

The Upper Delaware

The quarterly newsletter about the environment and people of the Upper Delaware River

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Interested in submitting
material to *The Upper
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Send items for considera-
tion to Newsletter Editor
Laurie Ramie at the Upper
Delaware Council, 211 Bridge
Street, P.O. Box 192,
Narrowsburg, N.Y. 12764.

Wild and Scenic Rivers Agencies Combine Forces

The Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River may be unique in terms of its management style, but we are not alone when it comes to the modern challenges of protecting our nation's waterways.

That was evident when the Upper Delaware Council (UDC) accepted an invitation to participate in one session of the quarterly meeting of the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council, held Sept. 16-19 at Minute Man National Historical Park in Concord, Mass.

Chartered in 1995, the Interagency Council includes as members the four federal agencies which administer rivers in the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System: the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service; the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service; as well as a State Representative, currently from the Oklahoma Scenic Rivers Commission.

Congress passed the Wild & Scenic Rivers Act into law in 1968 to preserve in their free-flowing condition selected rivers deemed to have "outstandingly remarkable" values.

Designation of the Upper Delaware (73.4 miles) and Middle Delaware (40 miles) occurred on Nov. 10, 1978, marking nearly two decades that these sections of the river have been components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Forum for National Issues

The Interagency Council's mission is to coordinate the activities of the agencies which administer the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act nationwide, with the goal of improving service to the American public and enhancing protection of river resources.

As the Council stated in its introductory newsletter, "Importantly, we view ourselves not as a group of bureaucratically appointed experts, but as a readily accessible forum to facilitate the resolution of

national issues." The parties agree that involving "in-the-field" river managers and the public is key to their effectiveness.

"The federal government recognizes that the future lies in partnerships with other agencies and private concerns," says UDC Executive Director Bill Douglass, who took part in the Northeast River Managers Forum Sept. 17.

With previous meetings held as far away as Wisconsin and Nevada, this was the first time that the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordinating Council came within accessible proximity of this area.

Share Our Success Story

The Interagency Council provides technical assistance to a wide variety of river management models.

Wild and Scenic Rivers may evolve under federal or state designation, with a complete range of federal authority from total (such as the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area), to limited (Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational Area), to none (Westfield River in Mass.), or they may have the status of a "Study River" for potential designation (Lower Delaware).

For its ability to balance the protection of a river resource through the presence of the National Park Service with public concern that their property remains privately owned, Douglass finds that the Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River is held in high esteem at meetings such as this.

"People look to us as leaders in the field of river management. It's good to get to meet and talk with people involved in managing rivers from other parts of the country so we can exchange ideas on how to make our programs work better. We were able to share our success story," he says.

The Northeast River Managers' open discussion allowed participants to broach problems they have faced, discuss potential solutions, and educate themselves on

Please see "Interagency" on Page 8

Most land along the Upper Delaware River is privately owned. Please be considerate and don't litter or trespass. Thanks!

Introducing: Secretary/Treasurer John B. Niflot

This regular column in "The Upper Delaware" gives you insight into the diverse personalities and talents represented in the listing of Upper Delaware Council representatives at the right.

John B. "Jack" Niflot feels a sense of responsibility when he gazes out at the Delaware River meandering along the Town of Fremont's Route 97 border.

It's a view that the 62-year-old native has always enjoyed, and one that prompted his interest in serving on the Upper Delaware Council.

"As a lifetime area resident along the river, I feel it is important to have input into its future and this can best be served through the Upper Delaware Council," he believes.

Jack's direct participation in the UDC began in 1994 when he was appointed as Alternate to Fremont Representative Scott Haberli, but he had been monitoring the fiery negotiations between local residents and the federal government to develop a mutually acceptable management structure for the Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River from the beginning.

As 1997 dawned, Jack came on board as his town's Representative and was simultaneously sworn in on Jan. 2 as Secretary/Treasurer of the Council.

Like many of the UDC appointees, Jack also serves his local government as a Fremont Town Councilman, a position to which he was first elected in November of 1993.

