

Part Six



Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A: Study Legislation

Niagara Falls National Heritage Area Study Act.
Public Law 107-256
107th Congress

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing the Niagara Falls National Heritage Area in the State of New York, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Niagara Falls National Heritage Area Study Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

- (1) Secretary.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.
- (2) Study area.—The term “study area” means lands in Niagara County, New York, along and in the vicinity of the Niagara River.

SEC. 3. NIAGARA FALLS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.

- (a) In General.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of the suitability and feasibility of establishing a heritage area in the State of New York to be known as the “Niagara Falls National Heritage Area”.
- (b) Analyses and Documentation. The study shall include analysis and documentation of whether the study area—

(1) contains an assemblage of natural, historical, scenic, and cultural resources that represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States that—

(A) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continued use; and

(B) would best be managed—

(i) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

(ii) by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

(2) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

(3) provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, historical, scenic, or cultural features;

(4) provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;

(5) contains resources important to the identified theme of the study area that retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

(6) includes residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

(A) are involved in planning a national heritage area;

(B) have developed a conceptual financial plan for a national heritage area that outlines the roles for all participants, including the Federal Government; and

(C) have demonstrated support for the concept of a national heritage area;

(7) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments to develop a national heritage area consistent with continued State and local economic activity; an

- (8) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

- (c) Consultation.—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall consult with—
 - (1) State and local agencies; and
 - (2) interested organizations within the study area.

- (d) Report. Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report that describes the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the study under subsection (a).

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated \$300,000 to carry out this Act.

Approved October 29, 2002.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1227:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 107-668 (Comm. on Resources).

SENATE REPORTS: No. 107-179 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 148 (2002): Aug. 1, considered and passed Senate.

Oct. 16, considered and passed House.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 38 (2002): Oct. 30, Presidential statement.

Appendix B: New York State Parks — Primary Study Area

There are 14 state parks managed by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYS OPRHP) in what is defined as the Niagara Region which embraces both Erie and Niagara counties. Eight of these state parks and historic sites are located within the primary study area, four of which incorporate segments of the Niagara Gorge Trail. The state parks within the primary study area are described below:

Niagara Falls State Park (also known as the Niagara Reservation) is a National Historic Landmark and is located in the City of Niagara Falls. Embracing the American side of the world-renowned Niagara Falls, the Niagara Reservation was established in 1885 and is America’s oldest state park. The park is composed of Prospect Point on the mainland, the American Rapids, Goat Island, and smaller islands. Frederick Law Olmsted was active in the effort to protect the Falls for future generations and was responsible for the state park’s initial design. The Olmsted Brothers firm continued its involvement with the Niagara Reservation well into the 1920s.

Several state-run attractions are offered within the park including tours of the Cave of the Winds, the Niagara Gorge Discovery Center, the Viewmobile trolley, and the Orin Lehman Visitor Center. The state also maintains significant formal gardens at Prospect Point that are designed to evoke a map of the Great Lakes. Other attractions at Niagara Falls State Park are offered by concessionaires such as the Maid of the Mist boat ride, the Observation Tower, and the Top of the Falls restaurant complex. In addition to these high-profile/high-traffic areas, the state park offers a number of natural areas, including Goat Island and the Three Sister Islands, which offer walking trails and scenic views to the Falls and the Niagara River. Additional activities offered at the state park include biking, fishing, hiking,

picnicking, recreational programs, and cross-country skiing.

Whirlpool State Park is also located in the City of Niagara Falls upstream from Devil's Hole and encompasses about 109 acres (44 hectares). The park offers two observation levels for viewing the mile-long stretch of rapids. The river level, accessible by walking the 300 feet (91 meters) of trails and steps that descend into the Gorge, offers several nature trails along the gorge to Devil's Hole State Park as well as access for fishing. The upper level offers views of the mile-long rapids along with a children's playground and picnic area. Biking, fishing, hiking, picnicking, nature trail, children's playground, picnic pavilions, and cross-country skiing are all offered at this park. This park is open without charge May through November, dawn to dusk. Whirlpool State Park was established in 1933.

DeVeaux Woods State Park, with 51 acres (21 hectares), includes ball fields, open space, and 5 acres of old-growth forest. Deeded by Samuel DeVeaux in 1853, the property was home to the DeVeaux College for Orphans and Destitute Children, later became the DeVeaux School, and was purchased in 1978 by Niagara University. The property was purchased by the state and designated a state park in 2000. A number of buildings are located within the parks—two dating back to the 19th century; a third, Schoellkopf Hall, was built circa 1926. The remaining buildings in the complex were constructed in the 1960s. New York State expects to convert these buildings for public use. The DeVeaux property is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Devil's Hole State Park encompasses 42 acres (17 hectares) at the northern edge of the City of Niagara Falls, offering outstanding views to the Niagara Gorge and overlooking the lower Whirlpool rapids. Devil's Hole offers trails along both the rim and the Gorge and is part of the Niagara Gorge Trail System. A series of stone

steps provides visitors with access from the rim into the Gorge. Hiking, picnicking, and fishing are all popular activities at this location. No admission is charged. Devil's Hole State Park was established in 1927.

Niagara Gorge Trail System has about 14.5 miles (23.3 kilometers) of trails. The trail system consists of five different trails extending from Niagara Falls to Lewiston. Many segments of the trail are remnants of the Great Gorge Route — an electric trolley line that ran in the Gorge between 1895 and 1935. Some segments of the trail are linked, but others are not. There are segments of the trail system that follow the rim as well as descend into the Gorge. The trail system offers hiking opportunities for all skill levels. Trail brochures are available that describe each trail, the recommended skill level, and other information for prospective visitors. All of the trails are accessible from state parks including the Niagara Falls, Whirlpool, Devil's Hole, and ArtPark.

Reservoir State Park is a day-use park located in the Town of Niagara. Reservoir State Park is the most heavily used park in Niagara County. The park has four tennis courts, eight baseball diamonds, a basketball court, and picnic facilities and also hosts the largest softball complex in Niagara County. Other users include soccer players, runners, kite fliers, model airplane clubs, and golfers. Winter visitors come to sled and cross-country ski. Part of the park is an overlook for the Robert Moses Niagara Power Plant Reservoir. The Reservoir is a popular fishing area.

Earl W. Brydges Art Park State Park encompasses 200 acres (81 hectares) overlooking the Niagara River in Lewiston. The central feature at ArtPark is the Performing Arts and Cultural Center, having an indoor seating capacity of 2,300 with accommodations for 2,300 more outdoors. The park also features artist studios and a smaller outdoor amphitheater. Arts programming at ArtPark is managed by the

nonprofit ArtPark & Company. ArtPark offers access to the Niagara Gorge Trail. ArtPark also encompasses some major archeological resources, including the Lower Landing Archeological District, which is a contributing resource within the Colonial Niagara National Historic Landmark District; and Lewiston Mound, which has been linked to the indigenous Hopewellian culture associated with the Hopewell Mounds in Ohio. Both the Lower Landing Archeological District and Lewiston Mound are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Park admission is free, but admission is charged to performances.

Joseph Davis State Park is a day-use park encompassing about 388 acres (157 hectares) located along the Niagara River Corridor midway between Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario in Lewiston. The terrain is generally flat, with fields, woodlands, and ponds. Anglers can fish for large-mouth bass in the pond near the park entrance or for a variety of freshwater fish from the fishing dock on the Lower Niagara River. The park also has a nature trail, as well as cross-country skiing/snowshoeing and snowmobiling trails and a 27-hole frisbee disc golf course. Small-game hunting is permitted only during pheasant season. Waterfowl hunting is allowed only with a special permit during season. The park is open year-round and there is no admission fee, although a parking fee is collected seasonally. The park is entering into a partnership with New York Audubon to develop a bird-of-prey center within the park.

