Hawley-Green Street
Historic District

Hoeffler Residence

Hunziker Residence

John Gridley House*

Kelly Residence

Loew's State Theater

Montgomery Street-Columbus
Circle Historic District

North Salina Street
Historic District

Oakwood Cemetery

Oliver Teall House (demolished)

Onondaga County Savings Bank
Building

Onondaga County War Memorial

Pi Chapter House of Psi Upsilon
Fraternity

Plymouth Congregational Church

Poehlman Residence

Polaski King House

Porter Residence

Sanderson Residence

Sanford Residence

South Salina Street
Historic District

Spencer Residence

St. Paul's Cathedral and
Parish House

Stowell Residence

Syracuse City Hall

Syracuse Post Office and
Court House

Syracuse Savings Bank

Syracuse University —
Comstock Tract Buildings

Third National Bank

Thornden Park

Walnut Park Historic District

Ward House

Weighlock Building

Welsh Residence

White Memorial Building

White Residence

William J. Gillette House

Ziegler Residence

Oswego County

Cleveland

St. James Church

Constantia

Trinity Church

Fulton

Fulton Public Library
U.S. Post Office

Hastings

Fort Brewerton*

Lacona

Charles M. Salisbury House
First National Bank of Lacona
Fred Smart House
Lacona Clock Tower
Matthew Shoecroft House
Newman Tuttle House
Smith H. Barlow House

Mexico

Arthur Tavern
Fowler-Loomis House
Hamilton Farmstead
Leonard Ames Farmhouse
Mexico Academy and
Central School
Mexico Octagon Barn
Mexico Railroad Depot
Mexico Village Historic District
Peter Chandler House
Phineas Davis Farmstead
Red Mill Farm
Slack Farmstead
Stillman Farmstead
Thayer Farmstead
Timothy Skinner House

Orwell

Stillwater Bridge

Oswego

Buildings at 109-123 West First St.
Fort Ontario*
Franklin Square Historic District
George B. Sloan Estate
Hunter-Oliphant Block
Kingsford House
Market House
*NASH (National Historic
Landmark)*
Oswego Armory
Oswego City Hall
Oswego City Library
Oswego Theater
Pardee House
Pontiac Hotel
Richardson-Bates House
Sheldon Hall
U.S. Customhouse
Walton and Willett Stone Store
Woodruff Block

Phoenix

St. John's Episcopal Church
Sweet Memorial Building

Pulaski

Pulaski Village Historic District

Richland

Selkirk Lighthouse

Sandy Creek

First Baptist Church
Holyoke Cottage
Methodist Church
Newton M. Pitt House
Samuel Saddler House
Sandy Creek Historic District

Schroepfel

Schroepfel House

Scriba

Riverside Cemetery

VolneyDavid Van Buren House
John Van Buren Tavern*
Volkert Van Buren House**Otsego County****Butternuts**

Otsdawa Creek Site*

Cherry ValleyCherry Valley Historic District*
Lindesay Patent Rural
Historic District**Cooperstown**Cooperstown Historic District
Otsego County Courthouse
U.S. Post Office**Gilbertsville**Gilbertsville Historic District
Major's Inn and Gilbert Block
Tianderah**Middlefield**Benjamin D. North House
Middlefield District No. 1 School
Middlefield Hamlet
Historic District**Morris**All Saints Chapel & Morris Family
Burial Ground
The Grove
Zion Episcopal Church and
Harmony Cemetery**New Lisbon**

Lunn-Musser Octagon Barn

OneontaBresee Hall
Fairchild Mansion
Ford Block
Fortin Site*
Old Post Office
Oneonta Armory
Oneonta Municipal Building
Stonehouse Farm
Swart-Wilcox House*
Walnut Street Historic District**Otsego**

Fly Creek Methodist Church

PlainfieldPlainfield Town District No. 8
School
Unadilla Forks School**Richfield**

Baker Octagon Barn

Richfield SpringsChurch Street Historic District
East Main Street Historic District
Sunnyside
U.S. Post Office
West Main Street —
James Street Historic District**Roseboom**Roseboom Historic District
Women's Community Club of
South Valley**Schenevus**

Schenevus Carousel

SpringfieldEast Springfield Union School
Hyde Hall
Hyde Hall Covered Bridge**Unadilla**Andrew Mann Inn*
Roswell Wright House
Russ-Johnsen Site*
Unadilla Historic District
Unadilla Water Works**Worcester**South Worcester Historic District
Worcester Historic District**Schenectady County:****Delanson**Delanson Historic District
Jenkins House**Duanesburg**A. D. Jones House
Abrahams House
Alexander Liddle Farmhouse
Avery Farmhouse
Becker Farmhouse
Chadwick Farmhouse
Chapman Farmhouse
Christ Episcopal Church*
Christman Bird and Wildlife
Sanctuary

Duane Mansion*

Duanesburg-Florida
Baptist Church

Eaton Corners Historic District

Ferguson Farm Complex

Gauge Homestead

George Lasher House

Gilbert Farmhouse

Halladay Farmhouse

Hawes Homestead

Howard Homestead

Jenkins Octagon House

John Liddle House and Farm

Joseph Green Farmhouse

Joseph Wing Farm Complex

Josephy Braman House

Ladd Farmhouse

Macomber Stone House

Mariaville Historic District

North Mansion and Tenant House*

Quaker Street Historic District

Random Acres

Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Parsonage

Robert Liddle Farmhouse

Sheldon Farmhouse*

Shute Octagon House

Thomas Liddle Farm Complex

Vought Farmhouse

William R. Wing Farm Complex

Glenville

Seeley Farmhouse

Niskayuna

Niskayuna Reformed Church

RotterdamDellemont-Wemple Farm*
Erie Canal Aqueduct and
Lock Number 24
Mabee House***Schenectady**Central Fire Station
E. F. Proctor Theater and Arcade
Foster Building
Franklin School
General Electric Plot**General Electric Research****Laboratory***(National Historic Landmark)*

H. S. Barney Building

Hotel Van Curler

Irving Langmuir House*(National Historic Landmark)***Nott Memorial Hall,****Union College***(National Historic Landmark)*

Schenectady Armory

Schenectady City Hall and

Post Office

Stockade Historic District*

U.S. Post Office

Union Street Historic District

Scotia

U.S. Post Office—Scotia Station

Schoharie County**Blenheim**Lansing Manor House
North Blenheim Historic District
Old Blenheim Covered Bridge
*(National Historic Landmark)***Cobleskill**Bramanville Mill
Cobleskill Historic District**Fulton**Breakabeen Historic District
Shafer Site***Jefferson**First Presbyterian Church
Parker 13-sided Barn**Middleburgh**

U.S. Post Office

SchoharieGeorge Westinghouse, Jr.
Birthplace and Boyhood Home
Old Lutheran Parsonage*
Schoharie County
Courthouse Complex
Schoharie Valley Railroad Complex
Sternbergh House
Westheimer Site***Sharon Springs**American Hotel
Sharon Springs Historic District**Summit**

Bute-Warner-Truax Farm

WrightBecker Stone House*
Becker-Westfall House*

APPENDIX B: INVENTORY OF SELECTED NATURAL AND CULTURAL RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

This is a selected list of the natural and cultural recreational resources within the Northern Frontier study area. It does not provide a comprehensive inventory of all such resources.

National Natural Landmarks

Moss Island, Little Falls
Round Lake, Fayetteville

DEC Wildlife

Management Areas

Cicero Swamp, Cicero
Cross Lake, Jacks Reef
Curtis-Gale, Fulton
Deer Creek Marsh, Port Ontario
Franklinton Vlaie, Franklinton
Hamlin Marsh, North Syracuse
Happy Valley, Dugway
Little John, Smartville
Oriskany Flatts, Oriskany
Plantation Island, Jacksonburg
Stanley J. Hamlin, Clay
Three Mile Bay and Big Bay,
Constantia
Three Rivers, Three Rivers
Toughnioga, New Woodstock
Utica Marsh, Utica

New York State Parks

Adirondack Region
Battle Island, Fulton
Chittenango Falls, Cazenovia
Clark Reservation, Jamesville
Delta Lake, Rome
Gilbert Lake, Laurens
Glimmerglass, Cooperstown
Green Lakes, Fayetteville
Max V. Shaul, Fultonham
Mine Kill, North Blenheim
Old Erie Canal, Kirkville
Pixley Falls, Boonville
Selkirk Shores, Pulaski
Verona Beach, Verona Beach

Cultural Attractions

Baseball Hall of Fame, Cooperstown
Best House Medical Exhibit,
Middleburg
Boswell Museum, East Springfield
Brewery Ommegang, Cooperstown
Canajoharie Library and Art Gallery,
Canajoharie
Canal Center at Old Erie Canal
State Park, Syracuse
Canal Town Museum, Canastota
Caverns Creek Grist Mill,
Howe Caverns
Cherry Valley Museum, Cherry Valley

Chittenango Landing Canal
Boat Museum, Chittenango
Children's Museum, Utica
Cottage Lawn Museum, Utica
Easter Egg Museum, Schoharie
Energy Center, Oswego
Eric Canal Museum, Syracuse
Eric Canal Seven Mile Park, Camillus
Eric Canal Village, Rome
Everson Museum of Art, Syracuse
Farmer's Museum, Cooperstown
Fenimore Art Museum, Cooperstown
Fonda National Kateri Tekakwitha
Shrine, Fonda
Fort Klock, Saint Johnsville
Fort Ontario, Oswego
Fort Plain Museum, Fort Plain
F.X. Matt Brewery, Utica
Fulton Historical Society, Fulton
H. Lee White Marine Museum,
Oswego
Herkimer County Historical Society
Museum, Herkimer
International Boxing Hall of Fame,
Canastota
Iroquois Indian Museum, Howes Cave
Jamesville Beach Park, Jamesville
John Wells Pratt House, Fulton
Kanatsiohareke Mohawk Community,
Fonda
Kopernik Memorial Polish Cultural
Center & Museum, Utica
Little Falls Historical Society
Museum, Little Falls
Madison County Historical Society,
Oneida
Margaret Reaney Memorial Library,
Saint Johnsville
Milton J. Rubenstein Museum of
Science and Technology, Syracuse
Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute,
Utica
Museum of Automobile History,
Syracuse
National Soccer Hall of Fame,
Oneonta
New York Power Authority,
North Blenheim
Old Fort Johnson, Fort Johnson
Old Stone Fort Museum Complex,
Schoharie
Oneida Community Mansion House,
Oneida
Oneida County Historical Society
Museum, Utica
Onondaga Historical Association
Museum, Syracuse
Onondaga Lake Park, Liverpool
Oriskany Village Museum, Oriskany
Oswego Maritime Foundation,
Oswego
Palatine Bridge/Stone Arabia,
Palatine Bridge

Palatine House Museum 1743,
Schoharie
Petrified Creatures Museum of
Natural History, Richfield Springs
Remington Firearms Museum, Ilion
Richardson-Bates House Museum,
Oswego
Rome Historical Society, Rome
Sainte Marie Among the Iroquois,
Liverpool
Salt Museum, Syracuse
Shako:wi Cultural Center, Oneida
Schoharie Colonial Heritage
Association, Schoharie
Sim's Store Museum, Camillus
Schenectady Stockade, Schenectady
Stone Barn Castle, Cleveland
Stone Quarry Hill Art Park,
Cazenovia
Train Car Museum, Schoharie
Upstate New York Italian Cultural
Center & Museum, Utica
Van Alstyne Homestead Society,
Canajoharie
Veteran's Memorial Cemetery,
Syracuse
Wilcox Octagon House, Camillus
Walter Elwood Museum, Amsterdam

Annual Events and Entertainment

A Good Old Summer Time, Utica
Boonville-Oneida County Fair,
Boonville
Canal Days, Little Falls
Central New York Flower and Garden
Show, Syracuse
Central New York Regional Farmers
Market, Syracuse
Downtown Farmer's Market,
Syracuse
Festival of Centuries, Liverpool
Festival of Nations, Syracuse
First American Cultural Festival,
Verona
Fulton Chocolate Festival, Fulton
Glimmerglass Opera, Cooperstown
Golden Harvest Festival,
Baldwinsville
Great New York State Fair, Syracuse
Harborfest, Oswego
Honor America Days, Fort Stanwix
National Monument, Rome
Hot Air Balloon Festival, Jamesville
Imax Theater, Syracuse
LaFayette Apple Festival, LaFayette
Lights on the Lake, Liverpool
Music on Mainstreet, Canajoharie
New York State Fair, Syracuse
New York State Woodsmen's
Field Days, Boonville
NYS Budweiser Blues Festival,
Syracuse