One town project which has kept Jack quite busy in recent months comes from his status as the board's liaison to the New York State grant-funded Records Retention program. A small committee is charged with the exhausting task of unearthing and sorting through reams of Fremont's files to create a useful and safely-stored archives.

Digging through these historic records is right up Jack's alley, though, as an individual whose appreciation for the past is well-known.

In 1980, in fact, Jack founded the Basket Historical Society of the Upper Delaware Valley and continues to serve as its president today.

The group began modestly as a handful of local citizens who traded historical facts and lore from the "Basket" region, which crosses town and county lines to encompass nearly 20 small communities in a radius of Fremont that share common characteristics.

Today, the Basket Historical Society boasts a membership of 240 families and has as its base a museum hall built in 1986 on State Route 97 in Long Eddy.



"Jack" Niflot, Town of Fremont

Constructed solely through donations and private contributions, the cheerful, red-painted museum houses a collection of artifacts, documents, photographs, and postcards available for public perusal.

To keep its membership informed, the historical society publishes a popular, quarterly newsletter, "The Echo," for which Jack serves as researcher, editor, and graphic designer.

He gained experience for this task during a 38-year local career in the newspaper production field which followed a stint in the U.S. Army. From 1957-59, Jack served with the Infantry Radio Signal Corps, stationed at Fort Richardson, Alaska. He had attended school in Long Eddy and Callicoon, graduating from Delaware Valley Central High School in 1953.

Jack formerly served on the Long Eddy Board of Fire Commissioners, and is a founder, past president, and current member of the Upper Delaware Heritage Alliance. In 1982, the UDHA presented Jack with its very first Merit Award to recognize his "extraordinary contributions related to local heritage." In 1996, the Upper Delaware Council paid tribute to the Basket Historical Society's work with an Award of Recognition.

At present, Jack is collaborating with a local Civil War historian on a soon-to-be-published book detailing 170 authentic letters that Jack uncovered that were written throughout the War Between the States by six Goulds brothers to their sister, Hannah, back home in Delaware County in an area now known as Goulds.

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The Upper Delaware is a free quarterly publication of the Upper Delaware Council, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization comprised of member governments from New York and Pennsylvania directly affected by the River Management Plan for the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River.

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UDC Grants to Facilitate Local Projects

Since the Upper Delaware Council's Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) program began in 1988, the Council has approved nearly \$400,000 to carry out projects that further the goals of the Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River Management Plan.

Member municipalities again benefitted as the UDC voted unanimously at their September 4 meeting to award a round of grants totaling \$13,969.

Seven applicants met the July 31, 1997 deadline to submit their TAG proposals, which were subsequently considered by the UDC's Project Review Committee and recommended for approval to the full Council.

A grant pool of \$20,000 was available, budgeted by the UDC from monies appropriated by Congress through the U.S. Department of the Interior in a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.

The TAG program is open to the eight New York towns - Hancock, Fremont, Delaware, Cochection, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, and Deerpark - and the three Pennsylvania townships - Lackawaxen, Shohola, and Westfall - which are members of the Upper Delaware Council.

While the Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River area includes Wayne County, Pa., its four townships of Berlin, Buckingham, Damascus, and Manchester, are not eligible to benefit from TAG funds since they are not represented on the UDC. Membership is voluntary, and could be achieved simply through a positive vote by the supervisors of these townships.

Technical Assistance Grants are awarded in three, planning-oriented areas: the development, upgrade, and publication of municipal ordinances or zoning laws; the preparation of educational materials to benefit the river valley, such as maps, brochures, and guides; and for projects which address a problem or goal identified in the River Management Plan.

Municipalities are free to work in conjunction with a non-profit agency or organization to implement their projects. Past relationships have been forged with groups such as the New York Audubon Society, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Sullivan County, Hancock Chamber of Commerce, Cochection Preservation Society, the Delaware Riverkeeper Network, and The Nature Conservancy.

The 1997 TAG recipients, however, all proposed to accomplish their tasks on an in-house municipal level. The expected time period for completion is one year, based on their contracts, with an option to apply for a maximum of two, six-month extensions if the applicant is able to justify the need for additional time and has made a good faith effort to achieve progress.

