

ONEIDA L.



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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  
Notleymere  
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

**Oneida**

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

**Oneida 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 Grist Mill Complex  
U.S. Post Office

**Oneida 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)\**  
Cansevoort-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 Shoecraft 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



**Schroeppel**

Schroeppel House

**Scriba**

Riverside Cemetery

**Volney**

David Van Buren House

John Van Buren Tavern\*

Volkert Van Buren House

**Otsego County****Butternuts**

Otsdawa Creek Site\*

**Cherry Valley**

Cherry 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 &amp; Morris Family

Burial Ground

The Grove

Zion Episcopal Church and

Harmony Cemetery

**New Lisbon**

Lunn-Musser Octagon Barn

**Oneonta**

Bresee 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

**Plainfield**

Plainfield Town District No. 8

School

Unadilla Forks School

**Richfield**

Baker Octagon Barn

**Richfield Springs**

Church 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

**Springfield**

East 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

Gaige 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

**Rotterdam**

Dellemont-Wemple Farm\*

Erie Canal Aqueduct and

Lock Number 24

Mabee House\*

**Schenectady**

Central Fire Station

F. 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

**Schoharie**

George 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

**Wright**

Becker 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  
Erie Canal Museum, Syracuse  
Erie Canal Seven Mile Park, Camillus  
Erie 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 repre-  
 sented 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 involve-  
 ment 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 encom-  
 passes 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 country 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 *1998 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
<b>Total Visitor Expenditures</b>	<b>\$31,241,607</b>	<b>\$29,140,188</b>	<b>\$13,734,266</b>	<b>\$6,306,637</b>

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

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

## APPENDIX H: 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)
Rheimensnyder'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*.  
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*Digital History; Ltd.*:  
<http://www.digitalhistory.org>

*Bureau of Indian Affairs, List of Federally Recognized American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives*:  
<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>

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## 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.

**NYSOPRHP** – 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  
nypca@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 4242  
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**

4934 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  
Kuyahoora 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  
 Schroepel 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  
Rennselaer 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