Pops in the Park, Syracuse
 Remsen Barn Festival of the Arts,
 Remsen
 Skaneateles Music Festival,
 Skaneateles
 Skaneateles Antique & Classic
 Boat Show, Skaneateles
 Sky Chiefs Baseball/P&C Stadium,
 Syracuse
 Sylvan Beach, Sylvan Beach
 Syracuse Arts and Crafts Festival,
 Syracuse
 Syracuse Crunch Hockey, Syracuse
 Syracuse Jazz Fest, Syracuse
 Syracuse Opera Company, Syracuse
 Syracuse Symphony Orchestra,
 Syracuse
 Thornden Rose Festival, Syracuse
 Traditional Craft Days, Oneida
 Turning Stone Casino, Verona
 Utica Blue Sox Baseball, Utica
 Vernon Downs Racetrack, Vernon
 Winterfest, Syracuse

**Nature Centers and
 Outdoor Recreation**
 Adirondack Scenic Railroad,
 Utica to Thendara
 Baltimore Woods Historic
 Land Use Center
 Beaver Lake Nature Center,
 Baldwinsville
 Burnet Park Zoo, Syracuse
 Canajoharie Gorge in Wintergreen
 Park, Canajoharie
 Carpenter's Brook Fish Hatchery,
 Elbridge
 Erie Canal
 George Landis Arboretum, Esperance
 Fort Rickey Discovery Zoo, Rome
 Herkimer Diamond Mines, Herkimer
 Highland Forest, Fabius
 Howe Caverns, Howes Cave
 NYS Canalway Bike Trail
 Pratt's Falls, Jamesville
 Salmon River Fish Hatchery, Altmar
 Seaway Trail

Scotch Valley Ski Resort,
 Richmondville
 Secret Caverns, Cobleskill
 Shu-Maker Mountain Ski Area,
 Paines Hollow
 Toggenberg Ski Center, Fabius
 Utica Zoo, Utica
 Woods Valley Ski Area, Westernville
 Vroman's Nose Hiking Trail,
 Middleburgh

In addition to these recreational opportunities, the Northern Frontier study area also supports the following which allow for a full range of active and passive recreational opportunities:

- Over 50 public and private golf courses
- Approximately 45 campgrounds
- Numerous municipal parks and ball fields
- Numerous lakes, rivers, and streams.

APPENDIX C: MANAGEMENT COMPARISON OF SELECTED HERITAGE AREAS/CORRIDORS

MANAGEMENT COMPARISON

Five existing heritage corridors or areas were reviewed to better understand the available management alternatives and evaluate the feasibility of Option 1. Three had received federal designation: Essex National Heritage Area (Massachusetts), Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor (Massachusetts and Rhode Island), and Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor (Connecticut). Two areas that were considered but did not obtain federal designation were also reviewed: Los Caminos del Rio Heritage Project (Texas and Mexico), and Delaware and Hudson Canal Heritage Corridor (New York).

In comparison to these areas, the Northern Frontier study area is similar to the three federally recognized areas because of the large number of historic resources associated with it. On the other hand, it covers a much larger area and includes many more communities, making it

more like Los Caminos del Rio Heritage Project.

The management options represented by these five areas range from a large commission with extensive local representation to a small board with primarily state and national agency representatives. Since all of the areas identified resource management coordination as an important objective, it is assumed that the management options were selected to best represent the interests that control the most relevant resources.

The two areas that do not have federal recognition appear to focus relatively more on natural or recreational resources and less on historic resources. The responsibility to manage natural open space areas raises concerns about private property rights among some local land owners. For this group, federal involvement heightens these concerns.

Having secure federal matching funds during the initial startup decade provides a catalyst that helps focus and strengthen resource management efforts.

In particular, it appears that this funding enabled the three federally recognized areas to focus on larger historical and education projects, such as visitor centers. The two areas without federal designation operate with substantially fewer funds.

HERITAGE AREA CASE STUDIES

ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ESSEX COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

Designated in 1996, the Essex National Heritage Area encompasses 500 square miles and 34 cities and towns in the north-eastern corner of Massachusetts. Managed by the 85-member Essex National Heritage Commission, the Heritage Area draws on the strength of the region's extensive cultural and historic resources. Spanning more than 300 years, three significant national themes exemplified by the resources contained within Essex County are interpreted.

These themes are:

- Founding and Early Settlement, 1626-1775
- Height and Decline of the Maritime Era, 1775-1900
- Textile and Leather Industries, 1830-1940.

Getting Started

The first National Historic Site in the National Park Service, the Salem Maritime National Historic Site was established in 1938. The Salem Maritime National Historic Site's original mandate was to preserve for public use "...certain lands and structures...by reason of their relationship to the maritime history of New England and the United States." Fifty years later, the Essex National Heritage Area was created, in response to the mandate to expand and improve the Salem Maritime National Historic Site. The goal was to make Salem Maritime National Historic Site a major hub from which visitors could travel to many related historic sites throughout Essex County.

An outstanding public/private venture in 1988 spearheaded the creation and fulfillment of this new mandate. The Salem Partnership, a coalition of community leaders from business, local government, and major not-for-profit organizations, whose mission was to promote economic revitalization and cultural development of Salem and the surrounding area, joined with the National Park Service to use the maritime site and its interpretive themes as a catalyst for enhancing tourism in the county.

Following a survey of the cultural and historic resources of Essex County, the development of interpretive themes, and the evaluation of possible management structures, a countywide interpretive and preservation management plan was adopted and the Essex Heritage Project was established. Congress

appropriated funds to construct a new visitor center for Salem Maritime National Historic Site in the former Salem Armory, to rebuild Central and Derby Wharves, to design a replica of a historic sailing ship and warehouses, to create interpretive exhibits and a film at the visitor center, to perform educational outreach, and to provide technical assistance throughout Essex County.

In June 1992, Congressman Nicholas Mavroules sponsored legislation that led to the establishment of the Essex Heritage Commission whose 41 members represented the political, municipal, business, tourism, preservation, educational, and environmental interests of the region. Congressman Peter Torkildsen sponsored its renewal in 1993. The Commission's goal of establishing the Essex National Heritage Area was realized under legislation contained within the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996.

Managing the Heritage Area

The federal legislation that established the Heritage Area also created the Essex National Heritage Commission, a not-for-profit corporation, and provided for a full-time executive director. The 85 appointed members of the Commission, representing both public and private sectors, provide a framework for planning and implementing the area's cultural, historical, and natural resource management programs.

Funding

Legislation for the Essex National Heritage Area authorized matching federal assistance, to a maximum of \$10 million through 2012. Federal funding requires a non-federal match of at least 1:1. Currently, the Heritage Area is exceeding this requirement by receiving non-federal contributions approaching 3:1.

Partnership

The Essex National Heritage Commission, comprising 85 appointed members from both the public and private sectors, was established in the Heritage Area's legislation to develop and implement comprehensive recommendations for the conservation, funding, management, and development of the Essex National Heritage Area. To remain eligible for maximum federal assistance, it is also required that a "Heritage Plan" be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Massachusetts to guide partnership efforts. To this end, the Commission has initiated collaborative efforts with local residents, municipalities, agencies, elected officials, and organizations within the Heritage Area. Additionally, the Commission has hired ICON architecture, inc., of Boston, to assist in the public process and the development of the Essex National Heritage Area Plan.

Measuring Impact

Although the Essex National Heritage Area is still in its infancy, there are already tangible benefits, the most significant of which have resulted from an improved focus on resource management from both public and private entities. As a result, the Heritage Area is currently receiving non-federal annual contributions approaching three million dollars, far exceeding the legislative requirement of 1:1 matching funds. The Commission's most effective tool in developing this awareness and investment in the county's heritage resources has been through the establishment of partnerships and the coordination of local and national resources. Additional highlights of the Heritage Area's early success include the use of 10 existing visitor centers throughout the area for the interpretation and promotion of the thematic resources; the creation of a logo

and area-wide identity program: the development of an integrated heritage trail system associated with the three interpretive themes; and the coordination of numerous educational events, including children's programs, workshops, and tours.

A less tangible but no less important heritage area benefit involves a stronger sense of regional identity. Although there are no uniformed National Park Service rangers assigned to the Heritage Area, the Area's national designation brings with it the perception of increased historic value through its recognition and promotion in National Park Service publications and links to federal web sites.

QUINEBAUG AND SHETUCKET RIVERS VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, NORTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT

The Last Green Valley

Designated in 1994, Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor is a 35-town area measuring 850 square miles in northeastern Connecticut and southeastern Massachusetts. Quinebaug-Shetucket Heritage Corridor, Inc., a not-for-profit organization designated by the governor of Connecticut to manage projects and to receive the corridor's federal funding, manages the corridor. The organization's vision for the corridor is "to preserve its natural, historic, and cultural assets while its residents enjoy a quality of life based on a strong, healthy economy compatible with its character."

Getting Started

In 1988, a grassroots citizens committee from the Quinebaug River Association, working in cooperation with Congressman Sam Gejedenson, sponsored

regional workshops to explore public interest in and support for heritage preservation and national designation. The workshops were complemented by a series of National Park Service technical assistance demonstration projects designed to raise awareness of the region's natural, cultural, and historic resources. The demonstration projects included: a "Walking Weekend," guided walks of historic sites and trails; greenway mapping of hiking trails and wildlife corridors; an inventory of historic sites; community design charrettes to develop multiple use trails; and publications — a greenway vision map, a driving tour of historic textile industry sites, and a guide to river access.

In response to the demonstration projects and public workshops, citizens, local governments, regional and state agencies, and businesses expressed a desire to work cooperatively to preserve and enhance the region's heritage resources and accomplish better planning. Five years later, the corridor received its state and federal designation.

Managing the Corridor

Incorporated in 1995, Quinebaug-Shetucket Heritage Corridor, Inc., evolved from the original grassroots committee that worked for federal and state designation. Its mission is to assist in the development and implementation of heritage-based programs (for land use, economic development, tourism, agriculture, recreation, historic and cultural resources, and natural resources) as defined in the corridor's *Cultural and Land Management Plan*, required by the federal legislation.

A full-time executive director and a part-time assistant staff Quinebaug-Shetucket Heritage Corridor, Inc. The Heritage Corridor also receives technical assistance from the National Park Service and the University of

Connecticut Cooperative Extension. It has no regulatory authority. The 13 board members include citizens from throughout the corridor and eight ex-officio members from the Connecticut departments of agriculture, environmental protection, economic and community development, and tourism, the historical commission, and the regional chamber of commerce and planning agency.

Funding

Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor's legislation originally authorized \$200,000 for FY 95 and \$250,000 annually for an additional seven years. In 1999 the legislation was amended to increase the boundary area, and appropriate not more than \$1,000,000 for any fiscal year. Not more than a total of \$10,000,000 may be appropriated under the terms of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Reauthorization Act of 1999. Federal funding requires a nonfederal match of at least 1:1. Funds are transferred to the not-for-profit organizations via cooperative agreement with National Park Service.

Partnership

The organization's partners include the National Park Service, the Connecticut Humanities Council, the state historical commission, and departments of environmental protection and transportation, the regional planning and tourism agencies, and local economic development commissions. Partnership projects cover a wide range: visitor publications, cost-sharing for publicity, development of multiple use recreation trails, adaptive reuse of mills, landscaping and facade improvements to businesses in historic districts, and commissioning folk songs based on oral histories from the valley.

Measuring Impact

Although the corridor is relatively new, there are already tangible benefits. The most significant have been the adaptive reuse of mills and recreational development. In the public workshops prior to designation it was widely recognized that finding new uses for the valley's 19th-century mills would be pivotal to reviving the region's economy and enhancing its livability. The River Mill project in North Grosvenordale, for example, brought renewed energy and jobs to a depressed mill village. The focus of this comprehensive rehabilitation project extended beyond the mill structure to include the mill housing complex, a new community center/library, and a river greenway connecting the mill to local ball fields and a lakeside recreation area.

Enhancing recreation facilities, such as cycling and walking trails, which connect scenic areas and commercial centers as part of the regional greenway, was also recognized as providing strategic opportunities for merging quality of life and economic benefits. The new trail in Danielson has reconnected the local commercial center to the banks of the Quinebaug River via a pocket park and an attractively landscaped river promenade. Other newly developed trails include the Norwich Heritage Walkway, Putnam River Trail, and reconstruction of the 26-mile, state-owned Air Line Trail, which forms the spine of the region's growing greenway system of protected farmlands and open space. A less tangible, but no less important heritage corridor benefit is a stronger sense of regional identity. New highway signs, publication of the corridor's National Park Service brochure, and the annual Walking Weekend, which hosted over 4,000 participants in 1997, have all enhanced the region's image.