This year's award winners were all approved for the full amount of their requests, although higher project budgets

Technical Assistance Grants

Total Monies Awarded,
1988-1997

Recipient	Cumulative Awards
Town of Hancock	\$15,400
Town of Fremont	\$4,670
Town of Delaware	\$32,215
Town of Cochection	\$17,000
Town of Tusten	\$12,680
Town of Highland	\$29,536
Town of Deerpark	\$31,030
Town of Lumberland	\$54,900
Lackawaxen Township	\$25,590
Shohola Township	\$26,804
Westfall Township	\$40,796
Sullivan County, NY	\$38,100
Pike County, PA	\$17,000
Hoffman, Williams,	
Lafen, Fletcher (Consultants)	\$41,520
Total	\$387,241

in several cases will be handled by other sources of funding.

Here's a look at the 1997 TAG recipients and the projects they will carry out:

- **Town of Tusten** - update the town's Master Plan with a 1998 supplement, thoroughly review the entire Zoning Law, and recommend appropriate changes. Tusten will also produce a town-wide zoning map based on property lines, and investigate the possible use of open space design concepts to preserve more green area and still accommodate new development. TAG: \$4,400.

- **Town of Deerpark** - add an index to the town's Zoning Law, undertake a thorough review of the law, and recommend any appropriate changes. Areas to be considered are special use regulations for large-scale projects such as detention centers and revised mobile home regulations. TAG: \$2,500.

- **Town of Lumberland** - update the town's Subdivision Regulations to comply with recent changes in New York State Town Law and the State Environmental Quality Review Act. TAG: \$2,500.

- **Town of Delaware** - amend the town's Zoning Law to address inconsistencies and concerns with respect to group homes, uses not specified on the schedule of district regulations, application procedures, issuance of permits, abandonment and re-establishment of non-conforming uses, cluster development, and certain definitions. TAG: \$2,125.

- **Lackawaxen Township** - update the township's Building Code to conform with existing and anticipated Pennsylvania state regulations. Lackawaxen now operates under a Building Code that dates back to 1976 and was based on the 1967 edition of the American Insurance

Association National Building Code. The Township also plans to adopt a Dangerous and Unsafe Structures Ordinance and a Fire Loss Escrow Ordinance. TAG: \$1,250.

- **Town of Lumberland** - print a minimum of 100 copies of the town's revised Zoning Law which meets current Town Law and State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) requirements, and which will include copies of a new zoning map. TAG: \$750.

- **Shohola Township** - generate traffic count data on roads in and leading to the River corridor in Shohola Township during the summer and winter seasons to better determine levels of growth and needs for adaptation in the areas of zoning and planning. The project follows up on a similar traffic study conducted by the Township in 1991 and comparative analyses will be drawn. Shohola will then share its traffic counter, forms, and techniques with any other interested municipalities in the river corridor. TAG: \$444.

For information concerning eligibility and selection criteria for Technical Assistance Grants, contact UDC Senior Resource Specialist David Soete, the program's administrator, at (914) 252-3022.

Riverkeeper Seeks Water Quality Sampler For Callicoon Creek

The Delaware Riverkeeper Network, a non-profit organization, is looking for a volunteer to perform water quality sampling on Callicoon Creek in Callicoon (Town of Delaware).

Involved in the water sampling are two training sessions, each lasting about two hours, plus some individual practice time, before beginning a sampling program twice a month.

The ideal volunteer will be a rugged individual who is not deterred by weather.

Becoming a volunteer does not require any prior knowledge of water testing. Potential volunteers, however, should make sure they can commit at least two mornings or afternoons a month before getting involved with the program. Becoming a member of the organization is also required.

The Riverkeeper's citizen monitoring program extends from the salt water of the Delaware Bay 330 miles to the headwaters of the Delaware in Hancock.

It is the only program that strives to protect the entire watershed of the Delaware, and it provides a way for people to take responsibility for their environment.

For more information on becoming a volunteer with the Delaware Riverkeeper Network, call Helle Henriksen of Narrowsburg at (914) 252-7546.

