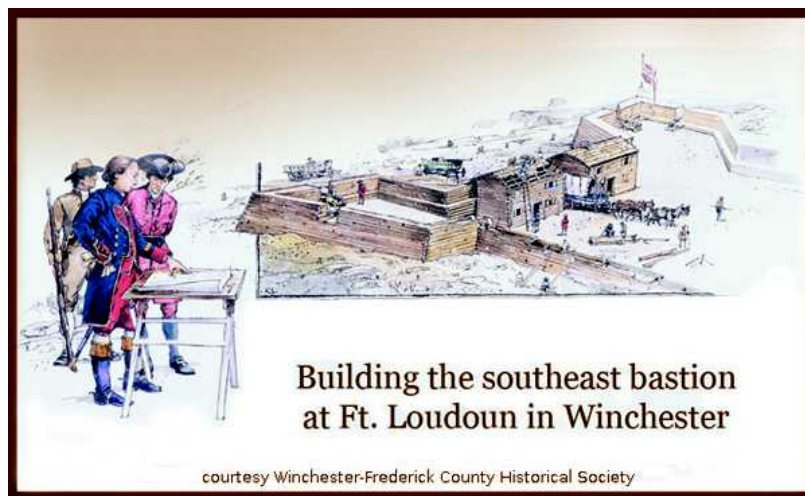


PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON FRONTIER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA

Preserving the Sites and Stories of
George Washington and the Many Settlers
and Colonial Soldiers Who Struggled to Move
the American Frontier Westward
During the Period 1748 - 1758



An Invitation to Establish the George Washington Frontier National Heritage Area

In late 2008 a member of Col. Washington's Frontier Forts Association came up with the idea of establishing a National Heritage Area to memorialize the stories of the countless men and women who struggled on the central colonial frontier during the years of the French and Indian War. Today historians think of this conflict as the proving ground for many of the heroes of the American Revolution. It certainly was for the quintessential American hero who rose to manhood during this time in this proposed heritage area. That hero was the “Father of Our Country,” George Washington.

Benefits of Designation as a National Heritage Area

The benefits to the communities involved are many. For example, there is the melding into a cohesive unit of the various stories that tell of a unique era in American history that is largely forgotten today. However, this larger story is important if one wishes to understand what propelled America into a Revolution that would gain independence from Great Britain. It is also a story that helps us understand our country's long conflict with Native Americans. The interpreting of these stories will certainly benefit heritage tourism in the area.

Designation as a National Heritage Area has other more concrete benefits that range from financial support for interpreting the story to economic development aid for community facilities. The last Congress passed bills raising the limit for several N.H.A.s to 15 million dollars from the original ten million. Furthermore, the community effort shown within a Heritage Area may impress regional donors to grant private funds for further development. The area would also benefit from national exposure through funded publicity and by listing on web sites and other venues supported by the National Park Service.

There are also intangible benefits that include helping the area maintain its historic integrity and preserve its cultural heritage. All this is done without passing any land to the government; the area remains in private hands unlike a designated park.

The establishment of a National Heritage Area is a complex process that requires the effort of many entities within the designated communities. This is because, according to the criteria set forth by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, a National Heritage Area is a vehicle for not only heritage tourism and historic preservation, but also for community development - economic, cultural and social. Its establishment must be a community effort if it is to enhance life within the community while at the same time benefiting the American people.

The preliminary study that follows is put forward so that communities within the proposed heritage area can get some understanding of the opportunities available to them and gauge the possibility of actually meeting the criteria and achieving the goal of designation as

a National Heritage Area. The information given is limited; it must eventually be expanded by community input. This is an opportunity for local Convention and Visitor Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce, Historical Societies, County Development Offices and State Tourism and Economic Development Departments to decide if they wish to take advantage of the many opportunities that designation as a National Heritage Area offers including federal financial assistance and national exposure.

We invite you to peruse the following pages and then let us know if you would be interested in meeting to discuss the possibility of forming a non-profit to coordinate a multi-state effort to achieve designation. One must acknowledge that this is a difficult time to think of expending effort and spending money on a project such as this. However, the future may be brighter than it first appears. Although our country is experiencing severe financial problems, the recovery effort may well support such community development efforts. Also, one must consider that our newly elected President has a keen grasp of the importance of understanding our nation's heritage. It is assumed that he will make history an important subject and will support the interpretation of our national story by local communities.

We are approaching the 250th anniversary of the American Revolution. It would be wonderful to have already established a National Heritage Area that celebrates the era that formed the consciences of the colonists who would declare liberty and which trained the soldiers who would win the victory. We invite your participation in this patriotic effort.

The Process

Achieving designation as a National Heritage Area is a complex, multi-step task that requires the work of many organizations in the effected area. There is no formal process for NHA designation, but the National Park Service recommends that the following steps be followed:

- Demonstration of widespread community involvement
- Commitment from key constituents
- Completion of suitability/ feasibility study
- Public involvement in planning

This invitation is extended to allow communities to gather together to seek the benefits of designation as a National Heritage Area. The first two steps shown above are important points in the process. We ask communities to study this preliminary document and also the guidelines from the National Park Service. Then if there is sufficient interest, there will be an opportunity to gather together to study the mechanics of the process of funding a Feasibility Study and considering the formation of a management organization. Please study the information shown below and then contact us if you are interested.