"The appeal of the Heritage Corridor has always been its flexibility and room for real creativity, but it will not be the solution to all the problems of this region. With the Bright Site program and activities such as the Walking Weekend, we have made the first steps in helping to improve the quality of life in our region."

*John Boland, Secretary
Quinebaug-Shetucket Heritage
Corridor, Inc.*

BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, MASSACHUSETTS/ RHODE ISLAND

America's First Industrialized Waterway

Located along the 46-mile Blackstone River through 24 communities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor was federally designated in 1986. The corridor is managed by a 19-member, bi-state, federally appointed commission, which includes the National Park Service, three-state agency and four local government representatives, and two others nominated by each governor. The commission's working agenda is: "to reinvest in the Valley's historic, cultural, and natural resources; tell the industrial history story to a national audience; build local constituencies through heritage partnerships; carry out demonstration projects that encourage those partners; and continue coordination between state and federal agencies which share aspects of its mission."

Getting Started

In 1983, the National Park Service was asked to assist Massachusetts and Rhode Island in developing a linear heritage park system along the Blackstone River from Worcester, MA, to

Providence, RI. The National Park Service provided technical assistance in interpretive planning, historic preservation, and canal restoration, and issued a report outlining strategies for the creation of a regional park. Recognizing both the national significance of the Blackstone River Valley's historic resources and the difficulties of creating a traditional park unit to protect them, the National Park Service recommended designation of the entire region as a national heritage corridor. In the two years preceding federal designation in 1986, Massachusetts and Rhode Island continued state-level heritage park initiatives: a \$1 million bond supported preliminary design and land acquisition in Massachusetts; in Rhode Island, voters passed a similar bond to create Blackstone River State Park. At the local level, regional chambers of commerce in both states nurtured public support for national heritage designation.

Managing the Corridor

The Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission was established by the federal legislation creating the corridor; it provides the framework for planning and implementing the corridor's cultural, historical, and natural resource management programs. Fourteen hired staff, including an executive director, a deputy director, and six National Park Service interpretive rangers, carry out the work of the corridor. The commission is a federal agency with the authority to enter into cooperative agreements with state and local partners and temporarily hold real estate. It has no land use regulatory authority.

Funding

The initial legislation authorized \$350,000 annually for 10 years for operation of the commission plus \$3 million for cultural and

environmental education programs; it was subsequently amended for an additional 10 years at \$650,000 per year for operations plus \$5 million for programs. In practice, the commission currently receives an annual appropriation of approximately \$1 million, split between operations and programs. The federal funds are transferred directly to the commission from the National Park Service and require a 1:1 match from non-federal funding sources.

Partnership

As the second oldest national heritage corridor, Blackstone River Valley has an impressive record of achieving heritage preservation through partnership: the *1997 Amendment to the Cultural Heritage and Land Management Plan* acknowledges over 250 partners, including businesses, museums, academic institutions, conservation groups, and the media. The commission's key partners include the environmental management agencies and historical commissions of Massachusetts and Rhode Island and the 24 local governments within the corridor. In 1997, in partnership with the City of Woonsocket, Woonsocket Business Association, Rhode Island Historical Commission, and others, the commission dedicated the Museum of Work and History, one of four corridor visitor centers.

Measuring Impact

Over the last 10 years, the commission's activities have made a significant impact on the people of the Blackstone River Valley. The region's designation as a national heritage corridor, and the presence of a federal commission and uniformed National Park Service rangers, have collectively improved the region's self-image and stimulated regional thinking about resources. The commission's

most effective tools in creating this shift in regional attitude have been threefold: public education, which reaches out to the grass-roots level; partnerships, which pool local and national resources; and targeted investments, which focus scarce public and private dollars on highly visible projects.

Highlights of the corridor's successes include three visitor centers, with a fourth in the planning stage, a corridor-wide signage and identity program, and a wide offering of year-round interpretive programs led by rangers and a growing cadre of volunteers. The Blackstone Valley Explorer, an excursion boat, and development of the interstate Blackstone Bikeway are popular venues for interpretive tours. Along with these successes local "visioning" workshops encourage Blackstone River Valley communities to take a more proactive stance to land-use planning and site design issues.

"The unique cultural and natural resources of the Blackstone Valley are as important to our national heritage as battlefields or the homes of presidents. Yet, located as they are amid a living community, many of these resources cannot, and should not, be managed or cared for in isolation from the communities of which they are a part. Consequently, Congress came up with the National Heritage Corridor designation as the right way to protect the Valley's significance. Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor provides an unparalleled opportunity for both the Valley and the Nation. This new, more ambitious plan represents a revolutionary departure from the traditional concept of national parks. The Corridor seeks to preserve nationally significant cultural and natural assets where the people of the Blackstone Valley actually live and work."

*Richard Moore, Past Chairman
Blackstone River Valley National
Heritage Corridor Commission*

LOS CAMINOS DEL RIO: A BINATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, TEXAS/MEXICO

A Land Between Two Nations

Los Caminos Del Rio (The Roads Along the River) is a natural and cultural binational heritage corridor that extends 200 miles along the Lower Rio Grande from Laredo to Brownsville, Texas, and from Columbia to Matamoros, Mexico. Managed by Los Caminos Del Rio of Texas, Inc., and Mexico, A.C., a binational not-for-profit organization, the corridor draws on the strength of the region's long history of cultural unity to foster historic preservation, economic development, environmental restoration, and binational cooperation. With a strong emphasis on celebrating the region's folk life and folk art, Los Caminos Del Rio is based on the premise that the untold story of the Lower Rio Grande can be used to combat negative images and enhance quality of life.

Getting Started

In 1990-1991, agencies in Mexico and the United States collaborated on an inventory of the region's historic and cultural resources. The resulting binational publication, *A Shared Heritage*, was the first assessment of 20 significant architectural landmarks and the region's arts and crafts that had ever been conducted. It provided the framework for a heritage initiative and challenged the two countries to cooperate in addressing critical resource protection issues facing the region. A groundbreaking achievement, *A Shared Heritage* was the catalyst for the creation of a state task force by Governor Ann Richards; a multiagency federal committee by Mexico's Secretary of Tourism; and for major foundation support from the Texas-based Meadows

Foundation which helped to organize Los Caminos Del Rio, Inc. Together these interests were able to gain technical assistance from the National Park Service to coordinate a two-year planning effort for the heritage project.

In 1994, the Los Caminos Del Rio Heritage Project Task Force completed its report, recommending binational federal designation for the region, expanded staffing and responsibilities for Los Caminos Del Rio, Inc., and creation of a federal interagency advisory committee to assist in project implementation. Following publication of the report, political opposition from property rights advocates surfaced in Texas and effectively stopped further progress toward federal designation.

Managing the Corridor

Originally established by the Meadows Foundation as the private sector counterpart to an anticipated federal commission, Los Caminos Del Rio, Inc., has continued its mission of promoting public awareness of the region's heritage and conducting heritage-related projects on both sides of the border. It is currently organizing the second Los Caminos Del Rio Summit: an international forum convened for academic researchers and heritage corridor activists. A full-time executive director, historical architect, and administrative assistant serve as staff. Its eight board members include representatives from local communities and businesses in Mexico and the United States.

Funding

The Meadows Foundation has been a major supporter contributing over \$2 million during the project's startup and planning phase. With the failure to achieve federal designation, foundation support for Los Caminos Del Rio, Inc., has waned, but local support continues: it receives approximately \$150,000 in

annual funding from the local communities for staffing and operations and technical support from the Texas Historical Commission.

Partnership

Since the inception of the project, the Meadows Foundation and Texas Historical Commission have been key partners, contributing funds and technical assistance. Other partners include the local communities, Texas state departments of commerce, parks and wildlife, and transportation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service through the Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site, the Institute for Texan Cultures, and the Conservation Fund.

Measuring Impact

As with other heritage areas, the corridor project has bolstered the region's self-image and community spirit. Even without formal designation, heritage-based efforts have made progress on several fronts. With assistance from the Meadows Foundation and the Texas Historical Commission, a training program specializing in the preservation of historic structures was established for carpenters and others in the building trades. The plaza in the historic district in Roma, Texas, was one of many endangered architectural sites in the corridor that underwent major restoration. The Texas Department of Transportation has begun installation of heritage corridor directional and interpretive signage, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has continued adding lands to its over 100,000-acre wildlife corridor along the Rio Grande.

"We feel that the Los Caminos Del Rio Heritage Project has served as a catalyst that has helped the communities to remember their history. The heritage corridor idea has increased their understanding of the importance that the

preservation of their past can have in their future.

It has been a great learning experience for us in the public agencies to recognize how urgent it is for the communities and their inhabitants to be able to voice their opinions. They are the ones who are directly involved. It is essential that their ideas, stories and cultural values be heard, for, as they express them, they are also the first to hear their own voices and recognize all that they have to offer to the outside world. Without this cultural awareness, we will simply continue to make each place identical to the next, without the possibility of demonstrating the unique character of each locality."

*Margarita Robleda Moguel
Assistant Secretary of Tourism,
Mexico*

DELAWARE &
HUDSON CANAL
HERITAGE CORRIDOR,
ULSTER COUNTY,
NEW YORK

Preserving a 19th Century Technological Triumph

Completed in 1828, the 108-mile Delaware and Hudson (D&H) Canal was a major feat of engineering that provided transport for coal, cement, and other goods between Pennsylvania, the Hudson Valley, and New York City. In the early 20th century, the canal was abandoned and eventually came into the public domain in Sullivan and Orange counties, where it was subsequently preserved for recreation. In Ulster County, the challenge of preserving the canal was more difficult since much of the canal's 35 miles belonged to private landowners. The D&H Canal Heritage Corridor Alliance — a coalition of historical societies, museums, conservation groups, and trail advocates — has taken up this challenge. The alliance mission is "to promote greater appreciation, protection, and

beneficial use of the Corridor's natural, historic, and recreational resources in ways that recognize and respect the rights and interests of private property owners."

Getting Started

In 1988, the New York Parks and Conservation Association assembled a group of local citizens in Ulster County to consider ways of preserving and enhancing the D&H Canal. The National Park Service was asked to assist the group in building a local consensus for conservation projects that did not infringe on the rights of local landowners along the canal. Working with the local citizen committee, the National Park Service helped design and distribute a survey for landowners. Its purpose was to assess their attitudes and to begin to elicit their interest in the project. Concurrently, a series of workshops was also held to encourage the participation of the wider community in preserving the canal. These workshops, together with the results of the landowners' survey, were the basis for a *Handbook for Action*, a detailed five-year plan produced by the committee and the National Park Service for a 35-mile heritage corridor highlighting multiuse trails, museums, and historical landmarks.

In developing their plan for the heritage corridor, the committee carefully considered, but decided not to seek, national designation. The committee's focus was limited to the canal's 35 miles in Ulster County, and national designation would require consideration of the entire canal length. In addition, since canal ownership in the Ulster County section was almost entirely private, it seemed likely that a private, not-for-profit effort, patterned after the approach used by the Catskill Center for Conservation and Development in the nearby Catskill Forest Preserve, would be less threatening to property

rights advocates and, consequently, could be more politically successful in the long run.

Managing the Corridor

In 1992, following release of the *Handbook for Action*, the New York Parks and Conservation Association helped the committee formally incorporate the D&H Canal Heritage Corridor Alliance as a not-for-profit organization. Since the alliance has no paid staff, it relies on its volunteer members and on project funding from its partners. The alliance also participates in a new coalition of organizations that represent other segments of the D&H Canal and connecting corridors in New York and Pennsylvania.

Funding

As a private, self-designated heritage corridor initiative, the alliance receives no state or federal funding. In lieu of funding, the alliance has been creative in attracting funding from its partners and others for heritage projects.

Partnership

Of necessity, the alliance has had to work in partnership to accomplish its agenda. Key partners include the New York Parks and Conservation Association and the National Park Service, along with corridor museums, town and county governments, and local businesses.

Measuring Impact

Although still early in its development, the alliance has many achievements to its credit. The alliance helped Ulster County and three towns secure close to \$300,000 in matching grants from the state to develop two linear parks along seven miles of the canal corridor and bargained successfully with a savings bank and a public utility for another

three miles of trail along an adjacent rail right-of-way. It has also worked with the New York Department of Transportation to create three miles of paved linkage and negotiated trail use agreements with landowners and towns. Finally, a recent alliance proposal to replace a 60-foot bridge has been funded by the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Company.

Overall, the project has brought a more coordinated approach to management of the canal and related sites. However, the private-sector approach does have its shortcomings. The absence of designation and formal boundaries renders the alliance more susceptible to a project agenda that is at times based more on volunteer interests than the original mission. The lack of formal authority has also made the goal of establishing a corridor-wide signage system difficult. Nevertheless, the alliance and its local partners continue to be effective in a region that tends to be wary of government land use regulation.