Lackawaxen Township Gears Up for Bicentennial

In 1998, Lackawaxen Township will celebrate its 200th anniversary. One of the ways that milestone will be marked had its origin with a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG) awarded by the Upper Delaware Council back in 1995.

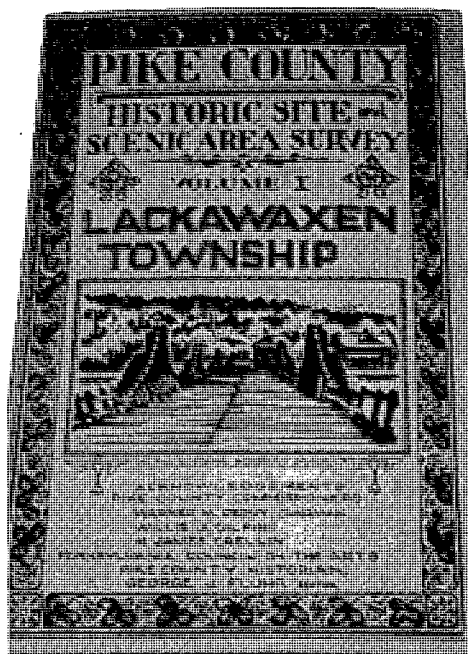
At that time, the Board of Supervisors was granted \$2,000 toward its \$3,500 project to develop a first-ever Township Informational Brochure and Map.

Spearheading its creation were Carol Ivanko, Jim Dolan, and Steve Schiefer, in conjunction with the Community Map Co. of Pottstown, Pa. Advertising revenue and grant funds eliminated the need for any tax dollars for this project.

The Community Information Guide includes a comprehensive map of Lackawaxen including all road names, route numbers and subdivisions; as well as text and photographs depicting points of interest; listings of business and recreational services; a local government directory; and important telephone numbers.

The 1998 guide also features a history of Lackawaxen written by Supervisor Chairman John S. McKay, Lackawaxen's representative to the UDC, with assistance from township historians Helene Langhorst and Clarence James.

Here's a sneak peek.



The Lackawaxen narrative printed here can also be found in the first issue of Pike County's classic 12-volume pamphlet history series, edited by UDC Vice-Chair George Fluhr of Shohola. (Ramie photo)



Roebling's Delaware Aqueduct is a famous landmark in Lackawaxen Township, connecting Minisink Ford, N.Y. with the Village of Lackawaxen, Pa. Built in 1847-49 for \$41,750, the Aqueduct was one of four suspension bridges constructed for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by John Augustus Roebling, the architect behind the Brooklyn Bridge. It served canal boats until 1898, and handles vehicle and pedestrian traffic today. The National Park Service acquired the site for preservation purposes in 1980. The Roebling Bridge today is the oldest existing wire suspension bridge in the United States. (Soete photo)

Lackawaxen is the largest and northernmost township in Pike County. It was designated Lackawaxen Township in 1798. Named for the river that flows 12 miles through the Township, Lackawaxen is the Indian word for "Swift Waters." The Delaware River marks the eastern boundary of the Township and joins the Lackawaxen River at the Village of Lackawaxen.

Less than three centuries ago, the Leni-Lenape and Iroquois lived among the beetling rock outcrops and flat lands bordering the banks of these two rivers. Although the Indians never had any sizeable villages established in the region, it would appear that the rugged terrain provided a favorable hunting location for these earliest inhabitants. Numerous rock shelters and camp sites have been verified by the presence of various Indian relics, including tools, pot sherds and extensive bone fragments.

The first recorded presence of permanent settlers in the Township was the homesteads of Jonathan Conkling and John Barnes. In 1770, they located near the confluence of the two rivers in what is today the village of Lackawaxen. The presence of marauding Indians incited by the English during the Revolution made habitation by white settlers extremely perilous. An indication of the hazards of life in the Lackawaxen frontier is the Battle of Minisink in 1779. Directly across the

Delaware from the village of Lackawaxen, approximately 45 settlers lost their lives to the superior forces of the English Colonel Joseph Brant and his band of Indians and Tories.