The National Park Service has provided a great amount of information and publicity on the purposes, requirements and benefits of a National Heritage Area. This information is provided on the Internet at: www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/

The link to “Becoming a NHA” includes downloadable articles on:

1. An Introduction to National Heritage Areas [introheritageareas.pdf]
2. Feasibility Study "Frequently Asked Questions"
3. Feasibility Study Guidelines [NHAFeasGuidelines.pdf]
4. Sample Studies, Plans and Projects
5. Components of a Successful Management Plan
6. America's Special Landscapes: The Heritage Area Phenomenon [HAPhenom.pdf]

The first article is a colorful and concise look at the benefits of a National Heritage Area; it is a wonderful handout for the public to raise awareness and interest. The third article of guidelines contains very important information that anyone involved in the process of seeking designation should study carefully. The sixth file is a talk by a National Park Service employee which gives insights into the benefits to the localities and to the nation of a designated heritage area.

Naming Convention

An area does not become a “National Heritage Area” until so designated by Congress. Therefore we will use the title “George Washington Frontier Heritage Area” during the process of seeking Congressional designation. The word “National” will not be added until official designation is received. It is expected that beneficial publicity will be generated through the process of seeking approval, so we wish to use the title as often as possible.

Your Response is Requested

We request that you pass this document to all interested parties within your county or region. Then please contact us by email to let us know of your interest. We also request that you include information on any points of history or culture that we have missed in this preliminary study. At some point we will make arrangements for a meeting of the interested parties so that we can meet each other and begin formalizing the process of seeking National Heritage Area designation.

At this stage of the project inquiries for further information may be directed to Charles Hall, Director of Research and Publications for The Fort Edwards Foundation. Email: cchall@FortEdwards.org

Locator Map for the Proposed George Washington Frontier Heritage Area

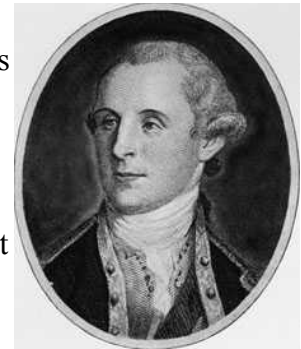


The light area is a general approximation of the proposed Heritage Area. Also shown are some other National Park Service properties in the surrounding area. It is obvious that the proposed area is within driving distance of a large population.

Preliminary Proposal for the George Washington Frontier Heritage Area

This proposed National Heritage Area highlights the westward expansion of the Central British Colonies in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1748 the young George Washington came to the Virginia frontier to begin what he thought would be his lifetime profession, surveying. As a surveyor he was exposed to the benefits of developing the western frontier. His involvement with the Ohio Company and other land companies further increased his interest in surveying and investing in frontier land. At this time he met the many ethnic groups that were settling the frontier.

With the coming of the French and Indian War Washington became a military officer intimately involved in the conflict. It was this experience of building and commanding the Virginia Regiment that uniquely prepared him for his later role as Commander of the Continental Army. His travels along the frontier from Maryland to almost the North Carolina border gave him a unique insight into the nature of the frontier and of the people who were struggling to protect their homes on the frontier. Hardly anyone else in Virginia had this extensive knowledge of the western frontier. In late 1758 Col. Washington retired from military service and became a planter residing at Mount Vernon.



George Washington's time on the frontier is intimately related to the western movement of the colonial American frontier. The people he met and their stories are reflective of the American colonial experience of the mid-eighteenth century that led to the American Revolution and the establishment of the United States of America.

The George Washington Frontier Heritage Area still retains the natural beauty of Washington's time and also much of the cultural diversity that he experienced. Today there are a number of institutions and organizations in the region committed to preserving and teaching the folkways of the early settlers. Few places in America today retain such a strong connection with their early history as does this part of the Appalachian region.

The proposed George Washington Frontier Heritage Area could encompass both the actual sites that George Washington visited during his time on the frontier as well as sites in contiguous counties that are directly associated with settlement and French and Indian War incidents. The heritage area is about both George Washington and the settlers on the frontier. **See Appendix A for a listing of criteria for inclusion and a listing of counties proposed for inclusion in the heritage area if they meet the criteria.**

National Heritage Area Criteria

The Department of the Interior has set forth a strict set of criteria for the establishment of a National Heritage Area. Does this geographic area meet those criteria? We believe there is a very good chance that this proposed area easily meets the criteria. The National Park Service has stated,

“A National Heritage Area is a place designated by Congress where natural, cultural, historic and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make National Heritage Areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. Continued use of National Heritage Areas by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscapes enhances their Significance.”