"The National Park Service helped us a lot with mapping and inventory of the old canal and railroad, but what was most exciting was the way they helped get everyone involved in an open dialogue: community leaders, private property owners, environmental enthusiasts, and trail users. That really helped to set our agenda, and the dialogue is still going."

*Sheldon Quimby, Past President
D&H Canal Corridor Heritage
Corridor Alliance*

APPENDIX D: THEMATIC COMPARISON OF SELECTED NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNITS

Suitability is determined through a comparative review of thematically related units in the National Park System to establish that the site under consideration represents themes not sufficiently covered in the National Park System. Sites associated with Revolutionary War activities are compared to address the theme of the Northern Frontier discussed as Military Chronicles. The theme of The Iroquois Experience stands alone and cannot be specifically compared to other sites, as there are no Iroquois sites represented in the National Park System. There are however, other Indian sites or Revolutionary War sites associated with Indians that can guide comparison of how the National Park Service structures interpretation of Indian themes. This appendix reviews three units of the National Park System that have Revolutionary War themes: Fort Stanwix National Monument, Saratoga National Historical Park, and Minute Man National Historical Park. Also reviewed are four units of the National Park System that interpret American Indian themes: George Rogers Clark National Historical Park, Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, Nez Perce National Historical Park, and Chaco Culture National Historic Park.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR THEMATIC SITES

This section describes the themes and site characteristics of three National Park System units that interpret the Revolutionary War. Option 2 of this special resource study would link the Oriskany Battlefield to Fort Stanwix National Monument, which requires demonstration of suitability. Therefore the focus of this discussion is on comparing Oriskany Battlefield to the three National Park System sites that are most closely related to it.

FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT

Colonial troops guarded a strategic Iroquois Confederacy portage at Fort Stanwix National Monument from 1758 through the end of the Revolutionary War. In August 1777, these troops were besieged by British militia in a campaign attack that included the ambush of General Herkimer at Oriskany Battlefield. The history of the fort site began as early as the French and Indian War and continued through the development of later American-Indian affairs, as the site of significant treaty signings.

Consisting of approximately 16 acres, Fort Stanwix National Monument currently exists as a single parcel. The Fort Stanwix National Monument Draft General Management Plan assesses boundary modifications that may include the development of an education center, and linkage to the 80-acre Oriskany Battlefield site. Studies of Oriskany Battlefield have determined that its site has the potential to be increased by an estimated 200 acres or more.

Annually, Fort Stanwix National Monument receives 55,000 visitors. Fort Stanwix National Monument currently maintains a modest visitor center and holds extensive archeological collections. Oriskany Battlefield also provides some visitor services. Both Fort Stanwix National Monument and Oriskany Battlefield have small-scale interpretive trails. Fort Stanwix National Monument is currently linking to Oriskany Battlefield via an Erie Canal trail under development with NYSOPRHP and the NYS Canal Corporation. Oriskany Battlefield offers formal picnic areas, while Fort Stanwix National Monument has an extensive lawn area available for informal picnicking. Oriskany

Battlefield is considered generally ADA compliant, while Fort Stanwix National Monument is limited due to the authenticity of site reconstruction.

Fort Stanwix National Monument hosts large scale and regular special events programming as well as educational programming. Oriskany Battlefield only supports special events programming at this time but has the potential to expand to include educational programming. Thematically, both sites are connected to the Revolutionary War and relate to the involvement of Indian tribes in the growth of an emerging nation.

Historic structures on either site are limited to commemorative monuments at Oriskany Battlefield and archeological remnants at Fort Stanwix National Monument. Further archeological research would determine if any burials exist at Fort Stanwix National Monument, and any loyalist, colonial or Indian individual burials at Oriskany Battlefield are alleged without further documentation.

SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Saratoga Battlefield is linked to Fort Stanwix National Monument and Oriskany Battlefield in the progression of events that led to the French alliance with the rebellious colonists, which ultimately affected the outcome of the Revolutionary War. Major battles were fought at both sites. Saratoga National Historical Park is comprised of three parcels (2,800 acres, authorized for 3,500 acres) while Oriskany Battlefield (80 acres) currently holds one parcel with potential to expand. Saratoga National Historical Park is open year round, while Oriskany Battlefield is open seasonally for limited

hours. Annual visitation for Saratoga National Historical Park stood at 158,602 in 1999. Both sites support a minimal trail system and primarily offer special events programming. Both sites contain commemorative monuments and are generally ADA compliant.

MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Minute Man National Historical Park and Oriskany Battlefield share a recognition as locations for "milestones" associated with the Revolutionary War — Minute Man National Historical Park for the initial opening battle, and Oriskany Battlefield as the prelude to the Battle at Saratoga and the breaking of the Great Peace of the Iroquois Confederacy. Both sites contain minimal trails although Minute Man National Historical Park boasts 900 acres compared to Oriskany Battlefield's 80 acres. Each site contains a "battle road," with Minute Man National Historical Park's more fully documented. Educational programming is offered at Minute Man National Historical Park, but not at Oriskany Battlefield. Open year round, Minute Man National Historical Park supports a visitor center and multiple historic structures, while Oriskany Battlefield supports a visitor center. Visitation at Minute Man National Historical Park was counted at 869,884 in 1999.

AMERICAN INDIAN THEMATIC SITES

Four units of the National Park System are reviewed that interpret American Indian themes. No unit of the National Park System currently identifies the Iroquois experience as a primary theme. However, this comparison establishes the importance and diversity of American Indian themes within the National Park System.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

George Rogers Clark National Historical Park in Indiana is a 26 acre park interpreting a rebel victory over the British during the Revolutionary War. The events at George Rogers Clark National Historical Park involved many Indian tribes who supported either the British or the rebel positions. Allied with the British were the Miami, Shawnee, Mingo, Wyandot, Ottawa, Kickapoo, Winnegbago, Menominee, Chippewa, Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw and Choctaw. The Sac and the Fox were neutral, and, the Delaware and the Potawatomi split their support between the British and the rebels. The Piankashaw (members of the Miami) were the only Indians to give their full support to the rebels during this rebel victory battle. It was here that the Americans and the French allied to successfully capture Fort Sackville taking a great many lives of the British and their Indian allies.

Open year-round, this National Historical Park supports a visitor center, with audio-visual programming, commemorative monuments, and living history interpretation. The site is ADA accessible and in 1999 had 146,413 visitors. Archeological remains of the fort are believed to be on the site of the park. No other facilities are available.

KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGES NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site in North Dakota holds the remnants of the historic and prehistoric American Indian villages of the Hidatsa and Mandan tribes. The national historic site studies and interprets the Indian occupancy that supported a very active trading hub. These Indian villages supported critical development of Indian culture and were centers

for a highly developed agricultural economy until 1845.

Covering an area of 1,759 federally owned acres and 165 non-federally owned acres, the entire national historic site consists of 1,924 acres. Major archeological sites are joined by 11 miles of trails leading through both natural and cultural areas. The site is ADA accessible and many special events and programming are available year round. A visitor center is the sole facility. In 1999, the site counted 32,455 visitors.

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Nez Perce National Historical Park in Idaho contains 38 sites comprising 2,123 acres scattered across the states of Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and Washington and commemorates the legends and history of the Nez Perce and their interaction with explorers, fur traders, missionaries, soldiers, settlers, gold miners, and farmers. Two visitor centers serve this park. The park is open year-round, and provides regularly scheduled programming. Short interpretive trails are ADA accessible and in 1999, the park received 187,252 visitors.

CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK

The Pueblo, Hopi, and Navajo culture located in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico from 850 AD to 1250 AD is interpreted at this site. Ceremony, trade, and government of these prehistoric tribes are explored through the remnants of monumental and ceremonial buildings and archeological sites. This site is open year-round and offers camping facilities in addition to a visitor center. Five self-guided trails and four back county hikes are mapped. Rangers offer guided tours and programming to this ADA accessible park. In 1999, visitation reached 83,337.

APPENDIX E: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Due to the conceptual nature of the options presented, this environmental assessment offers only an overview of potential impacts relating to important elements of each option. It is expected that detailed management plans will be generated subsequent to the selection of any particular option. Those planning efforts would include in-depth evaluations of specific environmental impacts of the proposed actions. More detailed mitigation measures would also be developed and analyzed for public comment at this time.

Under the four different options, it is assumed that heritage resource objectives described in this report would be carried out to varying degrees by different coordinating entities.

The anticipated levels of visitation, traffic and expenditures associated with each option are taken from Appendix F: Visitation and Expenditure Model.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS COMMON TO ALL "ACTION" OPTIONS

Activities associated with Options 1, 2 and 3 might include new and improved trails, riverside parks, visitor information kiosks, and signage programs to highlight heritage sites. Portions of the Northern Frontier study area are already established tourist destinations. The expected effects of implementing at least some aspects of the action options would include an increase in the number of visitor trips and prolonged vacation stays by visitors to see lesser-known historic sites throughout the study area. Increased visitor traffic to the Northern Frontier would positively impact the region's economy. Concerns about socioeconomic conditions, vehicular traffic, pollution and waste disposal,

and use of natural and cultural resources were raised during the development of all action options.

Socioeconomic Considerations

Pursuing the objectives under any of the three action options would generate, to varying degrees, increased visitor volume, increased visitor expenditures, and increased visitor length of stay. These increases would mean additional income for local businesses and could expand the market for overnight accommodations, restaurants, and other commercial venues in the study area.

Vehicular Traffic

The increases in visitor volume and length of stay would generate corresponding increases in vehicular traffic. Of the three action options, the greatest level of increase in visitor volume is potentially attributable to Option 1.

In Option 1, a moderate-to-large increase is possible, estimated at 503,321 additional visitor days per year. However, it is important to note that approximately 273,617 of the additional trips associated with Option 1 would be local day trips. These local vehicles would be already operating within the study area. Although additional visitors would increase vehicular volume, they would be widely distributed and likely would be imperceptible to the average motorist and resident.

Mitigation measures such as implementing multimodal transportation linkages and encouraging visitors to travel by train, boat, bike, or foot, could help offset potential negative environmental impacts associated with any increases in vehicular use.

Pollution and Waste Disposal

The increases in visitor volume and length of stay would generate corresponding impacts associated with increases in pollution and waste disposal. These increases would occur under any of the three action options. These impacts would be extremely modest when distributed throughout the 10 county study area, given that the greatest projected visitor volume increase would be 503,321 visitor trips per year.

Use of Natural and Cultural Resources

The increases in visitor volume and length of stay would generate corresponding impacts associated with use of natural areas and cultural resources. Even the greatest projected level of increase, which would be distributed throughout the study area and throughout the months of May to October, is not likely to cause additional congestion over baseline at any one site.

The following discussion considers impacts specific to Options 1 through 4.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF OPTION 1: NORTHERN FRONTIER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Description of Federal Involvement

This management option would enhance natural and cultural resources through government-supported interpretive and visitor programs that would bring many visitors to the Northern Frontier region. By providing technical assistance for planning these initiatives, the commission would contribute to the long-term preservation of the forts and

battlefields of the study area, the historic architecture, the broader cultural landscape, and other cultural resources. It is also anticipated that the commission would help plan and launch regional interpretative programs including development of interpretive concepts, educational materials, and distance educational programs via the World Wide Web. The commission may also assist in regional efforts to coordinate the programs and resources of the many and varied heritage resources of the region.

Administration

A management entity supported by federal legislation, would focus regional attention on heritage tourism and on resource protection. Under this management option, a forum would exist for a finite period of time where federal, state, county, and local programs would be coordinated to address cultural and natural resource protection and heritage tourism promotion. The management entity would become an information clearinghouse, coordinating efforts that would increase public awareness and stewardship of local resources. The management entity would create an arena where resource users, landowners, industry, and communities would work together in identifying, protecting, and developing corridor resources for interpretive/tourist programs associated with the heritage resources.

Conservation and Preservation

This option would stimulate conservation of scenic and working landscapes in the corridor and preservation of historic structures and objects. Cultural resource protection would benefit since local preservation efforts would receive greater recognition and assistance from all levels of government and from the private

sector. The level of federal funding and assistance potentially available under this option would generate greater increases in conservation and preservation efforts than other options.

Interpretation and Education

Under this option, there would be increased opportunities for interpretation and education available to both visitors and residents throughout the region. Enhancing residents' awareness of the Northern Frontier's cultural and natural heritage would increase appreciation and pride in the region's resources. Increased appreciation for these resources could contribute to long-term protection. The level of federal funding and assistance potentially available under this option could generate greater increases in conservation and preservation efforts than in any other option.

Recreation

Communities could benefit from a coordinated effort that includes the National Park Service to expand and link local recreation facilities.