During the early part of the 18th century, logging became the principal commercial activity in the township. Logs were fastened together and floated down the two rivers, eventually reaching their destination of Easton or Trenton. Because of the narrow channel of the Lackawaxen, smaller rafts, called "colts" were necessary to navigate the "swift waters." It is estimated that during this period 50 million board feet of lumber were taken down the Lackawaxen River annually.

In 1827, the Delaware and Hudson Canal began operation between Honesdale, Pennsylvania (on the Lackawaxen River) and Kingston, New York (on the Hudson River). The canal company was the largest private commercial undertaking of the time. Originally, there were 28 locks in Lackawaxen Township which raised the elevation of the canal waters 278 feet. Along Route 590 west of Lackawaxen, and along State Road 4006 west of Rowlands, many of the old locks are still visible and several lock houses are now in use as private residences. These two roads follow the same route that mules pulling canal barges used and together they are locally known as the

Please see "History," Page 5

Whitehall



This 1978 pen and ink drawing by Bruce A. Frank for the history pamphlets depicts "Whitehall," the oldest existing building in Lackawaxen Township. It is found at the intersection of Route 590 and the Welcome Lake Road. The white, clapboard house was built in 1820 by the Hammer brothers of Philadelphia. The original homestead included the present day building plus a dam and saw mill. A self-sufficient lot whose talents included farming, tailoring, and carpentry, the three brothers never married and were buried as wards of the township.

"History," continued from Page 4 . . .
"towpath."

The canal linked New York City with the rich coal deposits of the Carbondale, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton area, and provided the fuel to feed the foundries and hearths of that burgeoning city. Moreover, the canal sparked enterprises within the township. The Honorable George H. Rowland built a store in 1852 (at the present day site of the Rowland's Corner Store), cleared a farm and engaged in the lumbering business. In 1861, Rowland was elected to the Pennsylvania State Legislature and served two terms. He won a seat in the State Senate in 1871, serving for three years and filling a vacancy in 1885.

In 1848, the whistle of the New York and Erie railroad was first heard in Lackawaxen Township, signalling the eventual end of canal transport. The speed of rail conveyance and the ability to operate year round (during winter months the canal would freeze, stopping all barge traffic) gave rail service a significant advantage to the languid, sleepy pace of canal service. The last load of coal to be hauled by barge left Honesdale November 5, 1898.

With the introduction of the railroad, bluestone quarrying became a major enterprise in the township as well as throughout the county. Cut bluestone was used extensively in the construction of nineteenth century buildings and city sidewalks.

While the raw materials extracted from the area wended their way to the cities, trains bound in the opposite direction brought a new source of prosperity to the area: tourism. The rugged charms of the Delaware Valley became increasingly popular with urban excursionists seeking a summer retreat. Within the township, stations were constructed at Lackawaxen, West Colang and Mast Hope. Each of these stations was near the river and elaborate hotels were established nearby to accommodate the Erie passengers.

Tragedy also accompanied rail service to the township. On July 14, 1869, near the Mast Hope station, a passenger train collided with a freight that had pulled away from the siding prematurely. Nine persons were killed in this collision. Ironically, the engineer of the freight was later rehired and became one of the "oldest and most fearless engineers in the Erie employ." In 1899, just east of the Lackawaxen station, an express passenger train roaring at 50 miles per hour rammed into a derailed freight of 60 loaded cars. Miraculously, only the engineer, fireman, and a passenger were killed.

Nowadays passenger trains no longer run through the township. At one time there were eight trains a day serving five stations in the township. With the decline of passenger service, the magnificent hotels have also disappeared. Nevertheless, the Erie (now Conrail) plays an important economic role in the area by employing a number of local citizens.

Visitors to the area today are still attracted by the same natural splendor and outdoor activities that were prevalent a century ago. The Lackawaxen River is renowned among anglers and each spring it is well-stocked by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. Canoeing and fishing are also popular pastimes upon the less rapidly flowing Delaware River. Recently, the Upper Delaware Rivers System included all of Lackawaxen's frontage on the river. In the winter months, downhill and cross-country skiing are available near the village of Mast Hope.