Fort Niagara State Park encompasses approximately 500 acres (202.3 hectares) and is a day-use park located at the mouth of the Niagara River on Lake Ontario in Youngstown. The park features two boat launches providing access to the Lower Niagara River and Lake Ontario. Other amenities and activities include: 10,600 feet (3,231 meters) of shoreline, wooded trails, nature programming,

picnic tables, pool, tennis courts, and soccer fields. The state park has recently been one of three local venues for a major regional soccer championship tournament. Admission is charged per vehicle, and there is an additional charge for use of the boat launches.

Old Fort Niagara State Historic Site is located within Fort Niagara State Park. OldFort Niagara is a NYS Historic Site operated by the Old Fort Niagara Association, a nonprofit organization, in cooperation with the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. Old Fort Niagara is a National Historic Landmark and is included within the Colonial Niagara National Historic Landmark District.

The history of Old Fort Niagara spans more than 300 years. The fort was occupied by three nations: France, Great Britain, and the United States. Old Fort Niagara, located at the mouth of the Niagara River, controlled access to the Great Lakes and the westward route to the heartland of the continent. Visitors to the fort today will see the oldest buildings in the Great Lakes region, living-history programs, exhibits, and special events.

Fort Niagara Light is also located within Fort Niagara State Park; the stone lighthouse was erected in 1871–1872. This lighthouse played an important role in the development of transportation on Lake Ontario. The light is owned by the U.S. Coast Guard and managed under an agreement with the Old Fort Niagara Association. The Fort Niagara Light is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Appendix C: Niagara Parks Commission — Primary Resources

This appendix provides a description of the primary resources and attractions managed by the Niagara Parks Commission in Ontario, Canada.

Old Fort Erie is a reconstructed British fort from the War of 1812. It is located at the mouth of the Niagara River and overlooks the city of Buffalo. The fort was restored in 1939 as a result of the combined efforts of federal and provincial authorities.

Chippawa Battlefield encompasses approximately 121 hectares (300 acres) of the last remaining pristine battlefield from the War of 1812. The Battle of Chippawa, fought on July 5, 1814, was the opening engagement of the Niagara Campaign of 1814, the longest and bloodiest military operation of the War of 1812. The Niagara Parks Commission has created a self-guided walking tour for visitors. A memorial cairn was developed on the site dedicated to the memory of the regiments and First Nation warriors who fought in the battle and to commemorate the peace that has prevailed between Canada and the U.S. since that time.

Dufferin Islands Nature Area consists of four interlaced islands (approximately 4 hectares/10 acres) with walking paths connected together by bridges. During the summer, a swimming area is maintained. The water intake gates for the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Plant are located along the Niagara River, south of the mouth of Dufferin Islands. The Dufferin Islands are open year round at no charge.

Queen Victoria Park was created in 1887 as Canada's first provincial park. The park encompasses approximately 81 hectares (200 acres) of landscaped grounds including features such as large beds of annuals and perennials, a major rock garden, a hybrid tea rose garden, and mani-

cured lawns. The park's most dramatic feature is its view of both the American and Horseshoe Falls. Landscape illumination is an integral part of the park environment, including the nightly illumination of the Falls

Oakes Garden Theater was constructed in 1937 within Queen Victoria Park. The amphitheater is fan-shaped with the stage placed so that the Falls forms a backdrop. The amphitheater is situated within a garden setting characterized by sloping terraces, rock gardens, lily ponds, and a promenade.

White Water Walk is a boardwalk approximately 305 meters (1,000 feet) long immediately adjacent to the Niagara Gorge rapids. Visitors descend into the Gorge by elevator to experience this attraction. The White Water Walk is open year-round.

Spanish Aero Car at Whirlpool was designed by a Spanish engineer, Leonardo Torres Quevedo, and has been in operation since 1916. The cable car is suspended from six sturdy cables and offers a view of the Niagara Whirlpool. Admission is charged.

Niagara Glen is a natural area encompassing features of geologic interest and about 4 kilometers (2 ½ miles) of nature trails bringing visitors down the Niagara Gorge to the river's shore. Niagara Parks has developed a picnic area as well as a specialty nature boutique.

The Floral Clock at Queenston was originally built by Ontario Hydro in 1950. Inspired by a similar clock in Edinburgh, Scotland, the Canadian timepiece is three times the size of its Scottish counterpart. Constructed by Hydro's Niagara Region employees, Ontario Power Generation still provides the mechanical maintenance of the timepiece. Since 1976, the Niagara Parks Commission has been responsible for designing and planting the face of the clock.

Queenston Heights Park is a recreational and historic resource located on the north Parkway in

Queenston across from Lewiston, New York. It was the site of an important British victory during the War of 1812. Major General Sir Isaac Brock, who was killed leading his troops during the battle, is commemorated at Brock's Monument. This towering monument stands 50 meters (190 feet) high and was erected in 1856. During summer months, visitors have access to a small observatory under the statue of Brock, where, on a clear day, the skyline of Toronto is visible across Lake Ontario. The monument is operated by Parks Canada and the surrounding parklands and amenities are owned and maintained by The Niagara Parks Commission. Amenities at Queenston Heights include picnic areas, covered picnic pavilions, walking trails, tennis courts, a children's wading pool and a fine dining restaurant. Queenston Heights Park is also the start of the Bruce Trail, a 740-kilometer (460-mile) hiking trail running the length of the Niagara Escarpment, from Queenston Heights Park to Tobermory on the peninsula between Georgian Bay and Lake Huron.

The Laura Secord Homestead in Queenston was reconstructed in 1971 by Laura Secord Inc. Open for tours during the summer months, the Homestead features furnishings of the 1812 period. In 1998, Laura Secord Inc. donated the Laura Secord Homestead to The Niagara Parks Commission to be held in the public trust. Laura Secord is designated "a person of national historic significance" in Canada. During the War of 1812, Laura Secord undertook a perilous 32-kilometer (20-mile) journey on foot to warn the British of an imminent American attack, putting herself at risk in order to help preserve British rule in Canada.

The McFarland House is located just south of Niagara-on-the-Lake and was the home of John McFarland and his descendants for 150 years. The house was built circa 1800. During the War of 1812, the McFarland House was used as a hospital by both the British and the Americans, and a British gun emplacement located on the property protected the Niagara River. Restored by the Niagara Parks Commission in 1959, the house is now a historically furnished museum. Gardens at the house are maintained by the Garden Club of Niagara.

The Mackenzie Heritage Printery Museum, located Queenston, was the home of William Lyon Mackenzie, a 19th-century publisher and agitator for political reform. The Mackenzie Heritage Printery Museum features a hands-on environment with a working linotype, eight operating historic presses, and the restored lithography studio of Canadian artist Frederick Hagan.

Fort George is a reconstructed fort located on the Niagara River at Lake Ontario. The fort is designated as a National Historic Site of Canada and is owned and operated by Parks Canada. In 1796, the British complied with the terms of the 1783 Treaty of Paris, which had granted Fort Niagara to the United States. To protect their interests in Upper Canada, the British set to work immediately to construct a fort across the Niagara River. Control of the river supply route was essential to the survival of the forts west of the Niagara Region. During the War of 1812, Fort George served as the headquarters for the Centre Division of the British Army. These forces included British regulars, local militia, aboriginal warriors, and Runchey's corps of freed slaves. Major General Sir Isaac Brock, considered the savior of Upper Canada, served here until his death at the Battle of Queenston Heights in October 1813. During the 1930s, the original plans of the Royal Engineers guided the reconstruction of Fort George as a National Historic Site.

Niagara River Recreational Trail is a 56-kilometer (35-mile) greenway that parallels the Niagara River on the Canadian Side. It extends from Fort George in Niagara-on-the-Lake, through Chippawa, to Historic Fort Erie. The Niagara Parks Commission began developing the trail in 1986 and completed the final section in 1994, and continues to be responsible for its management. It is a dedicated multi-use trail system accommodating walking, cycling, jogging, in-line skating, and hiking. The Niagara River Recreational Trail links to the Bruce Trail, the Upper Canada Heritage Trail, and the Black Creek and Beaver Creek Trail.