The National Park Service has published a draft document entitled *National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines* which list ten interim criteria for evaluation of candidate areas by the NPS, Congress and the public:

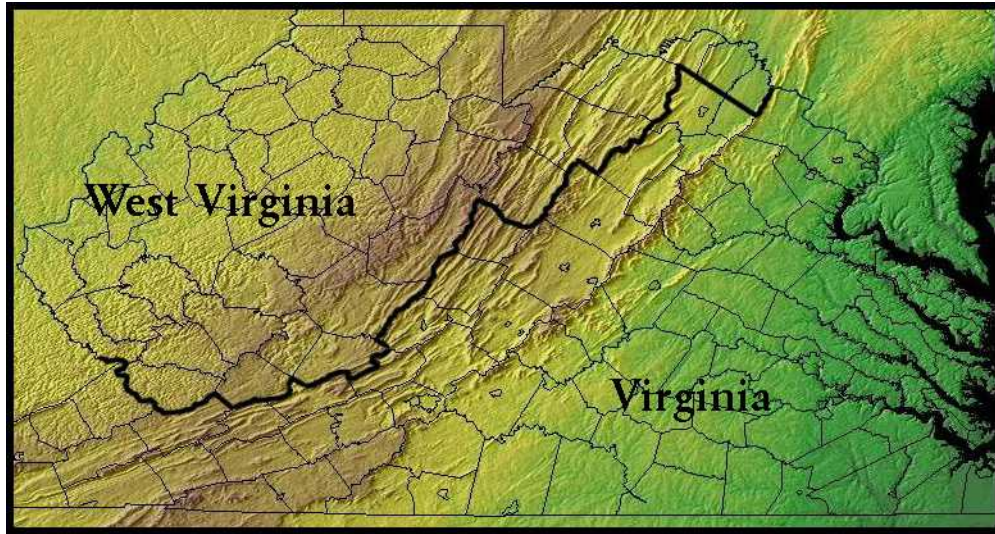
“1. An area has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such an assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities, and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;



2. Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;
3. Provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and /or scenic features;
4. Provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;
5. The resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
6. Residents, business interests, non-profit organizations, and governments within the proposed area are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area;
7. The proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area;
8. The proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area;
9. A conceptual boundary map is supported by the public; and
10. The management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.”

In the following pages there is a draft outline of the elements which satisfy these criteria. This document deals with the first six criteria. The last four criteria will only be satisfied as communities, area CVBs, Development Offices, historic sites and other

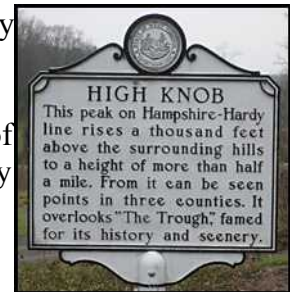
organizations step forward to be a part of this project. The process of achieving National Heritage Area designation is an involved one that requires the cooperation of many local entities and the support of the local populace. The information below will be refined and enlarged as the process of achieving designation goes on.



Natural Resources

The region of the headwaters of the James River and parts of the Potomac Highlands together with western Maryland and southwestern Pennsylvania are today acknowledged to be among the most picturesque in our nation. They also are prime recreation destinations. The same beauty and quiet that drew the early settlers still draws people today. The visitor's pastimes may include hiking, whitewater sports, bird watching, hunting and various other outdoor sports.

The ruggedness of the mountains which may have hindered early commerce is responsible for keeping most of the proposed area rural. There are prospering cities in the area; Blacksburg, Virginia is an example. It ranks among the American cities that have made the most of modern technology. On the other hand some of the counties are sparsely populated. Hampshire County, West Virginia, with about 640 square miles of area has a population of about 22,000 and Allegheny County, Virginia, has about 16,500 people.



Cultural Resources

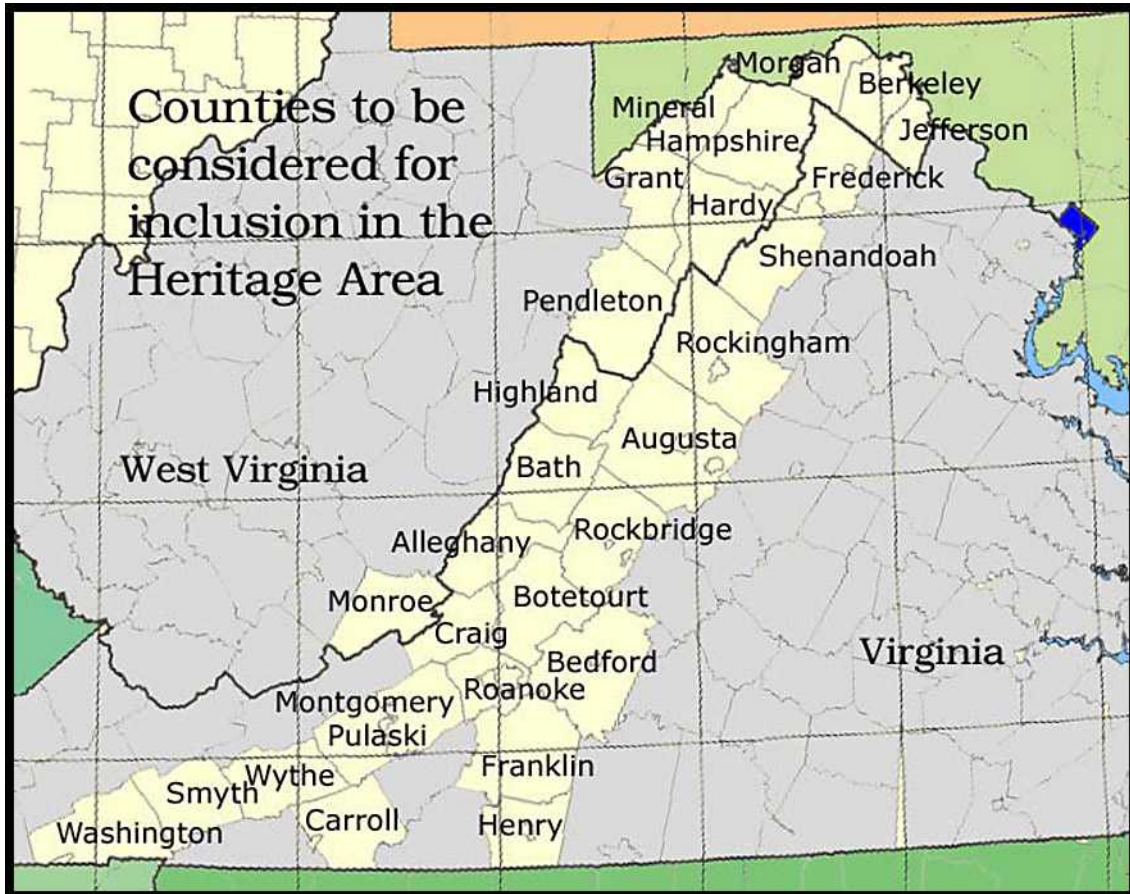
The ruggedness of the land mentioned above has had another beneficial effect on the modern populace. It has served to insulate people from too much modern influence and, therefore, has helped maintain the character and culture of the early settlers. Many of the