Finally, Lackawaxen's scenic appeal and its reminders of days gone by provide an enjoyable excursion for the sightseer.

Narrowsburg's 'Hole' Was Not Always There

You might say that water is UDC Chairperson Charlie Wieland's business and hobby. As a long-time resident of Narrowsburg and assistant superintendent of his town's Water and Sewer Districts, Charlie has had the time and perspective to formulate his own theory of evolution when it comes to the formation of the Big Eddy in Narrowsburg, distinguished along the Delaware for sinking to approximately 114 feet at its deepest point. If you differ with the Tusten representative's theory expressed below, write in with your ideas.

Since the Delaware River assumed its present course at the end of the last ice age, changed or not by glacial deposits, massive amounts of water have followed the watercourse.

In the beginning, the rock cut between the eddies at Narrowsburg did not exist. This was merely the low spot in the ridge line which comes down out of Pennsylvania and rises up again through the town and on to the southeast.

The configuration of the ridge and the watercourse were such that a waterfall, possibly as high as 50 feet, plunged to the location of the hole which exists in the lower eddy. At that time, the hole was not 100 feet deep. It took thousands of years of pounding by the waterfall to grind it to the depth it is today.

At the time there was no whirlpool, just a river seeking the easiest course it could find, which should have been a straight run through the area of Narrowsburg known as The Flats.

However, this course was stymied by a solid rock ledge which plunges under the ground from the mountain called Mule Deer and doesn't get below river water level until well into The Flats. Therefore, the Delaware was forced to assume its present course around The Flats.

Through the years of erosion, the original ridge began to lower, changing the configuration of the river to a cascade. This altered the power of the river from a downward plunge to an ever increasing outward push.

This changing push caused the water body below the narrows to increase in size and tried to force the course into a straight line through The Flats. Gravel deposits forced against the rock ledge under The Flats demonstrate that the attempt was made, but in vain.

As the cascade through the narrows lowered, the hole filled with silt and stones brought down by the high waters. As the years went on, the gravel was pushed out from the base of the cascade, allowing the



This upriver view of the Big Eddy in Narrowsburg from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation public access shows the rock formations that exist around the deep water pool. (Ramie photo)

beginning of the formation of a whirlpool.

As the larger flood stages occurred, the river continued to push the gravel ridge back, increasing the whirlpool's volume of upstream water.

This water, as it came around to meet the cascade shooting out from the narrows, could not push the wall of water at its own depth. The flow of the water, combined with gravity, caused it to go down under, finding not bedrock, but the sediment in the hole, which easily eroded away with the increasing flow of the water.

As the narrows continued to wear downward, the eddy became larger, as did the whirlpool, and the high waters cleaned out the hole except for the large stones which remain in the hole today.

The eddy continued to grow with the hundred year floods pushing the gravel ridge back. The whirlpool, which increased in volume, was stymied after it had cleaned out the hole and there was not enough room for the increase of water.

The excess caused the water level to rise in the whirlpool, but when it tried to go over the cascade, it was pulled along with the water of the cascade and back into the whirlpool.

A new way out had to be found. It was achieved by going around the end of the cascade.

This resulted in the part of the river which separates the islands from the flats area. Since then, there has been only minor changes in the river in this area. The periodic high waters continue, through the ages, to keep the hole clean and keep the islands separated.

The types of soil found in the area above the narrows is consistent with the lake effect from the early years and the deposits from muddy water being held up in a lake.

The Flats area, with its gravel ridge on the northern edge and deposits of sedimentary soil downstream to the south, is also explained by this chain of events and physical characteristics.

Regardless of when this process started, be it at the end of the ice age or before, it is a logical explanation for Narrowsburg having the narrowest, widest and deepest spots between the branches and the bay.

Historical Note . . .

The Big Eddy was a favorite stopping point for timber raftsmen in the 1800's, when millions of board feet of pine and hemlock were floated down the Upper Delaware River to the waiting sawmills and shipyards in Easton, Trenton and Philadelphia.

Upper Delaware Heritage Alliance Presents Awards

An evening punctuated by cider sipping, country cooking, and festive fiddling made the 16th Annual Upper Delaware Heritage Alliance Awards Dinner a right rural affair.