Appendix D: National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official inventory of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. It includes all historic areas of the National Park System, National Historic Landmarks, and properties nominated by State, Federal agencies, and Indian tribes. Below is a listing of sites in the Niagara Falls Region that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Primary Study Area (within Niagara County)

City of Niagara Falls

Adams Power Plant Transformer House (NHL)
DeVeaux School Historic District
Holley-Rankine House
James G. Marshall House (DOE)
Niagara Falls Armory
Niagara Falls Arts & Cultural Center (former High School)
Niagara Falls City Hall
Niagara Falls Public Library (former)
Niagara Reservation (NHL)
Niagara School No. 2 Museum
St. Mary's Nurses Residence (DOE)
U.S. Custom House
U.S. Post Office

Whitney Mansion
Johann Williams Farm

City of North Tonawanda

Carnegie Art Center
Herschell Carrousel Factory Museum
Riviera Theater and Performing Arts Center
U.S. Post Office

Lewiston

Frontier House
Lewiston Mound
Lower Landing Archeological District (NHL)

Youngstown

Fort Niagara Lighthouse
Old Fort Niagara (NHL)
St. John's Episcopal Church

U.S. Context Area (within Erie County)

City of Buffalo

Albright-Knox Art Gallery
Allentown Historic District
Berkeley Apartments
Blessed Trinity Roman Catholic Church
Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society Museum (NHL)
Buffalo and Erie County Naval Military Park
Buffalo City Hall Building
Buffalo Gas Light Company Works
Buffalo Main Light, Buffalo River
Buffalo North Breakwater South End Light
Buffalo State Hospital (NHL)
Colonel William Kelly House
Connecticut Street Armory
Darwin Martin House and Complex (NHL)
Delaware Avenue Historic District
Durham Memorial AME Zion Church
Edward M. Cotter Fireboat (NHL)
Edwin M. and Emily S. Johnston House
Emerson Place Row
Engine House No. 28
Forest Lawn Cemetery

NHL denotes a national historic Landmark

DOE denotes Determined Eligible for National Register of Historic Places.

Fosdick Masten Park High School
James and Fanny How House
Kleinhans Music Hall (NHL)
Lafayette High School
Laurel and Michigan Avenue Row
M. Wile and Company Factory Building
Macedonia Baptist Church (Michigan Street Baptist Church)
NASH Harbor Tug
New York Central Terminal
Old County Hall
Parkside East Historic District
Parkside West Historic District
Pierce Arrow Factory Complex
Prudential Building (Guaranty Building) (NHL)
Shea’s Center for the Performing Arts
South Buffalo North Side Lighthouse
St. Andrews Evangelical Lutheran Church Complex
St. Paul’s Cathedral (NHL)
Stone Farmhouse
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural Site
Trico Plant No. 1
U.S. Post Office, Buffalo
USS The Sullivans (NHL)
West Village Historic District
William Dorsheimer House
Woodlawn Avenue Row
Young Men’s Christian Association Central Building

City of Tonawanda

U.S. Post Office, Tonawanda
Kibler High School
Tonawanda (25th Separate Company) Armory

Town of Grand Island

Spaulding Sidway Boathouse

Appendix E: Historic Sites of Canada (Ontario)

Note: Canada commemorates persons and events for their national historic significance as well as places. Over 1500 places, persons and events have been commemorated by the Government of Canada. These commemorations make up what is known as the system of National Historic Sites of Canada. Parks Canada monitors the system through a system plan. Parks Canada supports the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC), the body which advises the Minister of Canadian Heritage on national historic significance. The agency is also responsible for protecting and operating over 140 national historic sites across the country for visitors to understand, appreciate, and enjoy.

Niagara-on-the-Lake

Battle of Fort George National Historic Site
Butlers Barracks National Historic Site
Butlers Rangers National Historic Event
First Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada National Historic Event
Fort George National Historic Site
Fort Mississauga National Historic Site
John Graves Simcoe National Historic Person
Mississauga Point Lighthouse National Historic Site
Niagara Apothecary National Historic Site
Niagara District Courthouse National Historic Site
Niagara Land Purchases National Historic Event
Upper Canadian Act of 1793 Against Slavery National Historic Event
William Kirby National Historic Person

Niagara Falls

Battle of Chippewa National Historic Site
Battle of Lundy Lane National Historic Site
Electrical Development Company National Historic Site
Fort Drummond National Historic Site
Laura Secord National Historic Person
Navy Island National Historic Site

NHL denotes a national historic Landmark

DOE denotes Determined Eligible for National Register of Historic Places.

Queenston Heights National Historic Site
Queenston Chippewa Hydro Electric Plant (Beck 1) National Historic Site
R. Daniel Dett British Methodist Episcopal Church National Historic Site
Vrooman’s Battery National Historic Site

Fort Erie

Capture of Ohio & Somers National Historic Event
Fort Erie National Historic Site
Frenchman’s Creek National Historic Site

Appendix F: Underground Railroad Sites

Niagara County

*Murphy’s Orchard, Burt, NY*⁶
First Presbyterian Church, Lewiston, NY
Lockport YWCA, Lockport, NY
St. John’s AME Church, Niagara Falls, NY
Suspension Bridge Site, Niagara Falls, NY
Martha Root House, Pekin, NY

Erie County

Michigan Street Baptist Church, Buffalo, NY
Broderick Park, Buffalo, NY
Niagara Region, Ontario, Canada
“The Crossing” Ferry Crossing Site, Fort Erie
Bertie Hall, Fort Erie
Little AfricalMillers Bay, Fort Erie
Nathaniel Dett Memorial Chapel, Niagara Falls
Our Lady of Peace Church, Niagara Falls
Negro Burial Ground, Niagara-on-the-Lake
Parliament Oak School, Niagara-on-the-Lake
Queenston Library, Queenston

Appendix G: Theme/Resource Matrix

The following matrix on pages 98 and 99, identifies resources located within the context area for the study (see maps on pages 37, 40, 41, and 43). This matrix is meant to describe the range of resources available to interpret the proposed heritage themes. However, it is only a sampling and should not be considered definitive. As historic inventories in the region continue, more related resources are likely to be identified. It should also be noted that some of these resources are not currently interpreted but have the potential to contribute to conveying the stories represented by these themes. A selection of these resources is highlighted on theme-based maps included in this report.

Theme Resource Matrix (as cited on page 97)

Themes	Sites & Attractions	
<p>Natural Phenomenon</p>	<p>Niagara Falls, Rapids and Gorge ArtPark State Park (NY) Devil’s Hole State Park (NY) National Audubon Important Bird Area (IBA) Niagara Falls Gorge Trail (NY) Niagara Falls State Park, including Goat Island and Cave of the Winds (NY) NYPA Power Vista (NY) Whirlpool State Park (NY) Dufferin Islands Nature Area (ON)</p>	<p>Niagara Glen (ON) Queen Victoria Park (ON) Queenston Heights Park (ON) Interpretive Facilities & Collections</p> <p>Interpretive Facilities & Collections</p> <p>Buffalo Museum of Science (NY) Niagara Falls Discovery Center (NY) Orin Lehman Visitor Center at Niagara Falls State Park (NY)</p>
<p>Recreation and Tourism</p>	<p>Cave of the Winds (NY) Devil’s Hole State Park (NY) Hotel Niagara (currently TravelLodge) (NY) Maid of the Mist (NY/ON) Niagara Discovery Center (Schoellkopf Museum) (NY) Niagara Falls State Park (NY) Niagara Falls Wax Museum (NY) Niagara Power Vista Visitor Center (NY) Red Coach Inn (Niagara Falls, NY) Whirlpool State Park (NY) Floral Clock (ON) Oakes Garden Theater (ON) Queen Victoria Park/ Table Rock Complex (ON) Queenston Heights Park (ON) Sir Adam Beck Generating Station</p>	<p>No. 2—Public Tours (ON) Spanish Aerocar (ON) White Water Walk (ON)</p> <p>Interpretive Facilities & Collections</p> <p>Albright-Knox Gallery & Museum, Buffalo (NY) Castellani Art Museum, Lewiston (NY) Dare Devil Museum, Niagara Falls (NY) Niagara University, Niagara Falls (NY) – Digital Collections – 19th-century Niagara Guidebooks Niagara University – Rare Books Collection Niagara Falls Local History Collection, Niagara Falls Public Library (NY) Niagara Falls Public Library—Art Collection (NY) Historic Niagara Digital Collections, Niagara Falls Public Library (ON)</p>
<p>Power and Industry</p>	<p>Adams Generating Station (out of service) (NY) Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society (Pan-American Exposition Hall), Buffalo (NY) Holley-Rankine House, Niagara Falls (NY) James G. Marshall House, Niagara Falls (NY) Niagara Aerospace Museum (NY) Power Distribution Lines (NY/ON) Robert Moses Niagara Power Plant (NY) Robert Moses Intakes (NY) Schoellkopf Plant (ruins) (NY) Underground and subgrade infrastructure including hydraulic canal and pressure tunnel serving the former Schoellkopf Power Plant</p>	<p>Beck Intakes (ON) Canadian Niagara Power Plant (ON) International Control Structure (ON) Ontario Power Generating Station (out of service) (ON) Sir Adam Beck Generating Station No. 1 (ON) Sir Adam Beck Generating Station No. 2 – Public Tours (ON) Toronto Power Plant (out of service) (ON)</p> <p>Interpretive Facilities & Collections</p> <p>Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society NYPA Power Vista Visitor Center (NY)</p>