Socioeconomic Considerations

Under this option, the area would receive a federal designation, which underscores national recognition of the area's importance. Areas with federal designation are included in National Park Service descriptive materials, in national tourism promotional materials such as the AAA guides, and often in private travel and tourism publications. This recognition would increase the national and international marketability of the region and would increase the coordinating entity's ability to leverage dollars. The national heritage area designation would carry with it the aura of National Park Service status that helps attract visitors to the region. It is estimated that

the potential direct economic impact of Option 1 would be \$24.9 million beyond that generated by Option 4. Continuation of Current Practices (No Action).

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF OPTION 2: FORT STANWIX NATIONAL MONUMENT LINKS TO NORTHERN FRONTIER HERITAGE RESOURCES

Description of Federal Involvement

In this option, Fort Stanwix National Monument would be linked to the resources of the Northern Frontier. Through the provision of technical assistance to eligible agencies and organizations for planning and historic preservation, the National Park Service would contribute to the long-term preservation of other forts and battlefields, the vernacular architecture, the broader cultural landscape, and other cultural resources of the Northern Frontier.

Administration

Under this option, the National Park Service would communicate with state, county, and local agencies and organizations to address cultural and natural resource protection and heritage tourism promotion. Fort Stanwix National Monument would become an information clearinghouse to facilitate an increase in public awareness and stewardship of local resources. Fort Stanwix National Monument could become a catalyst for resource users, landowners, industry, and communities to work together in identifying, protecting, and developing corridor resources. Fort Stanwix National Monument would focus attention on Northern Frontier historic resource protection.

Fort Stanwix National Monument and New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation could enter into a partnership to support management and programming at Oriskany Battlefield.

Conservation and Preservation

This option could stimulate conservation of scenic and working landscapes in the study area, and preservation of historic structures and objects. Cultural resource protection would benefit as local preservation efforts receive greater recognition and assistance from all levels of government and from the private sector.

Interpretation and Education

Under this option, there would be increased opportunities for interpretation and education available to both visitors and residents throughout the study area. Enhancing residents' awareness of the Northern Frontier's cultural and natural heritage would increase appreciation and pride in the region's resources. Increased appreciation for these resources could contribute to long-term protection.

Recreation

Opportunities to link resources in different communities, such as a heritage trail with bed-and-breakfast sites, would increase with this option.

Socioeconomic Considerations

Under this option Oriskany Battlefield would expand its partnership activities with Fort Stanwix National Monument. This could result in Oriskany Battlefield being included in

National Park Service descriptive materials, in national tourism promotional materials such as the AAA guides, and often in private travel and tourism publications.

Fort Stanwix National Monument's efforts to assist in the interpretation and preservation of additional Northern Frontier resources would increase the national and international marketability of the region. The aura of increased National Park Service presence would attract additional visitors and business to the region. It is estimated that the potential direct economic impact of Option 2 would be \$22.8 million beyond that generated by Option 4, Continuation of Current Practices (No Action).

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF OPTION 3: NEW YORK STATE HERITAGE AREA

Description of Federal Involvement

Federal involvement in the region would be limited to existing *competitive grant and technical assistance* programs (e.g., National Historic Landmarks Program, American Battlefield Protection Program, and Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance). An existing or a newly established state heritage commission would be designated by the state as the primary manager of Northern Frontier study area. Any such commission would be eligible for federal support. The commission would develop programs to embrace area-wide themes, and join efforts with regionally situated interpretive facilities, such as the proposed Fort Stanwix National Monument Marinus Willett Collections Management and Education Center. Any projects with potential cultural and natural

resources impact would need to comply with appropriate local, state, and/or federal laws.

Administration

The leadership of a state heritage commission would provide the necessary experience in managing complex regional and statewide resources. The commission would focus efforts on obtaining technical assistance and funds through existing state and federal programs. Under this option, there would be a forum where state, county, and local programs would be coordinated to address cultural and natural resource protection and heritage tourism promotion. Fort Stanwix National Monument could decide to become one of the many entities that would join in supporting the commission. The commission would become an information clearinghouse, *coordinating efforts that would increase public awareness and stewardship of area resources.* The commission would also create a forum for resource users, landowners, industry, and communities to work together in identifying, protecting, and appropriately developing area resources.

Conservation and Preservation

This option would stimulate conservation of scenic and working landscapes and preservation of historic structures and objects located in the area. As with all four options, existing land regulations and policies remain under the auspices of existing governmental entities. Because no additional federal funding or assistance would be available in this option, the increases in conservation and preservation efforts may be less than those associated with Options 1 and 2.

Interpretation and Education

Under this option the state heritage commission would encourage increased interpretation and education opportunities for both visitors and residents throughout the region. Enhancing residents' awareness of the Northern Frontier's cultural and natural heritage would increase appreciation and pride in the region's resources. Increased appreciation for these resources would contribute to long-term protection. Because no additional federal funding or assistance would be available in this option, the increases in interpretation and education may be less than those associated with Options 1 and 2.

Recreation

Communities would benefit from a coordinated effort to expand and link recreation opportunities and facilities.

Socioeconomic Considerations

The region would receive no formal federal designation. As a consequence, the national and international marketability of the region and ability to leverage dollars may be less than that associated with Options 1 and 2. It is estimated that the potential direct economic impact of Option 3 would generate an additional \$7.4 million beyond Option 4, Continuation of Current Practices (No Action).

POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF OPTION 4: CONTINUATION OF CURRENT PRACTICES (NO ACTION)

Description of Federal Involvement

Under this option, there would be no formal designation of an area. No additional federal mechanisms for resource protection or recognition would be pursued. Federal involvement in the region would be limited to current programs administered through Fort Stanwix National Monument, and existing competitive grants and technical assistance (e.g., National Historic Landmarks Program, American Battlefield Protection Program, and Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance).

Administration

There is no group providing overall organization associated with this option, therefore area-wide initiatives would be more difficult to coordinate than under the other options. Preservation efforts would continue to be fragmented and uncoordinated due to limited technical assistance and inadequate funding.

Conservation and Preservation

There would be no additional impacts to cultural and natural resources or the environment beyond those identified by existing initiatives. However, without

increased efforts some non-renewable historical resources that would have been protected under one of the other options would be lost or damaged.

Interpretation and Education

Since opportunities for interpretation and education would not increase over current efforts, historical and cultural resources would not benefit from increased public appreciation or concern with their long-term survival.

Recreation

Without an overall organizing group, area-wide recreational opportunities, such as a heritage trail, would be more difficult to coordinate than under the other options.

Socioeconomic Considerations

Visitor volume, expenditures, or length of stay would not increase over current trends. Local businesses and other commercial venues in the study area would not generate additional income beyond current trends.

APPENDIX F: VISITATION AND EXPENDITURE MODEL

The Northern Frontier study area's widely dispersed historic resources and the focused thematic-period make it difficult to estimate the current and projected visitation and related expenditures. An extensive search failed to locate any current or historic tourism assessments focusing on the study area. However, if one makes some reasonable assumptions, it is possible to create a model that predicts the visitation and expenditures associated with each of the four studied options. This appendix describes the logic and development of this model.

VISITATION TO HISTORIC SITES

As part of the effort to update its outdoor recreation plan, New York State conducted the *1995 General Public Recreation Survey* of a random sample of state residents. The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation prepared a special tabulation for the 10 counties in the Northern Frontier study area (Bartlett 1999). The results indicate that 52.2 percent of study area residents over 12 years old visited a historic site during 1997. These visitors made a mean of 3.3 trips during the year.

Visitation to historic sites is not studied as extensively as outdoor recreation or sports activities. However, a couple of national studies included visitation to historic sites among a large number of other possible recreation activities. For instance, the *1994-95 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment* (Cordell 1999) found that 44.1 percent of the population 16 years old or older visited a historic site in the previous year; 17.4 percent visited a prehistoric site. Of those visiting such sites, they made 3.0 trips to historic sites for a total of 5.5 days. In a 1992 survey of *Public Participation in the Arts*, the National Endowment for the Arts found that 35 percent of the population 18 years old and older

attended a historic park at least once in the prior 12 months (Bureau of the Census 1997). School trips were explicitly excluded from this survey.

These results indicate the reasonableness of 52 percent of the 10-county population visiting at least one historic site during the past year. However, the region contains many historic resources outside the Northern Frontier's thematic period that would attract these 677,547 people, such as the Baseball Hall of Fame, the Renaissance Faire, Oz Fest, or one of the area's many canal museums. At 3.3 trips per year, this represents a total of 2,236,010 historic related recreation trips per year. Fort Stanwix National Monument currently receives approximately 50,000 visits a year; while all of the Northern Frontier study area resources might attract as many as 200,000 visits.

Visitation Model

The visitation model begins with an estimate of the population for the 10-county area. In 1997, the total population for these counties was estimated to be 1,299,228. Fifty-two percent of the study area population visits a historic site during the year. Of this number, it is assumed that 90 percent are making local day trips, with the remainder being trips outside the area. It is assumed that each year, approximately 10 percent of the local day trips (i.e., 0.3 trips) within the 10-county area are to Northern Frontier theme sites or activities. With designation as a state heritage area, it is assumed that 17 percent of these visits would be to Northern Frontier resources. This rises to 25 percent with federal linkage or designation.

Overnight visitors who live outside the study area are estimated as a percentage of the total trips to Northern Frontier resources. Under current management, it is

estimated that 4 percent of the visitors stay overnight. The number of overnight visitors would increase to 8 percent with state historic area designation. By linking the Northern Frontier to Fort Stanwix National Monument, it is estimated that overnight visitors would increase to 13 percent, and as a national historic area they would increase to 15 percent.

The number of visitors is converted to visitor days in order to calculate the economic effect from their visits. It is assumed that under current conditions, overnight visitors stay 2 days in the area. This rises to 2.5 days with state historic designation, and 3 days with federal linkage or designation.

Typical expenditures are based on federal per diem rates, which are \$30 for meals and \$50 for lodging per person. Local day-trippers would not require lodging, and are allocated only a half of the meal rate since some meals for the day would be eaten at home. In the 1990 census, 20 percent of the study area population was children 13 years old or younger. Normally there is no charge at hotels for children this age if they stay with their parents. Therefore the cost of lodging is calculated based on the number of adult visitors only. An additional \$20 is allocated to each visitor per day for miscellaneous items, such as entrance fees, film, or souvenirs.

Travel expenses are calculated for an average group of 3.5 people. It is assumed that the average day-trip is a 50 mile round trip, and that overnight visitors are 250 miles from home. The locally captured travel expense is estimated to be \$.10 per mile for gas, oil and automobile services.

Table 1 shows the resulting visitation and expenditure figures for each of the management options based on the above assumptions.

TABLE 1.
VISITATION AND RELATED VISITOR EXPENDITURES
FOR NORTHERN FRONTIER OPTIONS.

	1. National Heritage Area	2. FOST linked to NF Resources	3. State Heritage Area	4. No Action
Local Visitors	456,029	456,029	304,019	182,412
Overnight Visitors	68,835	61,389	24,818	6,515
Total Visitors	524,864	517,418	328,837	188,927
Total Visitor Days	699,245	668,843	371,579	195,924
Meals	\$11,309,520	\$10,635,815	\$5,297,532	\$2,526,515
Lodging	\$6,485,746	\$5,705,035	\$1,630,010	\$271,668
Miscellaneous	\$11,187,912	\$10,758,065	\$5,976,703	\$3,151,352
Travel	\$2,258,429	\$2,041,273	\$830,021	\$357,102
Total Visitor Expenditures	\$31,241,607	\$29,140,188	\$13,734,266	\$6,306,637

APPENDIX G:
RECREATION AND ECONOMY

This appendix provides a general description of the recreation resources and economic conditions of the study area. It is not intended to be comprehensive, but rather to provide contextual information that may help determine how best to enhance heritage tourism initiatives.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

The Northern Frontier Special Resource study area spans 10 counties in central New York. It is a region steeped in history with an abundance and wide variety of recreational opportunities. This multitude of assets ensures that visitors can explore the history of the region while also enjoying new and exciting recreational experiences.

There are numerous ways of exploring these resources, whether one's preferred mode of travel is by water, automobile, train, bicycle, or foot. Further, the close proximity of the Northern Frontier study area to the established tourism destinations of the Finger Lakes, the Adirondacks, and the Tug Hill Plateau add yet more

layers to the recreational opportunities available for visitors to the region. See Appendix B for a more complete list of recreational resources available within the Northern Frontier study area.