Since 1982, the UDHA has annually recognized individuals and organizations who actively work to preserve local culture in the five-county Upper Delaware region: Delaware, Sullivan, and Orange (NY), and Wayne and Pike (PA).

This year, the UDHA handed out 10 awards while handling annual business during the September 28 program held at Labor Grange Hall 1063 in Calkins, Pa. In keeping with the rural theme, local 4-H youth demonstrated their projects during a preceding outdoor reception.

UDHA Secretary Emily Paulsen presided over the awards ceremony.

Remembering Tom Hill

An emotional highlight came with the presentation of a new award category given in tribute to an Upper Delaware Council charter member, the late Tom Hill.

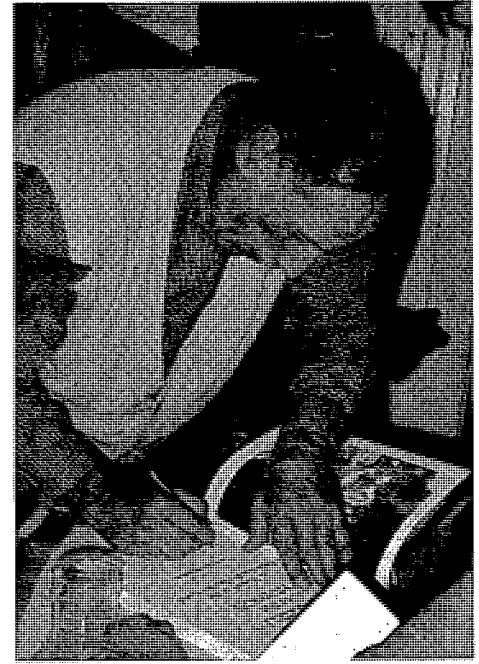
The UDHA chose to honor the long-time Lumberland Town Supervisor, who died at the age of 46 from leukemia complications on August 25, in admiration for his activism concerning heritage and preservation issues in his town and beyond.

Upper Delaware Council Executive Director and UDHA member Bill Douglass noted that it was a bittersweet presentation to make, but certainly a fitting one.

"It's a pleasure and it's a sad event at the same time. This will be one of many ways in which Tom's life will be remembered," Douglass predicted.

Tom's mother, Eleanor, was there to acknowledge the tribute. UDHA Awards Program Coordinator Sandra Schultz presented a teary-eyed Mrs. Hill with an engraved plaque commemorating the award's 1997 origin and a bouquet of flowers.

The Tom Hill Award will be given out as warranted to recognize excellence in government and outstanding public service.



Pictured at left, Steve Jacobi of Equinunk, Pa. "fiddles around" while accepting his award for preserving traditional music. At right, author Larry Lowenthal of Greenfield, Mass. autographs "From the Coal Fields to the Hudson," his new book on the D&H Canal. (Ramie photos)

First to receive it were the Wayne County Commissioners for their preservation of several historic buildings located in the vicinity of Courthouse Square in Honesdale, Pa., specifically the Samuel Dimmick House, the Henry Foster/Stone House, and the County Courthouse itself.

The historically-minded Commissioners are also restoring Wayne County's only existing one-room schoolhouse, Bethel School in Berlin Township, to give modern day students perspective on the old days.

Wayne County Commissioners Anthony Herzog, Robert Carmody and Donald Chapman received the award.

Merit Award Given

The UDHA's highest award for an individual was presented to Barbara Buchanan, president of the Pike County Historical Society for the past 10 years.

During her service, the Pike historians authenticated the U.S. flag in their possession which cradled President Lincoln's head as he lay dying, developed an impressive exhibit around it, and moved into their Milford museum known as "The Columns," among other accomplishments.

Recognition Awards

Unique in its scope, the UDHA strives to recognize "unsung heroes" among us who are quietly committed to historic and cultural preservation.

"These are people who often do small things that mean a lot to a community," Schultz said.

1997 Recognition Awards went to:

Tad and Helen Sviderskis, who fell in love with the Wayne County landscapes painted by Howard D. Becker (1914-1995)

Please see "UDHA Awards," Page 8

Do We Have Your Correct Address?