Theme Resource Matrix (as sited on page 97)

Themes	Sites & Attractions	
<p>Borderland/ Border Crossing</p> <p>UR = Sites associated with the Underground Railroad⁷</p>	<p>Broderick Park (UR)</p> <p>Crossing & Ferry, Buffalo (NY)(UR)</p> <p>Colonial Niagara NHL—Archeological District (NY)</p> <p>Custom House, Niagara Falls (NY)</p> <p>Erie Canal</p> <p>Ferry Landing Sites</p> <p>First Presbyterian Church, Lewiston (NY)(UGRR)</p> <p>International Railway Bridge (NY/ON)</p> <p>Jesse Nash Home, Buffalo (NY)(UR)</p> <p>Lewiston Landing (NY)</p> <p>Lockport YWCA (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Martha Root House, Pekin (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Mary Talbert Home, Buffalo (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Michigan Street Baptist Church (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Old Fort Niagara State Historic Site (NY)</p> <p>Peace Bridge (NY/ON)</p> <p>Portage Avenue, Niagara Falls (NY)</p> <p>Queenston-Lewiston Bridge (NY/ON)</p> <p>Rainbow Bridge (NY/ON)</p> <p>St. John's AME Church, Niagara Falls (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Seaway Trail (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Suspension Bridge Site, Niagara Falls (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Village of Lewiston (NY)</p> <p>Village of Youngstown (NY)</p> <p>Whirlpool Bridge (NY/ON)</p> <p>Battle of Chippewa Site, Niagara Falls (ON)</p> <p>Battle of Lundy Lane Site, Niagara Falls (ON)</p> <p>Bertie Hall, Fort Erie (ON) (UR)</p> <p>BME Church/R. Nathaniel Dett Chapel, Niagara Falls (ON)(UR)</p>	<p>Butlers Barracks National Historic Site (ON)</p> <p>Fort Erie (ON)</p> <p>Fort George National Historic Site (ON)</p> <p>Fort Mississauga (ON)</p> <p>General Brock Monument, Queenston (ON)</p> <p>Laura Secord Home, Queenston (ON)</p> <p>Little Africa/Millers Bay, Fort Erie (ON) (UR)</p> <p>MacKenzie Printery, Queenston (ON)</p> <p>McFarland House, Niagara on the Lake (ON)</p> <p>Negro Burial Ground, Niagara on the Lake (ON) (UR)</p> <p>Norval Johnson Heritage Library, Niagara Falls (ON) (UR)</p> <p>Our Lady of Peace Church, Niagara Falls (ON) (UR)</p> <p>Parliament Oak School, Niagara on the Lake (ON) (UR)</p> <p>Queenston Library (ON) (UR)</p> <p>Welland Canal (ON)</p> <p>Interpretive Facilities & Collections</p> <p>Buffalo & Erie County Historical Society</p> <p>Costumed Interpretation (Seaway Trail in Lewiston (NY)</p> <p>Motherland Connexions (UR interpretive tours)</p> <p>Murphy's Orchard, Burt (NY) (UR)</p> <p>Niagara Falls Local History Collection, Niagara Falls Public Library (NY)</p> <p>Historic Niagara Digital Collections, Niagara Falls Public Library (ON)</p>

Appendix H: Historic Context Statement

Historical Context: The Niagara Frontier

Niagara Falls has been known as one of America's great natural wonders ever since the early days of European exploration. Over Niagara Falls courses the outflow of four of the Great Lakes. Remarkably, erosion of sedimentary layers has caused the Falls to cut back 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the Niagara Escarpment since the end of the last Ice Age, only 10,000 years ago. Since 1678, the Horseshoe Falls has receded approximately 1,000 feet (304.8 meters).

Father Louis Hennepin was the first European to report on Niagara Falls with his account of a 1678 visit. Hennepin was a member of LaSalle's expedition that explored and claimed the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and Ohio River systems for France. The French were the first Europeans to explore and claim the interior of the continent, because they had settled the St. Lawrence River Valley, which is the outflow of the Great Lakes. Wanting to secure the portage around Niagara Falls and access to the Great Lakes against British interests, the French erected a trading post near the mouth of the Niagara River in 1700 and built a full-fledged fort in 1720.

When the French first reached the Niagara Frontier in the late 17th century, the area was already a crossroads for the North American fur trade. A bloody war had been taking place in the area between the Iroquois Confederacy and the Algonquin-speaking tribes. Later, during the conflict between empires, the Iroquois Confederacy, which had been formed by the Mohawks, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Senecas in the mid-16th century, tended to be allied with the English, whereas the Algonquin tribes were allied with the French. The Senecas settled the area east of the Niagara River and played an important role in maintaining the portage around Niagara Falls. In 1722, the Tuscaroras, an Iroquoian group, who had been pushed out of North Carolina by English settlers and moved to western New York, joined the Iroquois Confederacy (also called the Six Nations or Haudensawnee, which means "People of the Long House").

During the 18th century, Niagara was a focal point of contention between the French and British Empires. When the French and Indian War (Seven Years War) ended in 1763, the Treaty of Paris awarded all French possessions in North America to Britain, and Fort Niagara became a British outpost. During the American Revolution, Fort Niagara was a British base for launching raids against the Americans and a safe haven for the Iroquois displaced by the Sullivan-Clinton campaign. The Treaty of Paris (1783), which concluded the American Revolution, drew a boundary line down the middle of the Niagara River, awarding the east bank to the United States and the west bank to Britain and its province of Canada (referred to as Quebec at the time). Britain turned Fort Niagara over to the Americans in 1796 and moved its garrison across the river to Fort George, at today's Niagara-on-the-Lake, and built a new portage road on the Canadian side of the river.

The establishment of the international boundary along the Niagara River made the Niagara Frontier one of the most contested theaters of the War of 1812. Americans invaded Canada and were repulsed, then the British took control of the American side of the river. The Treaty of Ghent (1814), which ended the war, restored the previous boundary. The War of 1812 is regarded in Canada as one of the formative moments in its national history. Americans tried to invade Canadian territory along the Niagara again during the Mackenzie Rebellion of 1837-1838 (rebels were mainly Canadian, and American participation was opposed by the U.S. government) and during the Fenian attacks of 1866 (Irish-Americans undertaking military operations against Great Britain in conjunction with an uprising in Ireland), but the Canadian frontier held secure. Peaceful relations have endured along the Niagara River ever since.