communities in the proposed heritage area have arts and crafts groups that are dedicated to keeping the old folkways alive and passing on the ways and wisdom of long ago to our children and visitors. In some areas there are multi-county arts organizations.

Music was an important part of early settler's lives, and it is still important in much of the proposed heritage area today. There are local and regional events that highlight this aspect of the culture of the area such as the Shenandoah Valley Music Festival at Orkney Springs, Virginia, and the Augusta Heritage Festival. There are also schools and organizations which provide a variety of programs and events to highlight the culture of the area. The Augusta Heritage Center at Davis and Elkins College in Elkins, West Virginia, is nationally recognized for its work on preserving and promoting Appalachian culture.

Immigrants from a number of European countries with different ethnic backgrounds flocked into this rugged region to make a new life for themselves in this new world. Few places in America are as famous for preserving those old life styles and cultural characteristics as is the Appalachian region. **Please see Appendix C.**

Counties of the Proposed George Washington Frontier Heritage Area



West Virginia Counties with Survey/War Sites or Incidents:
Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, Pendleton ,
Monroe

Virginia Counties with Survey/War Sites or Incidents:
Frederick, Shenandoah, Rockingham, Augusta, Highland, Bath, Rockbridge,
Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, Bedford, Salem, Roanoke, Montgomery, Franklin,
Pulaski, Henry, Wythe, Carroll

Counties for possible inclusion: Smyth, Washington

History

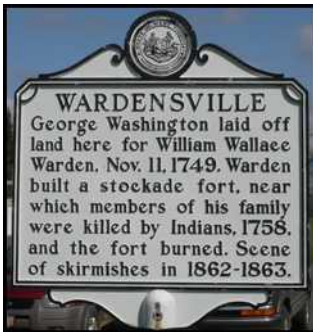
This area is proposed as a National Heritage Area because of its unique connection to a particular period of American history that is largely overlooked today. The French and Indian War is today a small footnote in our history books. However, scholars are now beginning to understand its importance as a preparation for the American Revolution. The experiences of the colonists of the time helped move them to independence and the military expertise that many gained propelled them to victory. Among the most important figures of the French and Indian War was George Washington. However, his is just one of the many stories of heroism and hardship that make this war so important and so interesting. This proposed heritage area is unique in its role in this war in that it was not the professional British soldiers who came from Europe who did the fighting here. Indeed, two major British armies came on short campaigns here, but for most of the war it was colonists, unaided by British soldiers, who bore the brunt of battle.



This area has stories of soldiers who fought heroically and soldiers who fled in terror. It has stories of settlers who fought to hold their homes and stories of ones who were captured and taken to a new home in Indian lands. It has stories of those who survived and stories of those who died. It is these stories that make this area so unique and important. Below is a shortened version of the story of the young George Washington.

Early years surveying

In the spring of 1748 the young George Washington made his first trip to the western frontier of Virginia in the company of George William Fairfax, a cousin of Lord Fairfax who owned much of the northwestern part of Virginia. Washington came to learn the craft of surveying because he thought this would be his life's profession. It was a good job for a younger son of the upper class.



This was the era of the large land grants made under Virginia's plan to bring European immigrants to the western frontier of the colony to serve as a buffer to the French expansion from across the mountains in the Ohio River area. Settlers were moving into the areas from the headwaters of the James River to the mountains beyond the Shenandoah Valley to the western parts of Maryland and southwestern Pennsylvania. Traders were moving even farther west to trade with the Indians. The French on the other hand were moving eastward from the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers toward the Allegheny Mountains

These few years surveying proved to be more than an introduction to a profession. They were George Washington's introduction to a whole new way of life, a look at various different cultures and a revealing of the economic benefits of western lands. During his first two years Washington earned enough to begin investing in these very lands.