REGIONAL ECONOMY: PAST AND PRESENT

Early in its history, the Mohawk Valley flourished due to its wealth of natural resources and strategic location between the Appalachian and the Adirondack Mountains. The area was both a destination and corridor for the fur and agricultural trade in the 17th and 18th centuries. Early in the 19th century, agricultural development grew in stride with the economies associated with water transportation. Manufacturing industries also became established and grew during this period. In the 20th century, declining use of the New York State Barge Canal for product transport resulted from seasonal restrictions and train and automobile use. This transition commenced an economic decline in the region that was further impacted by agricultural and industrial competition from the West and Midwest leading to

factory closings and farm abandonment. Each of the aforementioned regional economic forces has left its mark on the development of the study area. This diverse economic history provides new opportunities for redevelopment through heritage tourism and community revitalization.

Three primary economic forces have determined the direction of the region's economy since European colonial settlement: agriculture, manufacturing, and transportation. Each has contributed directly to the region's historic and contemporary material culture.

AGRICULTURE

After the fur trading industry declined, agriculture became a primary economic force in the region. Farms and their townships located close to water, providing a steady supply of water to serve agricultural needs. This ready availability of water ensured relatively stable investment and opened viable channels for the trade, sale, and movement of goods.

Dairy farming predominated, and only recently has declined. Other regional crops include hay, corn, onions, and apples. Of the counties contained in the study area, Schoharie County remains a lone survivor of what was predominantly an agriculturally based economy.

While agriculture may play a less significant role in New York's current economy, its history provides ample opportunity for interpretation and heritage tourism. Agriculturally related sites could be interpreted and re-integrated into their surrounding communities to foster economic and/or recreational activities.

MANUFACTURING

Industry flourished in the Mohawk Valley during the 19th century, when the Erie Canal was heavily used to transport manufactured items. The region's most profitable enterprises involved textiles, dairy farming, leather working, salt, and forest products, which had developed out of older colonial industries.

Montgomery and Fulton counties still maintain predominately industrial economies producing non-durable goods, such as leather products, furniture, knitwear, toys, marine products, electronics, food, apparel, plastic products, and stone products.

Historic factories and offices that once played an integral role in developing the regional economy could be re-integrated into the contemporary community as sites for interpretation.

TEXTILES

The Napoleonic Wars in the early years of the 19th century fueled economic development of the textile industry in New York State, since imports from Europe were dramatically decreased. The most

growth occurred in the Mohawk Valley during the 1820s and 1830s, due in a large part to the opening of the Erie Canal. Soft goods production, including the manufacture of items such as apparel, carpets, and cotton and woolen textiles, put the Mohawk Valley on the map. These soft-goods industries have experienced the greatest decline in the past century, and those places that converted to hard-goods production, such as iron, steel, machinery, and transportation equipment, have experienced greater economic growth during the 1900s.

SALT

The prospect of exploiting natural salt springs on the shore of Lake Onondaga was the primary reason white settlers migrated to the area. A salt reservation was set up at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1778 extending around the shores of Onondaga Lake to encourage salt manufacturing. Salina originally became the center of salt production, with its proximity to the salt springs. However, after the advent of canal transportation in 1820, Syracuse grew and annexed Salina. Innovative manufacturing gains in production techniques made the Syracuse area the center of the salt industry. The salt business peaked during the Civil War, and declined thereafter. The Village of Solvay's foray into industrial chemical manufacturing took over where salt production left off, and contributed greatly to the economy of Central New York.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Some of the earliest accounts describing the region demonstrate the importance of forest products in colonial trade. For example, Governor Tryon's 1774 "Report on the State of the

Province of New York" described the economic conditions of New York and included under the rubric of "natural produce," the category of "Forests" producing "Masts & Spars, Timber & Lumber of all sorts, Pot and Pearl Ashes." Travelers during this time took note of the often disheveled appearance of the New York landscape. This was due to frequent clearing for farms. Forest products resulting from this clearing, such as timber, logs, and even ashes left over from burning, were marketed and contributed to the regional economy.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

New York was the leader in American milk, cheese, and butter production by the 1850s, due in large part to the contributions from dairy farms in the Mohawk Valley and Central New York. Dairy production became heavily specialized to compete in the marketplace; for example southern Herkimer County specialized in cheese production. In the 1950s and 1960s, 75 percent of New York State's gross farm income was due to livestock products, mostly in dairy.

TRANSPORTATION

The Erie Canal was completed in 1825 and later became the New York State Barge Canal (1918). It linked the region with international waters, making it a prime destination and thoroughway for commercial activities and travelers alike. The canal system developed along a strategic corridor, which played an early role in America's military and economic history. Its use as an economic transportation system has been supplanted by the proximity of major interstate highways (I-81, I-88 and I-90) that parallel the historic water transportation routes, as well as by rail and air transportation.

The enhancement and development of interpretive links, and the restoration, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and preservation of the canals are important steps for this region to take to fully cultivate the benefits heritage tourism has to offer. Based on the application of National Park Service criteria, the New York State Canal System contains resources and represents themes that are of national significance, warranting its federal designation as a heritage corridor.

CURRENT ECONOMIC FACTORS

Factors of the region's economy considered in this analysis portray a mixed economic outlook. Table 2 shows that population has decreased in six of the study counties and per capita income is substantially below the state average.

The Air Force's relocation of missions operating out of Griffiss Air Force Base in Rome resulted in a loss of about 5,000 jobs, and contributed to population decline, which in turn led to lost monies for local merchants and tax

revenues to local governments. The new Griffiss Technology Park seeks to reverse this trend by helping to attract new business to the area and thus, new job opportunities. However, it is too early to determine what impact this initiative will have.

Currently, construction is a major economic factor in the Northern Frontier region. The Utica-Rome Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) reported a 46.1 percent increase in construction (the fastest growth of all MSAs in NY in 1995-1996) and a 50.6 percent increase in construction activity in the Mohawk Valley overall.

TABLE 2. RECENT POPULATION AND INCOME FOR THE 10 STUDY AREA COUNTIES

County	1990 Population	1997 Population	% Change	Per Capita Income (1997)	Personal Income (in \$1,000) (1997)	Number Employed (June '99)
Fulton	54,191	53,269	-1.7	\$19,929	\$1,061,617	25,400
Herkimer	65,809	65,015	-1.2	18,448	1,199,419	30,300
Madison	69,166	71,016	2.7	20,594	1,462,501	34,400
Montgomery	51,981	51,251	-1.4	20,537	1,052,537	22,600
Oneida	250,836	232,892	-7.2	21,640	5,039,814	108,800
Onondaga	468,973	460,898	-1.7	24,933	11,491,662	228,700
Oswego	121,785	124,842	2.5	19,271	2,405,838	54,400
Otsego	60,517	61,014	0.8	19,256	1,191,345	30,300
Schenectady	149,285	146,474	-1.9	27,009	3,956,116	71,500
Schoharie	31,859	32,557	2.2	19,088	621,447	14,600
Total	1,324,402	1,299,228	-1.9	21,071	27,375,384	621,000
NY State	17,990,455	18,137,226	0.8	30,299	549,531,340	8,514,000

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Census, NY Dept. of Labor and the *Business Fact Book*, New York State

APPENDIX II:
 REVOLUTIONARY WAR FORTS
 IN THE NORTHERN FRONTIER

Name	County	Town/Location	Date First Built
Fort Canaseraga	Madison	Sullivan	(?) before 1756
Fort Caughnawaga	Montgomery	Fonda	1779
Fort Clyde	Montgomery	Freysbush	Spring 1777
Fort Dayton	Herkimer	Herkimer	Fall 1776
Fort Dubois	Schoharie	Cobleskill	Spring 1779
Fort Ehle	Montgomery	Canajoharie	1729 (house)
Fort Failing	Montgomery	Canajoharie	(?)1700
Fort Fox	Montgomery	Nellistown	(?)
Fort Frey	Montgomery	near Palatine Bridge	1739
Fort Herkimer	Herkimer	Little Falls	1740
Fort Hess	Montgomery	near Palatine Church	(?)
Fort Hill	Montgomery	St. Johnsville	(?)
Fort House	Montgomery	St. Johnsville	(?)
Fort Hunter	Montgomery	Fort Hunter	1711/1712
Fort Johnstown	Fulton	Johnstown	1773
Fort Keyser	Montgomery	Stone Arabia	1740's
Fort Klock	Montgomery	St. Johnsville	1750
Fort Nellis	Montgomery	near St. Johnsville	(?)
New Petersburg Fort	Herkimer	East Schuyler	1764
Fort Oswego	Oswego	Oswego	1720's
Fort George	Oswego	Oswego	1740's
Fort Ontario	Oswego	Oswego	1740's
Oswego Falls Palisades	Oswego	Fulton	1758/1759
Fort Paris	Montgomery	Stone Arabia	Early 1777
Fort Plain (Rensselaer)	Montgomery	Fort Plain	1780
Fort Plank	Montgomery	Fort Plain	1777
Fort Rensselaer	Montgomery	Canajoharie	1730 (house)
Rhemensnyder's Fort	Herkimer	Dolgeville	(?)
Sacandaga Blockhouse	Fulton	Mayfield	Spring 1777
Fort Schenectady	Schenectady	Schenectady	1690's
(Old) Fort Schuyler	Oneida	Utica	1758
Fort Stanwix (Schuyler)	Oneida	Rome	1758
Fort Wagner	Montgomery	near Nellistown	(?)
Fort Walrath	Montgomery	St. Johnsville	(?)
Fort Willett	Montgomery	St. Johnsville	1780/1781
Fort Windecker	Montgomery	Minden	1777
Fort Zimmerman	Montgomery	St. Johnsville	(?)

NB: Only forts active during the Revolution are included on this list. Some sites may have been previously occupied by forts that had deteriorated prior to the Revolution.

Source: Roberts, Robert B. *New York's Forts in the Revolution*. Toronto: Associated University Presses, 1980.

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<http://www.digitalhistory.org>

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<http://www.doi.gov/bia/tribes/entry.html>

Implementing the New Thematic Framework within the National Park Service: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/implementing.htm>

Journals of the Continental Congress:
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lwjc.html>

Historical Line Art and Maps (uncredited):

© 2001 www.arttoday.com

© *Dover Clip Art Series*

**APPENDIX J:
GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

ADA accessibility – the site is physically accessible to disabled persons under criteria developed in response to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

Carrying Place – see Oneida Carrying Place.

Colonists – term used to identify people who settled the Northern Frontier prior to American Revolution. They are generally of European descent.

Continental Army – the army of the Continental Congress lead by General Washington.

Covenant Chain – a large ceremonial belt representing the mutual support agreement between the Iroquois Confederacy and British.

European settlers – term used interchangeably with the term colonists to include Dutch, British, and Germans, as well as those not specifically of European origin (e.g., African-Americans).

Ecotourism – the practice of touring natural habitats in a manner meant to minimize ecological impact.

Fort Stanwix – a fort established in the Northern Frontier that played a pivotal role through much of the period of significance. The setting for the signing of several important treaties between the Iroquois and British, and later, the Iroquois and Americans. Also known as Fort Schuyler during the Revolutionary War. Now designated a National Monument in Rome, New York.

FOST – Fort Stanwix National Monument.

French and Indian War – a war between the French and British in North America (1755-63) that was related to the Seven Years War in Europe.

Great Peace – the agreement among the Iroquois Nations that established the Iroquois Confederacy circa 1500. It established a form of cooperative government that enabled the nations to coexist peacefully and effectively protect their borders.

HUD – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Indians – general term used to refer to indigenous people who lived in the Northern Frontier region and elsewhere in North America.

Indigenous people/populations – a general term used to refer to Indians living in the Northern Frontier and elsewhere in North America.

Iro-Mohawk River – predecessor to present-day Mohawk River.

Iroquois Confederacy – federation of Indians founded around 1500, at first consisting of five Indian nations, later adding a sixth nation, the Tuscarora. Also known as the Six Nations of the Iroquois, including: Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca and Tuscarora.

Landmark – a State or National Historic Landmark is a district, site, building, structure or object, in public or private ownership, judged to possess state or national significance in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering and culture, and so designated.

Landscape – the visible interaction of people and natural processes with the land.

Lake Iroquois – the predecessor to present-day Lake Ontario.

Loyalists – colonists who supported the British during the American Revolution.

Meromictic – does not undergo complete circulation due to stratification by something other than temperature, e.g. salinity; can be caused by humans connecting sea and freshwater systems.

MVHCC – the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission is a public benefit corporation created by the New York State Legislature in 1997, serving the Mohawk Valley and most counties contained in the Northern Frontier. It is charged with promoting economic growth and heritage tourism.

National Heritage Area/Corridor – designation by Congress of a place where natural, cultural, historic and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These

patterns make National Heritage Areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them.

NFP, Inc. – Northern Frontier Project, Inc.