Niagara Falls continued to be a barrier for waterborne transportation between the Great Lakes region and the St. Lawrence River and the Atlantic Ocean. In order to avoid the falls, the developers of the Erie Canal (1825) located its outlet on Lake Erie, above the falls at Buffalo, which became the "Queen City" of western New York and the Great Lakes. The Erie Canal connected the Great Lakes to the

Hudson River, New York City, and the Atlantic Ocean. The Canadian bypass of Niagara Falls was the Welland Canal, which ran parallel to the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and ultimately connected to the St. Lawrence River. The first Welland Canal opened in 1829, with progressively larger versions opening in 1845, 1887, and 1932.

Development of Tourism

After the American Revolution, Americans started settling the Niagara Falls area. Although the Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1784) and the Treaty of Canandaigua (1794), between the United States and the Six Nations of the Iroquois, acknowledged Indian ownership of most land in western New York, American settlers and speculators soon pushed into the area. Under the Big Tree Treaty (1797), the Senecas sold the rights to most of their land in western New York, but the treaty secured the Cattaraugus, Buffalo Creek, Tonawanda, and Tuscarora Reservations. These treaties and the rights of Indian tribes in western New York remain in effect, but somewhat strained until this day.⁸ Many members of the Six Nations moved to the Canadian side of the Niagara River after the American Revolution and still have a reservation at Ohsweken, Ontario.

As American settlement progressed, Niagara Falls became a tourist destination. About 1800, the land around the Falls was cleared so that visitors could enjoy vistas of the magnificent scene. As the largest known waterfall in North America, Niagara Falls became a major object of interest.

By the 1820s, it became feasible for tourists to visit Niagara Falls. The first hotel opened, on the Canadian side, in 1822, and completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 facilitated travel from the Eastern Seaboard to Niagara. Access to Niagara Falls further improved when the first railroad line reached the Falls in 1838. The first American travel guide, *The Fashionable Tour*, in 1825, by Gideon Minor Davison, sketched out a “Grand Tour” of North America that included New York City, Hudson River Valley, Catskill Mountains, Saratoga Spring, and Niagara Falls, as well as Montreal and Quebec City. The creation of a “Grand Tour” of important

sites helped fashion a national identity and overcome a feeling of cultural inferiority to Europe.

Niagara Falls became the preeminent pictorial icon of North American scenic grandeur. The Hudson River School, which made landscape painting a major mode of American cultural expression between 1825 and the Civil War, promoted the connection between art, tourism, and nationalism. The foremost American landscapist Thomas Cole, who painted “A Distant View of the Falls of Niagara” (1829), argued that while the foundation of European culture was its history, the essence of American identity was its natural wilderness. Painter Frederic Church’s masterpiece was considered to be “Niagara” (1857), an expansive canvas depicting the dramatic sweep of Horseshoe Falls. Church’s “Niagara” fetched the highest price and attracted the most viewers of any American painting up to that time. Church so valued the natural grandeur at Niagara Falls that he championed efforts to preserve the natural beauty of Niagara. As popular prints and illustrated books celebrated American scenery in the mid-19th century, they often featured Niagara Falls.

During the early years of tourism at Niagara Falls, the elite came in order to witness the sublime wonder, which embodied the Romantic idea that nature was imbued with divine power. But very quickly tourist accommodations and special events began to crowd the mystical splendor of the place. Entrepreneurs discovered that tourists were looking for things to do at the Falls and that there were many money-making opportunities in serving tourists. As hotels proliferated, so did museums, curiosity shops, boat rides, and guided tours behind the Falls. The first of many sensational events to take place at Niagara occurred in 1827, when the condemned merchant ship *Michigan* was sent over the Falls aflame with a cargo of screaming animals on board. Thousands looked on and purchased refreshments and souvenirs. As the years passed, daredevils walked on tightropes over the Niagara Gorge or attempted to plunge the rapids and Falls in barrels (usually unsuccessfully).

These activities exemplified the popular culture that was emerging in America. One of the leading impresarios of public entertainments was P.T.

Barnum, who made the art of “humbug” (a sham, which people readily acknowledge, but want to see anyway because of its notoriety) a selling proposition. Barnum even tried to buy Goat Island for the permanent site of his circus. Hoaxes and carnival acts became so integral to the Niagara Falls experience that a guidebook, *The Humbugs of Niagara Falls* (1884), was published to point out the tourist traps.

The history of Niagara Falls followed the course of tourism development in the United States. After being a pastime for the leisured elite before the Civil War, tourism became an activity of the emerging middle class. Their interest in pleasure travel was enhanced by the construction of a vast national railroad network. Yet as late as 1895, only 3% of 69 million Americans took a trip of over 50 miles in a given year.⁹ As late as the 1920s, most workers received no paid vacation. Unionization and World War II changed that, and most working families were able to take two weeks vacation annually. The automobile and improved highways made it easy for families to travel the country and visit attractions like Niagara Falls. As historian John Sears has observed in *Sacred Places: American Tourist Attractions in the Nineteenth Century*, tourism has become a “nearly a universal cultural experience.”¹⁰

With the automobile came a new proliferation of tourist attractions, souvenir shops, motels, and eating places, especially on the Canadian side of the Falls. Niagara Falls became the mass tourist attraction par excellence. One of the early experiences in mass tourism was the honeymoon, and Niagara Falls established itself as the “honeymoon capital” of North America by the 1920s. Upper-class honeymooners had been attracted to Niagara Falls during the 19th century (William Dean Howells’s 1871 novel *Their Wedding Journey* described an upper-class honeymoon), but the honeymoon only became a widespread middle-class ritual in the 1920s.¹¹ During the 1940s and 1950s, working-class couples joined the honeymoon parade. The fading of Niagara Falls as a honeymoon destination and tourist attraction in the 1960s indicated proliferating competition from more glamorous honeymoon sites around the globe and the failure of Niagara Falls to update its allures.

The contrived tourist attractions that appeared at Niagara Falls represented an early wave of mass entertainment, which later evolved into amusement parks at Coney Island in the 1890s and the theme parks, such as Disneyland, of the second half of the 20th century. These well-capitalized, up-to-date popular attractions surpassed the appeal of Niagara Falls, which suffered as a tourist draw. Interestingly, one of Niagara’s strategies for reinventing itself is to build gambling casinos (Ontario side in 1996 and New York State in 2003) and try to emulate the glitzy seductions of Las Vegas. Other tourism strategies relate to improving the experience for those interested in the nature, history, and culture of the Niagara Region, including upgrading the Niagara Falls State Park and the Niagara Gorge Trail and establishing a national heritage area.

Conservation of Nature

Niagara Falls started its career as a tourist attraction as a spectacle of nature. As museums, sideshows, souvenir shops, and industries crowded around the site, it became more difficult for visitors to appreciate the natural wonder. The problem of conserving the natural environment, which the Hudson River School artists had first identified, came to the fore, and Niagara Falls became the leading example of environmental abuse.

Around the time of the Civil War, Frederick Law Olmsted introduced the concept of parks as a way to conserve nature for public enjoyment. He designed Central Park (1858) in New York City, which became a model for urban parks, and planned Yosemite (1864) in California, which was the country’s first wilderness park. Yosemite was originally managed by the state and later by the federal government. In 1872, Yellowstone became the country’s first national park. The earliest national parks were in the West, where the federal government owned vast expanses of undeveloped land and could readily designate park areas for conservation.

Niagara Falls, whose desecration many thoughtful people decried, was difficult to protect because the land around it was developed, privately owned, and divided between two nations. A prolonged public campaign, initiated by artist Frederic Church in

1869, lasted until 1885, when the State of New York finally established a public reservation at the Falls. Ontario created the Niagara Parks Commission in 1888 to preserve the Canadian side of the Falls. The Niagara Falls Commission has been notable for using revenues from its operations to support conservation, beautification, and recreation on the Canadian side.