The Trough in Hampshire County, W. Va. where Washington surveyed

It was, however, the opportunity to meet the many ethnic groups that were settling the frontier that may have had the greatest long term value to Washington. His growing understanding of the ways of the new immigrants, his learning about Native American habits and his realization that he was a natural leader among these people would serve him well in both his coming military career and in his future political leadership.

Today we chuckle at the comments in his journal about the people and experiences of these early days, but we also see the maturing of a young man into someone destined for greatness. However, there would be more struggles on the frontier before greatness.

Time as a Militia Adjutant

After the death of his eldest half brother, Lawrence, George Washington returned to the frontier as a military officer. He had become an Adjutant in the Virginia Militia and was chosen by Governor Dinwiddie to carry an important message to the French who were then fortifying the Ohio River area.

In the winter of 1753-54 Major Washington in the company of a noted frontiersman and guide, Christopher Gist, made his way past the future site of Pittsburgh up the Allegheny River to the French Fort LeBoeuf south of present Erie, Pennsylvania. Along the way he met several Native American leaders in an attempt to gain their support for the British cause. Finally at Fort LeBoeuf he delivered his message and noted the French preparations for further expansion to the south along the Ohio River.

The return trip was quite perilous, and Washington escaped his first assassination attempt. He also escaped drowning in the freezing river. The successful completion of this mission made George Washington a hero not only in the colonies but also in Europe as his journal of the trip was published widely. However, there was greater fame to come as Britain and France pushed closer to war on the frontier.

From Fort Necessity to Military Retirement

When Major Washington returned to Williamsburg and told of the French resolve to hold the Ohio River Valley, Gov. Dinwiddie made preparations for a military expedition to secure the Forks of the Ohio River (present Pittsburgh, Pa.). Major Washington was promoted to Lt. Col. and sent to the frontier to face the French. In the far western area while making preparations to attack the newly constructed Fort Duquesne at the Forks, Washington attacked a nearby party of French in what became known as the start of the French and Indian War. Washington retreated to Great Meadow to await a French move and built Fort Necessity. Soon a larger French force attacked, and Col. Washington suffered his first and only military surrender.

After these two incidents, although no formal declaration was made, Britain and France were effectively at war on the North American continent. The young Washington, now only 23 years old, was the key player in the start of the war.

George Washington was now the Commander of the Virginia Regiment, a force being raised by the colony of Virginia explicitly for this conflict. When the British sent Gen. Edward Braddock to lead the fight against France, Washington became an aide to the General. Their route of march took the army through Frederick and Hampshire Counties in Virginia and then through western Maryland and into southwestern Pennsylvania. During the fateful battle of the Monongahela where Braddock was mortally wounded, Washington effectively took command of the retreating force. His actions at this time made him the only hero of the day. His fame was spreading, and he was gaining valuable military experience.



It was around this time that Indian attacks began on the frontier from southern Virginia through southwest Pennsylvania. Mary Draper Ingles was captured at Draper's Meadow and taken through the New River Valley to captivity in Ohio. She later escaped and made her way home. Other settlers had similar experiences.

After Braddock's disastrous defeat, British forces abandoned the frontier of western Virginia. It would be up to the settlers to defend themselves. It fell to the Virginia Regiment commanded by George Washington to take up the battle against the French and their Indian allies. It also fell to settlers to build defensive fortifications and protect their communities. There were forts scattered along the entire western frontier. Very few of the settler's forts remain today. They and their stories have been overtaken by time and the stories of later conflicts.

From just before Braddock's defeat in July of 1755 to the fall of 1758, the frontier was aflame with Indian attacks. Many settlers were captured and taken to live among the Indians; some escaped and made their way home to try to begin life again. Throughout the area there were untold stories of heroism and also of tragedy. While the politicians bickered about expenses and supplies, the soldiers and settlers had to do the best they could. It was an

experience that forever changed their lives.

In the fall of 1758 Gen. John Forbes finally completed what Braddock had failed to do; he took Fort Duquesne and cut off French and Indian access to the central British frontier. For the most part, the war was over for the area. Col. Washington and many colonial soldiers accompanied the campaign and again showed that colonists could hold their own with professional European soldiers.

It was the experience of building the Virginia Regiment from nothing and dealing with the Governor and House of Burgesses that gave George Washington the experience that no other American colonist had; it would suit him to later be the Commander of the Continental Army of the American Revolution. Likewise, the settlers and soldiers on the frontier were also learning from their suffering and struggles.

For a listing of historic sites within the proposed area and criteria for inclusion please see Appendix A.