Northern Frontier (NF) – a name given to lands situated in present-day upstate New York: for the purposes of this report including Madison, Montgomery, Onondaga, Oswego, Otsego, Schenectady, Schoharie, and portions of Fulton, Herkimer and Oneida counties.

NPS – U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

NYS – New York State.

NYSOPRIIP – New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation.

Oneida Carrying Place – portage located near Rome, NY, that linked the Mohawk River with the Oswego River basin and Lake Ontario. Long used by the Oneida and other Iroquois Nations, it also provided a critical transportation route for Europeans in the Northern Frontier.

Rebels – colonists who fought against British rule in the American Revolution.

Settlers – term used to identify people who settled the Northern Frontier. Used interchangeably with Europeans, European settlers and Colonists.

Seven Years War – war in Europe between England and France beginning 1756-1769, which in North America is called the French and Indian War.

SRS – Special Resource Study.

TEA-21 – Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century provides transportation related grants to states and communities through the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Thematic resources – artifacts, events, places, or people that can be used to interpret and understand the Northern Frontier's history between 1730 and 1815.

APPENDIX K: ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED

The following is a list of organizations currently active in the Northern Frontier study area that the project team or representatives of the National Park Service have contacted during the course of this study.

Not-for-profit Management Entities

**Mohawk Valley Heritage
Corridor Commission**
Frederick E. Miller,
Executive Director
66 Montgomery Street
Canajoharie, New York 13317
518-673-1078
mvhc@telenet.net

The MVHCC is the major organization in the Northern Frontier study area that links natural and cultural resources, including those associated with the themes of the Northern Frontier study. MVHCC is a state-chartered not-for-profit organization that covers Oneida, Herkimer, Fulton, Montgomery, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga, and Albany counties, and the Oneida Nation of New York, and is the organization that manages the Mohawk Valley State Heritage Corridor. The mission of the MVHCC "is to preserve, promote, and celebrate our natural, cultural, and historic strengths in order to enhance the quality of life and stimulate economic vitality throughout the corridor." Some of the current initiatives underway include an interpretive plan involving signs and kiosks, gateway exhibits, guides, and scenic/historic byways; marketing heritage tourism for the region; and providing technical assistance to enhance existing attractions.

**Mohawk Valley Museums
Consortium**
c/o Betty Schell
P.O. Box 311
Nelliston, New York 13410
518-842-7550

The purpose of the consortium is largely centered on exchange of ideas among member museums,

but also includes support of research and sponsoring of public programs dealing with Mohawk Valley heritage.

Nature Conservancy
1800 Kent Street
Arlington, VA 22209

There are two field offices that serve the study area:

Eastern New York Chapter
200 Broadway, 3rd Floor
Troy 12180
518-272-0195

**Central and Western New York
Chapter**
339 East Avenue, Suite 300
Rochester 14604-2615
716-546-8030

The Nature Conservancy is an international conservation advocacy organization that also owns and manages nature preserves and works with other not-for-profits and government offices to preserve land.

**New York Parks and
Conservation Association**
Executive Director
35 Maiden Lane
Albany, NY 12207
518-434-1583
nypea@capitol.net

New York Parks and Conservation Association is a statewide organization working to protect and advocate for New York's parks and to create new park lands such as rail trails, greenways, and heritage corridors.

Northern Frontier Project, Inc.
Allan Foote, Director
P.O. Box #242
Rome, New York 13440

The Northern Frontier Project, Inc. is a not-for-profit educational and promotional organization. Established in 1991, the mission of the NFP "is to protect, preserve, and promote our treasured historical sites through partnering with communities and to educate people on the cultural and historical resources they

share." NFP does not own or directly manage properties, and it is not part of or directly associated with the Northern Frontier Special Resource Study.

Seaway Trail, Inc.
109 Barracks Drive
Sackets Harbor, New York 13685
315-646-1000

Seaway Trail, Inc. exists to serve its members and local governments in communities along the trail—from Niagara County through Oswego County (NF study area) to the Saint Lawrence River—by promoting and advocating the wise and sustained use of the inland corridor as a scenic byway. The mission of the Seaway Trail, Inc. is to increase tourism revenue and to enhance the economic well-being and quality of life in New York State's Seaway Trail corridor by managing and marketing it as a leading scenic byway.

Regional/County Planning & Economic Development Offices

**Capital District Regional
Planning Commission**
(Albany, Schenectady, Saratoga,
Rensselaer Counties)
Chungchin Chen,
Executive Director
214 Canal Square
Schenectady 12305
518-393-1715

**Central Mohawk Valley
Alliance Communities**
c/o Saratoga Associates
Contact: Rob Holzman
800-337-9969
www.cmvalliance.com

The CMVAC is an alliance of five municipalities — Ilion, Mohawk, Frankfort, Middleville, and German Flatts — that work together to promote themselves as a unit for economic development purposes. Heritage tourism is a central component of their economic development plan.

**Central New York
Regional Planning and
Development Board
(Cayuga-Madison-Onondaga-
Oswego Counties)**

Gary G. Hayes, Executive Director
126 North Salina Street, Suite 200
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-422-8276

Cooperstown-Otsego 2000

Martha Frey, Director
P.O. Box 173
Cooperstown, New York 13326
607-547-8881

Cooperstown-Otsego 2000 is a not-for-profit advocacy organization that is involved in regional planning, farmland conservation, heritage tourism, and historic preservation.

**Fulton County Planning
Department**

James Mraz, Director
Fort Johnston Building
One East Montgomery Street
Johnstown, New York 12095
518-736-5660

**Herkimer-Oneida Counties
Comprehensive Planning
Program**

Michael Capin, Director
Oneida Office Building
800 Park Ave.
Utica, New York 13501
315-798-5710

**Kanatsiohareke Mohawk
Community**

+934 Route 5
Fonda, New York 12068
518-673-5092

**Mohawk Valley Economic
Development District**

Michael Reese, Director
26 West Main Street, P.O. Box 69
Mohawk, New York 13407
315-866-4671

Mohawk Valley EDGE

Mark Reynolds, Director of
Planning & Development
153 Brooks Rd
Rome, New York 13441
315-338-0393

EDGE is the economic development agency for Oneida County.

**Montgomery County Department
of Planning and Development**

Michael Kayes, Director
County Office Building Annex
Park Street
Fonda, New York 12068
518-853-3431

Oneida Nation of New York

Brian Patterson
Oneida Nation's Men's Council
P.O. Box B1, Route 5
Vernon, New York 13476
315-829-3090

**Onondaga Nation of New York
Main Office**

Route 11A
Nedrow, New York 13120
315-498-9950

Oswego County Planning Board

Edward C. Marx, Director
46 East Bridge Street
Oswego, New York 13126
315-349-8292

**Otsego County Planning
Department**

Diane V. Carlton, Director
County Office Building
197 Main Street
Cooperstown, New York 13326
607-547-4225

**Schenectady County
Planning Department**

David Atkins, Commissioner
Schaffer Heights, Suite 303
107 Nott Terrace
Schenectady, New York 12308
518-386-2225

**Schoharie County Planning
and Development Agency**

Alicia Terry, Director
RD 3, Box 12
6 Mineral Springs Road
Cobleskill, New York 12043
518-234-3751

**Syracuse-Onondaga County
Planning Agency**

Karen Kitney, Director
1100 Civic Center
421 Montgomery St
Syracuse, New York 13202
315-425-2611

**Tug Hill Commission
(Oneida, Oswego, Lewis,
Jefferson Counties)**

Robert Quinn, Executive Director
317 Washington Street
Watertown, New York 13601
315-785-2380

**Historical Societies and
Commissions**

Regional

National Trust for
Historic Preservation
New York State Historical
Association, Cooperstown
Preservation League of
New York State

Fulton County

Caroga Lake Historical Association
and Museum
Community Heritage Company,
Gloversville
Ephrata Historical Society
Fulton County Historical Society
and Museum, Gloversville
Johnstown Historical Society
Mayfield Historical Society

Herkimer County

Dolgeville-Manheim
Historical Society
Herkimer County Historical Society,
Herkimer
Kuyahora Valley Historical Society,
Middleville
Little Falls Historical Society
Remington Gun Museum, Ilion
Salisbury Historical Group, Dolgeville
Salisbury Historical Society
Town of Warren Historical Society,
Jordanville

Madison County

Brookfield Township
Historical Society
Canastota Canal Town Corporation
Cazenovia Preservation Foundation
Hamilton Historical Commission
Madison County Historical
Society, Oneida
Tromptown Historical Society,
De Ruyter

Montgomery County

Charleston Historical Society
Fort Hunter Canal Society
Fort Klock Historic Restoration,
St. Johnsville
Fort Plain Museum
Heritage Genealogical Society of
Montgomery County, Fonda
Mohawk Valley Historic Association,
Fonda
Montgomery County Department of
History and Archives, Fonda
Palatine Settlement Society,
St. Johnsville
Salt Springville Community
Restoration, Cherry Valley
Walter Elwood Museum, Amsterdam

Oneida County

Adirondack Foothills Historical Society, Remsen
 Friends of the Oriskany Battlefield State Historic Site, Inc., Oriskany
 Boonville Historical Club
 Children's Museum, Utica
 City of Rome Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission
 Clinton Historical Society
 Deerfield Historical Society, Utica
 Historic Rome Development Authority
 Kalonia Historical Society of the Town of Trenton
 Landmarks Society of Greater Utica
 Limestone Ridge Historical Society, Oriskany Falls
 Mohawk Valley Museum, Utica
 Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, Utica
 New Hartford Historical Society
 New London Historical Society, Rome
 New York Mills Historical Society
 Old Burying Ground Historical Society, Clinton
 Oneida County Historical Society, Utica
 Oriskany Historical Society, Whitestown
 Queens Village Historical Society, Camden
 Remsen Steuben Historical Society, Remsen
 Rome Historical Society
 The Musical Museum, Deansboro
 Town of Florence Historical Society, Camden
 Vernon Historical Society
 Waterville Historical Society
 Westmoreland Historical Society

Onondaga County

Aviation Historical Society of Central New York, Clay
 Beauchamp Historical Club, Baldwinsville
 Camillus Historical Society
 Central New York Genealogical Society, Syracuse
 Citizens to Preserve the Character of Skaneateles
 Clay Historical Society
 Erie Canal Museum, Syracuse
 Everson Museum of Art, Syracuse
 Fort Brewerton Historical Society, Brewerton
 Friends of Historic Onondaga Lake, Liverpool
 Historical Association of Greater Liverpool
 Jamesville Community Museum
 Manlius Historical Society
 Manlius Restoration and Development, Inc.
 Marcellus Historical Society
 McHarrie's Legacy, Baldwinsville

Northwest Neighbors Preservation Corporation, Baldwinsville
 Onondaga County Parks, Office of Museums and Historic Sites, Liverpool
 Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse
 Plank Road Historical Society, North Syracuse
 Preservation Association of Central New York, Syracuse
 Regional Council of Historical Agencies, Syracuse
 Skaneateles Historical Society
 Society for the Preservation and Appreciation of Antique Motor Fire Apparatus, Syracuse
 Southern Hills Preservation Corporation, Tully
 Town of Cicero Historical Society
 Town of Pompey Historical Society
 Tully Area Historical Society

Oswego County

Friends of History in Fulton
 Greater Phoenix Improvement Association
 Half-shire Historical Society, Richland
 Hannibal Historical Society
 Heritage Foundation of Oswego
 Mexico Historical Society
 Oswego County Historical Society, Oswego
 Oswego Town Historical Society
 Pennelville Hotel Historical Association
 Pulaski Historical Society
 Schroepfel Historical Society
 Scriba Historical Society

Otsego County

Burlington Historical Society, Burlington Flatts
 Cherry Valley Historical Association
 Cooperstown Indian Museum
 Edmeston Museum
 Friends of Hyde Hall, Cooperstown
 Greater Milford Historical Association
 Historical Association of the Town of Butternuts, Gilbertsville
 Historical Committee of Gilbertsville
 Major's Inn, Gilbertsville
 Morris Historical Society
 Museums at Hartwick College, Oneonta
 Otego Historical Society
 Richfield Historical Society
 Springfield Historical Society, Springfield Center
 Town of Exeter Historical Society
 Town of Hartwick Historical Society
 Town of Maryland Historical Association
 Town of Middlefield Historical Association, Cooperstown
 Town of Roseboom Historical Society

Upper Susquehanna Historical Society and Museum, Oneonta
 Village Improvement Society of Gilbertsville
 Worcester Historical Society

Schenectady County

Duanesburg Historical Society
 Junior League of Schenectady
 Niskayuna Historical Society
 Princetown Historical Society, Schenectady
 Schenectady County Historical Society, Schenectady
 Schenectady Museum Stockade Association, Schenectady

Schoharie County

Blenheim Historical Society
 Cobleskill Restoration and Development
 Esperance Historical Society and Museum
 Old Plank Road Historical Society, Richmondville
 Providence Preservation Society, Sharon Springs
 Schoharie Colonial Heritage Association, Schoharie
 Schoharie County Historical Society, Schoharie
 Schoharie County Rural Preservation Corporation, Schoharie
 Schoharie Museum of the Iroquois Indian
 Sharon Historical Society, Sharon Springs
 Town of Cobleskill Historical Society

Local Tourism Offices

Oswego County Department of Promotion and Tourism

46 East Bridge Street
 Oswego, New York 13126
 Chris Dean Gray
 315-248-4386

Herkimer County Chamber of Commerce

Box 129
 Mohawk, New York 13407
 315-866-7820

Leatherstocking Country, Inc.