Frederick Law Olmsted was instrumental in creating the “Free Niagara” (prior to the state reservation, a private amusement park charged admission for visitors to view the Falls and enjoy side attractions) by authoring an 1879 report containing recommendations for a public reservation. He then designed the state reservation, which opened in 1885. Olmsted, characteristically, tried to reintroduce a sense of wilderness around the Falls, as opposed to the Canadian side, which developed a manicured urban park with all sorts of activities and eateries. Olmsted, who had called for banning commercial intrusions on Yosemite, also sought to prohibit commercial establishments from the Niagara Falls Reservation. The establishment of publicly owned parks at Niagara Falls provided momentum to efforts to spend public money for aesthetic improvements and nature conservation, not only in such areas of New York State as the Catskills and the Adirondacks, but in natural areas around the country that became national parks. The conservation of Niagara Falls made a direct impact on the eventual establishment of the National Park Service.¹²

During the Progressive Era and the administration of conservationist President Theodore Roosevelt, the United States expanded its national parks and forests, conserving them for aesthetic and recreational purposes, while managing them efficiently to utilize their forest and mineral resources. This was the approach of U.S. Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, who defined conservationism as practical scientific management of resources to achieve maximum utility. At Niagara this movement translated into efforts by the International Joint Commission to preserve scenery while pursuing the world’s most extensive power production scheme. The Burton Act of 1906 and a binational treaty of 1909 called for limiting the amount of water diverted from the Falls for hydropower generation to 25% of

the flow in order to preserve the scenic falls. The Burton Act lapsed by 1913, and these diversion flows were gradually adjusted upward to the 85% of the flow that today is diverted for hydropower (mainly during the night, when no one can see the trickling falls).

Technology and Progress

It had been understood early in the 19th century that Niagara Falls represented perhaps the greatest source for industrial power in North America. Until the 1870s, the overwhelming scale of the Falls made it impossible to harness its energy. In that decade, industrialists began to utilize the hydropower to drive machinery, and large factories sprouted around the Falls. The first hydroelectric power was produced at Niagara Falls in 1881. In 1895, Edward Dean Adams introduced the idea of generating power at a large central station and transmitting the electric power beyond the immediate area of the Falls. Adams developed an intake canal upstream on the Niagara River from the Falls with a power station beside it; the water then flowed through a tailrace tunnel under the city and was discharged back into the river below the Falls.

The key to Adams’s success was the development of multi-phase alternating current (AC) by Nikola Tesla. Thomas Edison’s direct current (DC), first transmitted from a New York City power plant in 1882, could not be distributed easily over long distances. Tesla’s innovation, which was used in generators built by George Westinghouse, enabled long-distance transmission so that customers would not have to be located near the power plant. Tesla’s alternating current won the “battle of the currents” after proving effective at Niagara Falls.

The first commercial hydroelectric power from Niagara Falls was transmitted to Buffalo in 1896. It vaulted Buffalo into the ranks of the foremost industrial cities in America. One of the world’s largest steel mills, Lackawanna Steel Company (later Bethlehem Steel), moved from Scranton, Pennsylvania, to take advantage of the cheap Niagara electricity. Buffalo celebrated its newly exalted status with the 1901 Pan-American Exposition, which highlighted the use of electricity for night lighting and operating appliances.

The promise of abundant cheap power made Niagara Falls the world capital of electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, which included such companies as the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA), Carborundum (which developed the world's hardest abrasive as well as graphite), Union Carbide, American Cyanamid, Auto-Lite Battery, and Occidental Petroleum. These were enterprises that depended upon abundant cheap power. At its industrial peak, in 1929, Niagara Falls was the leading manufacturer in the world of products using abrasives, carbon, chlorine, and ferro-alloys.¹³

This era marked a high tide of faith in technological progress, as inventors, writers, and the public believed that technology would create a Utopian society. Edward Bellamy's novel *Looking Backward* (1888) described an advanced American society in 2000 that thrived on technological breakthroughs. King Camp Gillette, inventor of the safety razor, proposed building "Metropolis," a 60-million population Utopian city around the falls to take advantage of its abundant power.¹⁴ The American comic strip "Buck Rogers" projected Niagara as the future capital of the nation. British physicist Lord Kelvin said in 1897 that the diversion of all of Niagara Falls for power and the loss of its scenic qualities was justified because of the projected social benefits from hydropower development. The establishment of the Shredded Wheat factory by the Natural Food Company at Niagara Falls in 1901 was intended to create a model environment for progressive labor relations.

The romance with technology at Niagara was fading by the 1920s, as Niagara lost its leadership role in electric power innovation. It became possible for electric-power-intensive industry to locate in many localities besides the Niagara Falls region. Niagara Falls enjoyed economic prosperity, but the city was no longer celebrated as a potential Utopia. A serious setback for hydroelectric power occurred in 1956 when the Schoellkopf Power Station collapsed into the Niagara River. The romance of hydroelectric power and technological progress revived during the 1950s and early 1960s, when Robert Moses opened the new power generation plant below the Falls in 1961. The unconditional love affair with technology in both Niagara Falls and around the country, however, was coming to a close.

Some of the changing attitudes toward industry were driven by concern over pollution. At Niagara Falls, where a revolution in organic chemistry in 1930s and 1940s led to the fabrication of new products such as plastics, these processes created many new hazardous waste products, whose lethal properties people did not yet understand. In the late 1940s, the Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corporation of Niagara Falls stored barrels of toxic wastes in an unused power canal left over from the 1890s, the Love Canal, which was located several miles from the tourist area around the falls. In the 1950s, Hooker (later Occidental Chemical) gave the grassed-over canal to the City for a playground, and the city built a public school adjacent to it. Eventually the underground storage containers ruptured, and deadly chemicals, including the lethal dioxin, escaped into the surrounding ground. By the 1970s, the harm to human health was evident, as 50% of the children in the neighborhood were born with birth defects.

In 1978, a citizen-based environmental movement emerged to remedy the situation and obtain reparations for local residents. Over 939 families evacuated from the area. The Love Canal affair reflected a growing awareness of the threats to biological existence from toxic chemicals and marked the beginning of federal and state efforts to clean up Superfund and "brownfield" sites. Today over 250 hazardous waste sites have been identified along the Upper Niagara River. Hooker Chemical dumps alone hold over a million tons of waste products.¹⁵

Since the 1970s, industry has been in decline in the Buffalo-Niagara region as well as in the rest of America's Northeast-Midwest "Rust Belt." Long-established manufacturing has become less competitive with the Sun Belt and other countries, particularly those in the Far East. The multinational corporations that controlled plants in Niagara Falls closed plants that were outmoded and inefficient. The City of Niagara Falls, New York, has lost about half its population and tens of thousands of manufacturing jobs since 1960, and much of its industrial district has been abandoned. Although the city has long been a tourist attraction, its economic base was primarily industrial for much of the 20th century. Today, Niagara Falls, like many older "Rust Belt" cities, is making the difficult transition to a post-industrial, service-oriented economy.

Appendix I: Participants in Niagara National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Public Process

The following people participated in public meetings, individual and stakeholder meetings, or submitted written comments.