Stories Associated with this Heritage Area

1. Stories particularly relating to George Washington (and organization interpreting them)
 - A. Surveying years (Fort Edwards Foundation; Washington Heritage Trail)
 - B. Commander of the Virginia Regiment (Fort Edwards Foundation)
 - C. Washington's Election to the House of Burgesses (W-FCHS)

2. Stories relating to other individuals and groups
 - A. The land companies and land grants (Patton, Beverly, Borden)
 - B. Friendship and conflict with Native Americans
 - a. Cherokee & Catawba neighbors
 - b. Intruders from the west and north
 - C. Mary Draper Ingles's and other settler's captivity
 - D. The building and manning of both militia and private forts on the frontier
 - E. Indian attacks

3. Stories of the land
 - A. the importance of rivers as early transportation & communication links
 - B. agriculture as the primary business
 - C. music as a part of social life
 - D. the development of road and river networks to enhance commerce within frontier areas and between the frontier and the eastern markets
 - E. Naming of land features (Negro Mountain, Mill Creek)
 - F. Naming of towns and localities (Draper Meadow)

Economic Benefits

The demographics of the proposed area are somewhat varied, but there are several counties that are economically disadvantaged. A few counties have large cities including Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Blacksburg, Virginia and Martinsburg, West Virginia. On the other hand there are some counties with populations of less than twenty five thousand persons. In at least ten of the counties the percent of people living below the poverty level is from ten to almost seventeen percent. The availability of funding for historic preservation or the conversion of historic structures to modern interpretation or tourism use is a way of bringing economic development to communities without making a detrimental impact on their social, cultural and historic character.

Appendix E gives population details for several counties. The designation of the George Washington Frontier National Heritage Area would benefit many communities, organizations and businesses in the locale.

Recreational Opportunities



This heritage area has many opportunities for outdoor recreation, two of which are the George Washington National Forest and the Jefferson National Forest. There are several state parks and many commercial campsites and recreation facilities. The fact that the area has so many opportunities for both recreation and education means that visitors can have a varied experience visiting historic sites, exciting recreational opportunities and varied cultural and educational resources in a single visit. To the left is a view of an event at Fort Edwards in West Virginia . It is just off U.S. Rt. 50 which many people in Washington and Baltimore use to get to several West Virginia recreation areas. This site and many others are in close proximity to ski areas in the nearby mountains and to popular rivers. Appendixes B, C and D list these opportunities.

Appendix A - Historic Sites

Eighteenth Century Sites

Note: This listing is not a complete list of sites; it is a partial list to show what areas are suitable for inclusion within the Heritage Area. Other sites may be added during the planning process. Note that in many of these locations little or nothing remains of the eighteenth century buildings; there may or may not be interpretative signs or exhibits. See Appendix B for interpretative resources.

At a later date it will be determined if the heritage area outline will include an entire county, assuming it meets the criteria below, or if only that part of the county meeting the criteria will be included. Although it may be nice to have physical features as boundaries, the determination may be based more upon administrative needs than historic criteria.

Criteria for inclusion

The list of counties containing historic sites may be enlarged or reduced as the criteria for inclusion is firmed. At the present time there are three criteria (need #1 and either #2 or #3):

1. Sites or events (if exact location of site is not known) must have a connection to George Washington (surveyor or soldier) or the troops of his Virginia Regiment or to settlers who settled prior to the French and Indian War in the area Col. Washington was responsible for,
2. Sites must be related directly to the time period 1748-1758,
3. Counties must have a French and Indian War site or incident.

1. Washington's Survey Trip and Early Settlements

- Hampshire County, W. Va. (surveys)
- Hardy County, W. Va. (surveys)
- Mineral County, W. Va. (survey trip)
- Morgan County, W. Va. (??)
- Jefferson County, W. Va. (Bullskin Run surveys, family lots)
- Berkeley County, W. Va. (??)
- Mineral County, W. Va. (survey trip)

2. Forts, Settlements & Attacks

West Virginia

- Jefferson County, W. Va. (Shepherd's)
- Berkeley County, W. Va. (Maidstone, Mendenhall's, Nealy's, Patterson's, Hedges's, Evan's, Cunningham's, Bell's, Newkirk's)
- Morgan County, W. Va. (Sleepy Creek)
- Hampshire County, W. Va. (Edwards's Fort, Pearsall's Fort, Enoch's, Cox's, William's, Forman's, Kuykendall's,)
- Mineral County, W. Va. (Ohio Company Storehouse, Cocke's, Ashby's, Martin's)
- Hardy County, W. Va. (Fort Pleasant, Lynch's, Warden's, Ruddle's, Harness's, Buttermilk, Welton's, Wilson's, Defiance, Hopewell)

Grant County, W. Va. (Waggoner's Upper – Fort Defiance,)
Pendleton County, W. Va. (Fort Upper Tract, Seybert's, Mann's Mill)
Monroe County, W. Va. (Boughman's)