Phyllis Andrew, Executive Director
 327 North Main Street
 P.O. Box 447
 Herkimer, New York 13350
 315-866-1500

Madison County Tourism

Susanne Hopkins,
 Executive Director
 P.O. Box 1029
 Morrisville, New York 13408
 315-684-3911

Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce
 Alice Smith Duncan,
 County Director of Tourism
 366 West Main Street
 Amsterdam, New York 12010
 518-842-8200

Oneida County Convention and Visitors Bureau
 Paul Ziegler
 Box 551
 Utica, New York 13503
 315-724-7221

Schoharie County Chamber of Commerce
 Box 400
 Schoharie, New York 12157
 800-418-4748

Syracuse Convention and Visitors Bureau
 572 South Salina Street
 Syracuse, New York 13202
 315-470-1800

Fulton County Chamber of Commerce
 18 Cayadutta Street
 Gloversville, New York 12078
 518-725-9641

Schenectady Chamber of Commerce
 306 State Street
 Schenectady, New York 12305
 518-372-5656

State Management Entities

Empire State Development Corporation
<http://www.empire.state.ny.us>

The ESDC administers a wide variety of state grants targeted toward initiatives such as downtown revitalization, community development, and economic development.

Central New York Regional Office
 Timothy Frateschi, Director
 620 Erie Boulevard West,
 Suite 112
 Syracuse, New York 13204
 315-425-9110

Mohawk Valley Regional Office Edward Wright, Director
 207 Genesee Street
 Utica, New York 13501
 315-425-9110

Capital District Regional Office
 James Scripps, Director
 Rensselaer Technology Park
 385 Jordan Road
 Troy, New York 12180
 518-283-1010

Division of Tourism
 One Commerce Plaza
 Albany, New York 12245
 (800) 225-5697

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Main Office
 Chuck Vandrei, Historic Preservation Officer
 50 Wolf Road
 Albany, New York 12233-1011
 518-447-7433

The mission of the DEC is to protect and enhance the state's natural environment. Major programs of the DEC include administering and enforcing the state's Environmental Conservation Law, managing the state's forest preserve system, and managing marine resources.

NYS Department of State Division of Coastal Resources and Waterfront Revitalization
 41 State Street, Floor 8
 Albany, New York 12231
 518-474-3643

The State Coastal Management Program is designed to preserve, protect, and develop statewide coastal resources. The division manages the state's Local Waterfront Revitalization Program. The Coastal Zone within the Northern Frontier study area includes the Lake Ontario shore and the state's major inland waterways, including the Mohawk River. The division does not own or directly manage resources.

Governor's Task Force to Revitalize the Mohawk Valley NYS Executive Department (Governor's Office)
 Contact: Tammy Burkhart or Janet Strumlock
 Office of State Senator Raymond Meier
 207 Genesee Street, 4th Floor
 Utica, New York 13501
 315-793-2360

Governor Pataki announced the formation of this inter-agency task force in April, 1997.

Office of General Services (OGS) Real Property Management and Development Unit
 Corning Tower Building
 26th Floor, Empire State Plaza
 Albany, New York 12242

OGS manages state owned and leased properties, including 10,000 state buildings.

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Administration
 Bernadette Castro, Commissioner
 Empire State Plaza, Agency Building 2
 Albany, New York 12238

Central Region Administrative Offices
 Gary McLachlan,
 Regional Director
 Clark Reservation State Park
 Jamesville 13078
 315-492-1756

Saratoga-Capital District Region Administrative Offices Saratoga Spa State Park
 P.O. Box W
 Saratoga Springs 12866
 518-584-2000

Heritage Areas System Bureau
 Marcia Kees, Program Analyst
 Empire State Plaza,
 Agency Building 2
 Albany 12238
 518-474-3714

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
 Ruth Pierpont, Director
 P.O. Box 189
 Peebles Island State Park
 Waterford 12188-0189
 518-237-8643

Historic Sites Bureau
 James Gold, Director
 P.O. Box 189
 Peebles Island State Park
 Waterford 12188-0189
 518-237-8643

NYSOPRHP owns and manages the state's system of 150 state parks and 35 historic sites, which include Oriskany Battlefield, Fort Johnson, and Herkimer Home State Historic Sites that are directly linked to the Northern

Frontier historic themes. NYSOPRHP is also the state agency responsible for coordinating federal and state historic preservation programs in New York. The following bureaus within NYSOPRHP manage historic resources:

The Heritage Areas System Bureau works with the State Heritage Areas/Corridors and the Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission. The Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau manages the state and federal historic preservation programs, including the National Register of Historic Places, technical assistance, federal tax credit, survey and registration, and grants programs. The Historic Sites Bureau manages the state's system of historic sites and maintains conservation labs.

NYS Thruway Authority

Central Division Headquarters
6150 Tarbell Road
Syracuse, New York 13206

The Thruway Authority owns and manages the New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) which passes through the study area.

NYS Canal Corporation

6150 Tarbell Road
Syracuse, NY 13206
(315) 437-2741

The Canal Corporation manages the New York State Barge Canal System, which includes the Erie and Oswego Branches in the study area. The Barge Canal System largely follows the natural waterways through the study area, including the Mohawk River, Oneida Lake, and the Oswego River. The Canal Corporation is presently planning major improvements along the system, including the development of harbor terminals and the Canalway Trail.

NYS Department of Transportation

Mary Ivey,
Cultural Resource Coordinator
Environmental Analysis Bureau
State Office Campus Building 5
Washington Avenue
Albany, New York 12232

The NYS Department of Transportation owns and maintains the system of state and interstate highways through the study area, and provides funding for maintenance of local roads and bridges as well. DOT administers the federal TEA-21 enhancements programs, which provides funds for historic preservation, recreation, and other enhancement projects.

Federally Managed Resources

Department of Defense

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

**New York District Office
(eastern Mohawk Valley)**

26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York 10278
(212) 264-3996

**Buffalo District Office (western
Mohawk Valley to Oswego)**

1776 Niagara Street
Buffalo, New York 14207-3199
(716) 879-4313

The Army Corps of Engineers regulates federal waterways, which includes the Barge Canal System and other areas such as *federal wetlands*.

**Department of Housing and
Urban Development
Canal Corridor Initiative**

Mike Merrill, Director
Community Planning and
Development
U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development
465 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14203
716-551-5755

In addition to providing dedicated funds to large cities and community block grants to smaller communities, HUD has begun the Canal Corridor Initiative (CCI) in partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior. The CCI is a major economic development program aimed toward the revitalization and development of communities proximate to the New York State Barge Canal

System. Over \$300 million has been dedicated to this initiative to date.

**Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Fort Stanwix National
Monument**

Michael Caldwell, Superintendent
112 East Park Street
Rome, New York 13440
315-366-2090

This is the only National Park/Monument within the study area.

**Rivers Trails and Conservation
Assistance Program**

Karl Beard, Program Manager
Vanderbilt National Historic Site
4097 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538
914-229-9115

The Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program provides development funding, and is presently assisting with the Canalway Trail through the Northern Frontier study area.

**National Register of
Historic Places**

(see address for OPRHP Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau)

The OPRHP Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau administers a Historic Income Tax Credit program for properties eligible for or listed on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

100 South Clinton Street
Syracuse, NY 13202
315-448-0620

**United States Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration (FHWA)**

Clinton Avenue and
North Pearl Street
Room 719
Albany, NY 12207

The FHWA provides funding and standards for interstate and state highways, plus enhancement monies for transportation-related projects under the TEA-II program. FHWA does not own or directly manage resources in the study area.

APPENDIX L:**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS AND OBSERVERS, NORTHERN FRONTIER SPECIAL RESOURCE STUDY WORKSHOP**

**Hosted by the National Park Service,
Little Falls, New York, October 15, 1998.**

Moderator

Larry Lowenthal, National Park Service, Boston, MA

Participants

George Clark, Military Historian; President, Arms Collectors Assn., Inc.
 Craig Davis, Chief of Cultural Resources, Fort Stanwix National Monument
 Brian Dunnigan, Curator of Maps, Clements Library, University of Michigan
 Karen Engelke, Executive Director, Mohawk Valley Heritage Corridor Commission
 Susan Gabriele, Special Events Planner, NYS Dept. of Economic Development, Div. of Tourism
 Larry Hauptman, History Department, SUNY New Paltz
 Frank Lockwood, Executive Director, Northern Frontier Project, Inc.
 Phil Lord, Historian/Archeologist, NYS Library & Museum
 Joe Meany, Senior Historian, NYS Museum
 Bob Mulligan, Assoc. NYS Curator, History (retired)
 Brian Patterson, Oneida Nation Mens' Council Representative, Oneida Nation of New York
 Joe Thatcher, Supervising Curator, NYSOPRHP
 Patrick Wilder, Historic Site Manager, Fort Ontario, NYSOPRHP
 Tony Wonderly, Oneida Nation Historian, Oneida Nation of New York

Observers

John Anson, Museum Exhibit Specialist, New York State Museum
 Joanne Arany, Northern Frontier Project Manager, NPS-BOSO at SUNY-ESF
 Dudley Breed, Research Associate, School of Landscape Architecture, SUNY-ESF
 Barbara Dix, Oswego County Historian
 Richard Hawks, Chair, School of Landscape Architecture, SUNY-ESF
 Michael Kusch, Chief of Visitor Services, Fort Stanwix National Monument
 Douglas Lindsay, Superintendent, Saratoga NHP
 Joe Robertaccio, Historic Researcher/Military Historian
 Matt Potteiger, Associate Professor, School of Landscape Architecture, SUNY-ESF
 Ron Thomson, Interpretive Specialist
 Gary Warshefski, Superintendent, Fort Stanwix National Monument
 Robert Zundel, Research Assistant, School of Landscape Architecture, SUNY-ESF

APPENDIX M: PROJECT TEAM AND CONSULTANTS

National Park Service Project Team

Sarah Peskin, Program Manager, Planning and Legislation,
National Park Service/Boston Support Office (BOSO)
Gary Warshefski, former Superintendent, Fort Stanwix National Monument
Joanne Arany, Project Manager/Landscape Architect, BOSO
Michael Caldwell, Superintendent Fort Stanwix National Monument
Craig Davis, Chief of Cultural Resources, Fort Stanwix National Monument
Michael Kusch, Chief of Visitor Services, Fort Stanwix National Monument

National Park Service Project Consultants

Marie Rust, Regional Director, Northeast Region
Chrysandra Walter, Deputy Regional Director, Northeast Region
Robert W. McIntosh, Associate Regional Director, Planning and Stewardship & Science, Northeast Region
Terry W. Savage, Superintendent, BOSO
Lawrence D. Gall, Team Leader, Stewardship and Partnerships, BOSO
Larry Lowenthal, Historian, BOSO
Marjorie Smith, Landscape Architect, BOSO
Ellen Levin Carlson, Community Planner, BOSO
Rebecca Joseph, Ethnographer, BOSO
Charles Tracy, NPS, RTCA Projects Director
William Menke, National Scenic Trail Manager, North Country Trail
Daniel Boyd, Community Planner, BOSO

Non-NPS Consultants

State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry,
Faculty of Landscape Architecture:

Primary:

Richard S. Hawks, Chair/Principal Investigator
James F. Palmer, Co-Principal Investigator and Project Coordinator

Support:

Dudley C. Breed, Research Associate
Allen R. Lewis, Co-Investigator for GIS Mapping
Robert Zundel, Research Assistant
Richard Van Deusen, Research Assistant
John Auwaerter, Research Assistant

Christine Yackel, Editor
Geri Wagner, Editor
Jane Kowalik-Daily, Graphic Designer, Daily Creative
Wendy Perrine Osborne, Production Consultant





As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interest of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



The Northern Frontier

Special Resource Study

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NORTHEAST REGION

BOSTON SUPPORT OFFICE

2002