Harvey Albond, Niagara Falls, NY
Meredith Andreucci, USA Niagara Development Corporation
Vincent Anello, Mayor, Niagara Falls, NY
Bob Baxter, Niagara Heritage Partnership
Loraine Baxter, Ransomville, NY
Laurence and Lyn Beahan, Snyder, NY
Joan Bell, Hamilton Area Conservation Authority, Hamilton, ON
Greg Betterson, Niagara Falls, NY
Bill Bradberry, Lake Worth, FL
Clinton Brown, Buffalo, NY
Laurene Buckley, Castellani Art Museum
Noel Buckley, Niagara Falls (ON) Tourism
David Burgio, Mayor, North Tonawanda, NY
Michael A. Casale, Niagara County Planning
Carla Cavasin, Niagara Parks Commission (ON)
Dave Clark, OPRHP/ Fort Niagara State Park
David Colligan, Buffalo Olmsted Parks Conservancy
Jim Comerford, USA Niagara Development Corporation
Max Coykendall, Attorney, Niagara Falls, NY
Maureen Curry, NYS OPRHP/Prospect Park
Tom DeSantis, Department of Community Development, City of Niagara Falls, NY
Joel Destino, Niagara Falls, NY
Susan Diachun, Ransomville, NY
David H. Drake, Jr., Niagara Falls, NY
Willie Dunn, HCRC Inc., Niagara Falls, NY
Paul Dyster, Niagara Falls, NY
Rebecca Dyster, Niagara Falls, NY
Denise Easterling, Niagara Falls, NY
Irene Elia, Former Mayor, Niagara Falls, NY
Robert Emerson, Old Fort Niagara, Youngstown, NY
Scott Ensmenger, North Tonawanda, NY
Don Erb, Tonawanda, NY
Drew Eszak, Buffalo, NY
H. William Feder, Ph.D., Niagara Falls, NY
Donna Fernandes, Buffalo Zoo, Buffalo, NY
Samuel M. Ferraro, Commissioner, Niagara County Department of Planning, Development & Tourism
Amy Fisk, Niagara County Planning
Bonnie Foit-Albert, Buffalo, NY
Donna Ford, Central One Network – Black History
Frank Frandina, Niagara Falls, NY
TWB Frank, Williamsville, NY
Tony Fryer, Landmark Society of the Niagara Frontier
Tom Garlock, Niagara Falls Bridge Commission
Marjorie Gillies, Niagara Falls, NY
Christopher Glynn, Maid of the Mist Corporation
James V. Glynn, Maid of the Mist Corporation
Ray Goll, OPRHP/ Niagara Region
Mike Gomez, Buffalo, NY
Torbin Green, Niagara Falls, NY
Paul Gromosiak, Niagara Falls, NY
Robert Harris, Niagara Falls, NY
Richard Hastings, Youngstown, NY
Annemarie Hauptner, Niagara Falls, NY
Charles Hendler, Buffalo, NY
Chief Leo R. Henry, Tuscarora Nation
Kim Hicks, Office of State Senator Byron Brown, Buffalo, NY
Rick Hill, Tuscarora Nation
Eve Holberg, Buffalo, NY
Michele Holbrook, Buffalo Olmsted Parks Conservancy, Buffalo, NY
Don Honkala, North Tonawanda, NY
Michele Hope, USACE, Buffalo, NY
James Hufnagel, Wilson, NY
Allen James, OPRHP/Niagara Region, Niagara Falls, NY
Joan E. Johnson, Niagara Falls, NY

Rohit Kapoor, Buffalo, NY
Ronald R. Kelly, Niagara Falls, NY
Bruce Kershner, Williamsville, NY
Art Klein, Tonawanda, NY
Caroline Knight, Niagara Falls, NY
Pam Kowalik, Buffalo News, Niagara Falls, NY
Jack Krajewski, Buffalo Association of Professional Geologists
Kathie Kudela, Lewiston, NY
Charles E. Lamar, Niagara Falls, NY
Joe Malnorich, Niagara Falls, NY
Sandra Maslen, Former Supervisor, Village of Lewiston, NY
Tom Maxian, OPRHP/Niagara Falls State Park
George Maziarz, NYS Senator, 62nd District, Lockport, NY
Joe McCoy, Niagara Falls, NY
Robert McIlveen, Niagara Parks Commission, ON
Diane McNamara, Niagara Falls, NY
Patricia Merino, Niagara Falls, NY
Cheryl Meyer, Buffalo, NY
Kerry Mitchell, Canadian Consulate, Buffalo, NY
Wilma Morrison, Niagara Falls, NY
Dale Morton, City of Niagara Falls, ON
Eva Niklas, Lewiston Council on the Arts, Lewiston, NY
C.M. Offenhauer, Niagara Falls, NY
George Osborn, ArtPark & Company, Lewiston, NY
Jim Papisidero, Niagara Falls, NY
Mike Parsnick, Niagara Falls, NY
Neil Patterson, Jr. Tuscarora Nation
Lewis Payne, OPRHP/Niagara Falls State Park
Susan Pearson, Gasport, NY
April Petrie, Niagara Parks Commission (ON)
Valerie Pillo, Office of Assemblywoman
Francine DelMonte, Niagara Falls, NY
Neil Riordan, Mayor, Village of Youngstown, NY
Robert Ritchie, Niagara Parks Commission, ON
Donald Roberson, Niagara Falls, NY
MaryAnn Rolland, Youngstown, NY
Del Rollo, Jackson-Triggs Winery, Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON
Max Rosen, Buffalo, NY
David Rosenwasser, Niagara Tourism & Convention Corporation (NTCC), Niagara Falls, NY
Gary J. Rouleau, Office of State Senator George Maziarz, Lockport, NY
James Rozanski, Buffalo, NY
Ed Rutkowski, OPRHP/Niagara Region, Niagara Falls, NY
Irene Rykaszewski, Lewiston Art Council, Lewiston, NY
Jim and MaryAnn Sandoro, Buffalo, NY
Anthony Saviese, Niagara Falls, NY
Adair Saviola, Buffalo Zoo, Buffalo, NY
Linda Schneckloth, Buffalo, NY
Jane Schroeder, Office of U.S. Congresswoman Louise Slaughter, Niagara Falls, NY
Jonathan Schultz, Maid of the Mist Corporation
John Sheffer II, Director, Institute for Local Governance and Regional Growth
Ken Sherman, Hamilton, ON
Lee Simonson, Lewiston, NY
Barbara Skye, Niagara Falls, NY
Richard Soluri, Mayor, Lewiston, NY
Pam Smith, Niagara Falls, NY
Scott L. Sroka, Office of U.S. Senator Charles E. Schumer, Buffalo, NY
Tim Tielman, Campaign for Buffalo, Buffalo, NY
Barbara Viale, Grand River Conservation Authority, Cambridge, ON
Therese Wegler, Office of Assemblyman Schimminger, Kenmore, NY
Merton Weipert, Town Supervisor, Porter, NY
Tom Welch, OPRHP/Joseph Davis State Park/Earl W. Brydges ArtPark State Park
Jim Weld, Youngstown, NY
Marn A. Weld, Youngstown, NY
Elizabeth Wells, Buffalo, NY
Desiree Wheeler, Niagara Falls, NY
Arlene White, Ontario Ministry of Tourism
Joanne Willmott, NYPA/Niagara Power Project, Lewiston, NY

Mike Wilton, former President, USA Niagara Development Corporation

Vino Wong, Niagara Gazette

Terry Yonker, Buffalo Ornithological Society

Thomas Yots, City Historian, Niagara Falls, NY

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www.niagara.edu/library/nfguide/gdhome.html

Erie-Niagara Framework for Regional Growth
www.regionalframework.com
 Friends of the Buffalo Niagara Rivers
www.fbnr.org

Greater Buffalo-Niagara Regional Transportation Council
www.gbnrtc.org

Institute for Local Governance and Regional Growth/Cultural Tourism in the Buffalo/Niagara Region
<http://regional-institute.buffalo.edu>

Important Bird Area/Niagara River Corridor
<http://NY.audubon.org/iba/niagara.html>

National Register of Historic Places
www.cr.nps.gov/nr

National Park Service Underground Railroad
Network to Freedom Program
www.cr.nps.gov/ugrr

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and
Historic Preservation
www.nysparks.com

Niagara Economic and Tourism Corporation
(Ontario)
www.tourismniagara.com

Niagara Falls in Art
www.sunyniagara.cc.ny.us/homepags/knechtel/niagara.html

Niagara Falls Reporter
www.niagarafallsreporter.com

Niagara Falls State Park (OPRHP/Delaware North)
www.niagarafallsstatepark.com

Niagara Gazette
www.niagara-gazette.com

Niagara Heritage Partnership
www.niagaraheritage.org

Niagara Parks Commission (Ontario)
www.niagaraparks.com
Niagara Power Project Relicensing
<http://niagara.nypa.gov>
Niagara Tourism and Convention Corporation
www.niagara-usa.com

Ontario's Underground Railroad
www.africanhertour.org
Seneca Niagara Falls Gaming Corporation
www.snfgc.com