Virginia

Frederick County, Va. (Fort Loudoun, Stephen's, Fry's, Froman's)
Shenandoah County, Va. (Bowman's, Miller's, Wolfe's, Holman's)
Rockingham County, Va. (Harrison's, Capt. Peter Hog's)
Augusta County, Va. (Augusta Court House, Indian attacks)
Highland County, Va. (Fort George, Christy's)
Bath County, Va. (Fort Dinwiddie, Dickinson's)
Rockbridge County, Va. (Kerr's Creek massacres)
Allegheny County, Va. (Young's, Dickinson's)
Botetourt County, Va. (Dunlop's, Renick Run attack, Cloyd's)
Bedford County, Va. (??)
Roanoke County, Va. (Fort Lewis)
Montgomery County, Va. (Draper's Meadow, Buffalo Pound, Vaus)
Franklin County, Va. (Terry's)
Wythe County, Va. (??)
Henry County, Va. (Fort Trial, Mayo's)
Carroll County, Va. (Lead mines)
Pulaski County, Va. (Fort Frederick)
Floyd County, Va. (??)
Smyth County, Va. (??)
Washington County, Va. (Stalnaker, Baker attack)

Appendix B - Interpretative Resources

Present Sites, Museums and Interpretative Centers

Resources within the region that interpret the culture and history of the designated area; this is not an inclusive list:

- Col. Washington's Frontier Forts Association: - www.FrontierForts.org
- Abram's Delight, Winchester, Va.
- George Washington's Office Museum, Winchester, Va.
- Fort Edwards, Capon Bridge, W.Va.
- Daniel Harrison House (Fort Harrison), Dayton, Va.
- Harrisonburg-Rockingham Historical Society at Dayton, Va. - www.HeritageCenter.org
- Augusta Heritage Center of Davis and Elkins College, Elkins, WV
- Appalachian Regional Studies Center at Radford University
- West Virginia Folklife Center at Fairmont State University
- Blue Ridge Parkway
- The Crooked Road, Virginia's Heritage Music Trail(?)
- General Adam Stephen House in Martinsburg, West Virginia
- Museum of the Shenandoah Valley – www.ShenandoahMuseum.org
- The Wilderness Road – www.WildernessRoadVA.org
- History Museum of Western Virginia, Roanoke, Va.- www.history-museum.org
- Fort Loudoun, Winchester, Va. www.FrenchAndIndianWarFoundation.com

Appendix C – Cultural & Educational Resources

Arts Organizations and Cultural Resources

West Virginia:

Morgan Arts Council
PO Box 248
138 Independence Street, Berkeley Springs, WV 25411
304-258-2300 <http://www.macicehouse.org>

Hampshire County Arts Council, P.O. Box 624, Romney, WV 26757
www.hampshirearts.org

Virginia:

The Arts Council of the Blue Ridge
20 Church Avenue SE, Roanoke, Virginia 24011-2128

Phone: 540/342-5790
Email Address: info@theartscouncil.org
Covers Bath, Patrick, Henry; Giles, Bedford, Rockbridge,
Botetourt, Craig, Montgomery, Roanoke, Allegheny, Pulaski and
Franklin Counties



Shenandoah Valley Music Festival at Orkney Springs, Virginia (45 years)
P.O. Box 528, Woodstock, VA 22664
(540) 459-3396 E-mail: info@musicfest.org

‘Round the Mountain: Southwest Virginia’s Artisan Network
851 French Moore Jr. Boulevard – Suite 145, Abingdon, VA 24210
Phone: 276.492.2080
email: dblackburn@roundthemountain.org

Natural Resource Organizations:

West Virginia Highlands Conservancy - <http://www.wvhighlands.org/>
The purposes of the Conservancy shall be to promote, encourage, and work for the conservation and appreciation of the natural resources of West Virginia and the Nation, and especially of the Highlands Region of West Virginia.

The Nature Conservancy

Appendix D – Recreational Resources

Recreational Opportunities

Resources within the region that provide recreational opportunities for visitors:

1. George Washington National Forest
2. Canaan Valley
3. The Appalachian Trail
4. Nathaniel Mountain Recreation Area, Hampshire County, W.Va.
5. Jefferson National Forest
6. Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area

The various State tourism guides give detailed information on recreational opportunities in the proposed area.

Appendix E - Sampling of Population Statistics

Economic Development

Allegheny County, Virginia	County	State
Population, 2006 estimate	16,600	7,642,884
Population, % change 4/1/00 to 5/1/06	-3.6%	8.0%
Median household income, 2004	\$38,489	\$51,103
Per capita money income, 1999	\$19,635	\$23,975
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	10.8%	9.5%
Montgomery County, Virginia		
Population, 2006 estimate	84,541	7,642,884
Population, % change 4/1/00 to 5/1/06	1.0%	8.0%
Median household income, 2004	\$35,319	\$51,103
Per capita money income, 1999	\$17,077	\$23,975
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	14.9%	9.5%
Grant County, West Virginia		
Population, 2006 estimate	11,915	1,818,470
Population, % change 4/1/00 to 7/1/06	5.5%	0.6%
Population, 2000	11,299	1,808,344
Median household income, 2004	\$32,346	\$33,993
Per capita money income, 1999	\$15,696	\$16,477
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	14.1%	16.2%
Hampshire County, West Virginia		
Population, 2006 estimate	22,480	1,818,470
Population, % change 4/1/00 to 5/1/06	11.3%	0.6%
Median household income, 2004	\$36,008	\$33,993
Per capita money income, 1999	\$14,851	\$16,477
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	14.0%	16.2%
Pendleton County, West Virginia		
Population, 2006 estimate	7,679	1,818,470
Population, % change, 4/1/00 to 7/1/06	-6.3%	0.6%
Population, 2000	8,196	1,808,344
Median household income, 2004	\$32,779	\$33,993
Per capita money income, 1999	\$15,805	\$16,477
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	12.1%	16.2%
National Stats:		
Population, 2006 estimate	299,398,484	
Population, % change, 4/1/00 to 7/1/06	6.4%	
Median household income, 2004	\$44,334	
Per capita money income, 1999	\$21,587	
Persons below poverty, percent, 2004	12.7%	