If your address has changed, or you no longer own land in the Upper Delaware River area, please help us to update our records. Fill in your new address, or the name and address of the new owner of your property, and return this notice to The Upper Delaware Council, P.O. Box 192, Narrowsburg, NY 12764-0192.

<p><i>New Address:</i></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>Box, Apt. # _____</p> <p>City/State _____</p> <p>ZIP+4 _____</p>	<p><i>Old Address:</i></p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>City/State _____</p> <p>ZIP _____</p>
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new initiatives.

Among the topics were the pros and cons of development as it impacts Wild and Scenic Rivers, the future of citizens advisory groups, finding funding sources to acquire river accesses, establishing riparian buffer zones to promote fish and wildlife habitat and protect against floods, retaining local control, enforcing the guidelines of River Management Plans, and remaining motivated to carry out goals.

The input by the river managers at the Sept. 17 forum was duly noted by the Interagency Council, which will make recommendations to its member agencies for respective policies and actions.

Guide Cites Upper Delaware

On June 1, the Council published a "Wild and Scenic Rivers Reference Guide" which offers interpretations, perspectives and applications of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by the Interagency members.

The guide will be a dynamic resource for river managers, government agencies, and interested citizens as information is added to it in gradual stages.

Three technical reports were included with the original publication. The first is a collection of questions and answers relating to Wild & Scenic Rivers. Another interprets the standards for Section 7 of the Act, which prohibits the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from licensing the construction of hydroelectric facilities on any designated or study Wild & Scenic Rivers.

The third paper, "Protecting Resource Values on Non-Federal Lands," cites the Upper Delaware Scenic & Recreational River as an example that has and will be followed by agency personnel when dealing with other private-lands rivers.

Lessons learned in the Upper Delaware, according to the report, were "the need to collaborate closely with local residents and to focus on use of protection tools other than federal land acquisition."



Honorees at the Upper Delaware Heritage Alliance Awards held Sept. 28 at the Calkins Grange included, (seated): Eleanor Hill and Betty Sheard. Standing, from left to right: Steve Jacobi, Gary Edwards, Barbara Buchannan, Robert Dugan, Tad and Helen Sviderskis, Larry Lowenthal, Donald Chapman, Sally Thomson, Harry Forbes, and Anthony Herzog. (Ramie photo)

"UDHA Awards," continued from Page 7 . . .

So enamored were the Russian emigrants with Becker's work, the professional art conservators produced a catalog featuring 40 of his paintings and mounted an exhibit at the Wayne County Historical Society museum to share them with the public.

Betty Sheard, a member of the Damascus Township and Equinunk Historical Societies, who collected memories from residents of Calkins, Pa. for an historical book written over the past decade's time called "Calkins Consolidated - Before and After."

Steve Jacobi, well-known musician, for his promotion of fiddling as a traditional art form. The Equinunk resident has won more than 30 contests throughout the Northeast.

Robert Dugan, reporter for *The Wayne Independent* and "Our County" columnist, for his articles on and interest in Wayne County heritage topics.

Pike County Commissioners Sally Thomson, Harry Forbes and Eugene Garvey for their decision to restore a bluestone sidewalk in front of the Assessment Building in the "old-fashioned style" without the use of machines.

Larry Lowenthal, author of the newly-published, illustrated book on the D & H Canal, "From the Coal Fields to the Hudson." He travelled from Greenfield, Mass. to attend.

Gary Edwards of South Canaan, for drawing state archeological attention to a 300-year-old Indian dugout canoe he found, which is now making the museum rounds.

Delaware County Bicentennial Commission, for the planning efforts that went into their 1996 special events and community celebrations for the county's 200th birthday.

The UDC meets on the first Thursday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Tusten Town Hall, Narrowsburg, NY. Committees meet on the third and fourth Tuesdays of every month at the UDC Office, 211 Bridge Street, across from the Town Hall. All meetings are open to the public. Call (914) 252-3022 for details.

**Upper Delaware Council
P.O. Box 192
Narrowsburg, NY 12764-0192**

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