Urban Design Project/SUNY Buffalo
www.urbandesignproject.org

USA Niagara Development Corporation
www.usaniagara.com

Vascular Flora of the Vicinity of the Falls of Niagara
(Dr. Patricia M. Eckel)
<http://ridgwaydb.mobot.org/resbot/Flor/WNY-Niag/flora.htm>

Waterfront Regeneration Trust
www.waterfronttrail.org

Western New York Regional Information Network
www.wnyrin.com

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Part Two: Affected Environment

- 1 A ridge-shaped landform having an asymmetrical profile in cross-section, with one side of the hill dipping more steeply than the other. H.W. Art, General Editor, *The Dictionary of Ecology and Environmental Science* (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1993).
- 2 Tammemagi, Hans and Allyson, *Exploring Niagara, The Complete Guide to Niagara Falls and Vicinity* (St. Catharines, Ontario: Oakhill Publishing House, 1997).
- 3 The New York State Natural Heritage Program attributes this statement to Larsen et al. (2000). See bibliography for formal citation.
- 4 According to the National Audubon Society, an Important Bird Area (IBA) is a site providing essential habitat to one or more species of breeding or non-breeding birds. The sites vary in size, but are usually discrete and distinguishable in character, habitat, or ornithological importance from surrounding areas. Site boundaries may be either natural (rivers, watersheds) or human-made (roads, property boundaries). In general, an IBA should exist as an actual or potential protected area, with or without buffer zones, or should have the potential to be managed in some way for birds and general nature conservation.

Part Three: Key Interpretive Themes and National Heritage Area Criteria

- 5 John N. Jackson with John Burtniak and Gregory P. Stein, *The Mighty Niagara: One River—Two Frontiers* (Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books, 2003), p. 95.

Appendix F: Underground Railroad Sites

- 6 Murphy's Orchard is the only Niagara CountNetwork member currently reconized by the National Park Service's National Underground Network to Freedom program.

A significant but distinct element of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom program is the National Underground Railroad Network, a diverse collection of elements comprised of historic sites, facilities, and programs that have verifiable association with the Underground Railroad. The Network is inclusive and incorporates the broadest range of elements possible to tell the story of the Underground Railroad which occurred whenever resistance to

slavery took the form of flight. Although Murphy's Orchard is the only location formally listed in the Network, other resources may be eligible to participate in the program.

Appendix G: Theme/ Resource Matrix

- 7 See Notes in Appendix F.

Appendix H: Historic Context Statement

- 8 The Tuscaroras contested the taking of part of their reservation 50 years ago for the reservoir of the Robert Moses Niagara Power Plant. During the current relicensing negotiations, the Tuscaroras are seeking are still seeking damages for this project.
- 9 Edward W. Bok, "Where American Life Really Exists," *Ladies Home Journal*, October, 1895, p. 14.
- 10 John F. Sears, *Sacred Places: American Tourist Attractions in the Nineteenth Century* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), p. 15
- 11 Karen Dubinsky, *The Second Greatest Disappointment: Honeymooning and Tourism at Niagara Falls* (Toronto: Between the Lines, 1999), pp. 153-154.
- 12 Lary M. Dilsaver, ed., *America's National Park System: The Critical Documents* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1994), pp. 7-8. "Yet another motive for national parks [besides preservation of wilderness at Yosemite and Yellowstone] came from the American experience at Niagara Falls. The famous falls were America's paramount scenic wonder during the first half of the nineteenth century. However, local landowners had, in their frenzy to maximize profits, gone so far as to erect fences and charge viewers to look through holes at the spectacle. Tawdry concessions and souvenirs, filth, and squalor attended a visit to this most sublime of eastern American features. Clearly government control of such a feature to assure its availability to the public was in order."
- 13 Jackson, Burtniak, and Stein, p. 217.
- 14 William Irwin, *The New Niagara: Tourism, Technology, and the Landscape of Niagara Falls* (University Park, PA: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1996), pp. 142-143.
- 15 Pierre Berton, *Niagara: A History of the Falls* (New York: Kodansha International, 1992), p. 338.

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The Urban Design Project

Executive Summary divider, page 5, Part One divider, pages 17, 18, 23, 30, 39, 45, 46, 53, 69, 70, 75, 76, and 80

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation

Pages 11, 12, 21, 31, 36, and 48, Part Four divider, pages 57 and 77

Foit – Albert Associates

Pages 25 and 42, Part Five divider

Library of Congress – Historic Architectural Building Survey (HABS)/ Historic American Engineering Record (HAER)

Pages 47 and 50

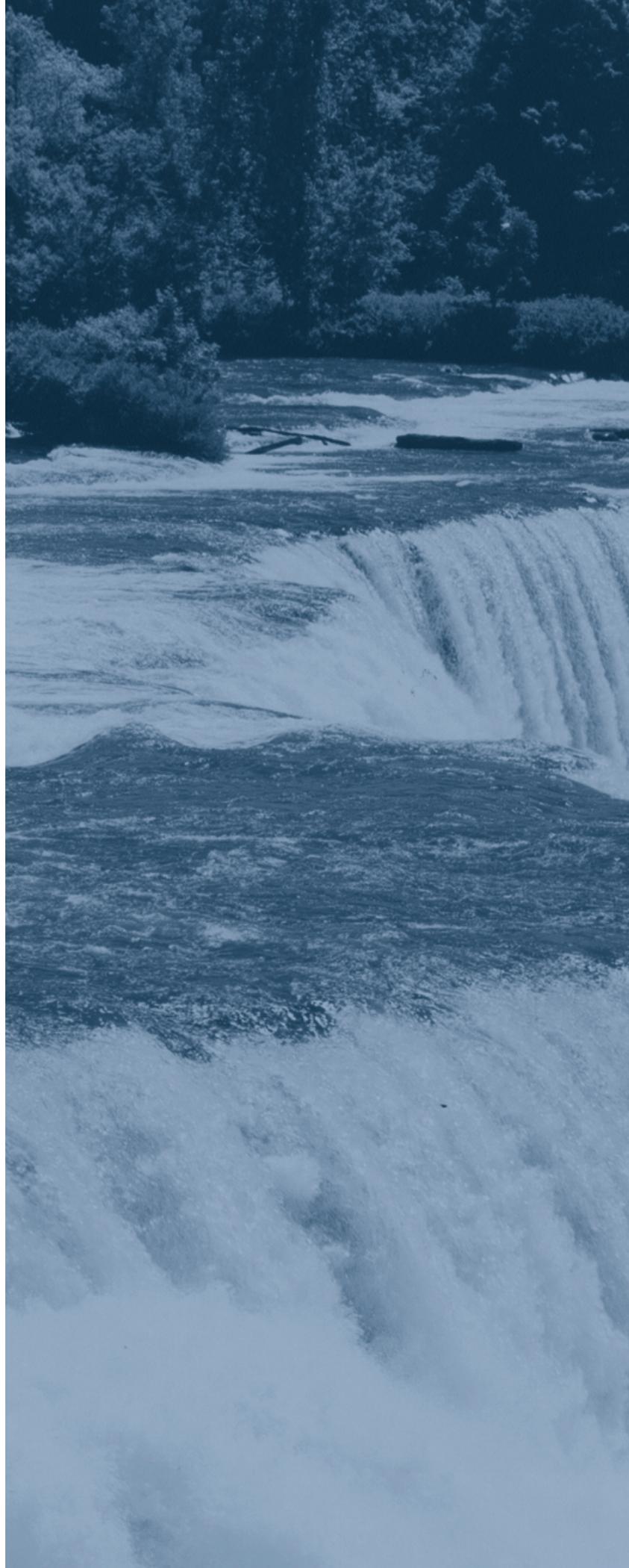
About this Report

This report has been prepared to provide Congress and the public with information about the resources in the study area and how they relate to criteria for feasibility of a national heritage area. Publication and transmittal of this report should not be considered an endorsement or a commitment by the National Park Service to seek or support either specific legislative authorization for the project or appropriation for its implementation. Authorization and funding for any new commitments by the National Park Service will have to be considered in light of competing priorities for existing units of the national park system and other programs.

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