SOURCE: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/00000.html> (1/22/09)

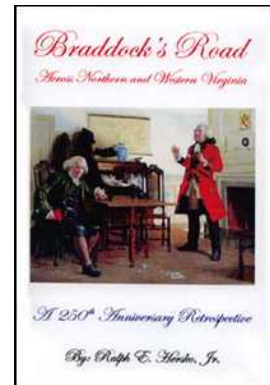
Appendix F - Bibliography

The resources shown below are an example of the various types available; they are not an inclusive collection. This section will be filled out as the project progresses and local communities add their related resources. The bibliography is divided into sections to show the various types of books and videos that are now available and which could be developed in the future. This bibliography should also be seen as an example of the works that might come out of the interest generated by the designation of a National Heritage Area.

Bibliography of Tour Information

Driving Tour Guide Historic Districts and Properties of Berkeley County [West Virginia] is a driving tour guide from the Berkeley County Landmarks Commission listing thirteen mid-eighteenth century buildings or land grants.

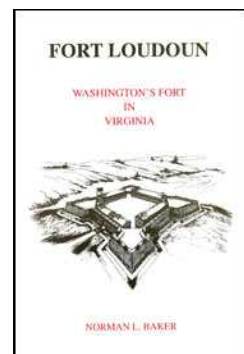
Braddock's Road Across Northern and Western Virginia: A 250th Anniversary Retrospective; by Ralph E. Hersko, Jr.; This is a very detailed tracing of the actual route of Braddock's road from Alexandria to the Winchester area and on across Hampshire County, West Virginia. The book has some maps and many photos of the actual roadbed. Although the title mentions only Virginia the book actually covers the route all the way to Braddock's field where the battle took place.



Washington Heritage Trail Guide; by Trustees of the Washington Heritage Trail National Scenic Byway. This small booklet contains several maps and descriptions of historic sites along this National Scenic Byway.

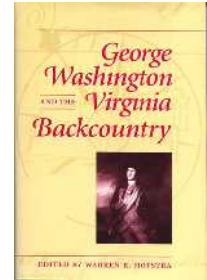
Bibliography of Site Specific Material

Fort Loudoun: Washington's Fort in Virginia; by Norman L. Baker; The French and Indian War Foundation, Winchester, Va., 2006. This ninety page booklet is a good example of a work detailing the history of a local historic site. It is complete with maps, drawings (some contemporary), current photographs, an interpreted aerial photo and a wonderful artists conception based on descriptions. It also has numerous footnotes and a bibliography.



Bibliography of the Area's History and Geography

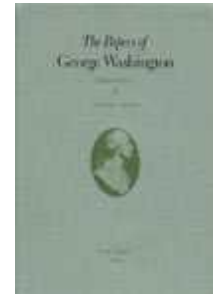
George Washington and the Virginia Backcountry; ed. by Warren R. Hofstra; Madison House Publishers, Madison, WI, 1998. This is a new book which deals in depth with the area of Hampshire County in Washington's day and his effect on it and its effect on him. There are two chapters of special interest: one on Washington the surveyor and the other on Washington's experience as Commander of the Virginia Regiment during the French and Indian War. Both chapters give a scholarly perspective on this important time in Washington's life.



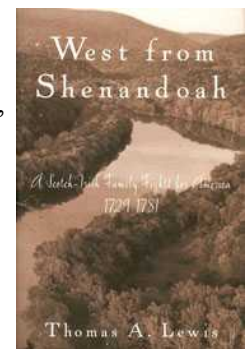
For King and Country; George Washington, The Early Years; by Thomas A. Lewis; John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, 1993. A very good in depth look at George Washington's years on the frontier base very closely on original documents; has good insights into the relationship between the French, the English and the Native Americans. Covers the time from his arrival on the frontier as a surveyor through the trip to the French on the Ohio in the winter of 1753-54 and the Fort Necessity campaign and his time as commander of the Virginia Regiment until his retirement from military duties to become a Virginia planter and his marriage to the richest widow in the colony.



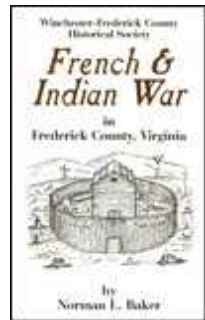
The Papers of George Washington, Colonial Series; ed. By W.W. Abbott; University of Virginia Press vols. 1-6, Charlottesville, VA, 1983. The most authoritative collection of George Washington's papers with many footnotes that give information on the people and places mentioned. Volumes 1-6 cover the journal of his surveying and the letters he wrote (and some he received) while commanding the Virginia Regiment on the frontier.



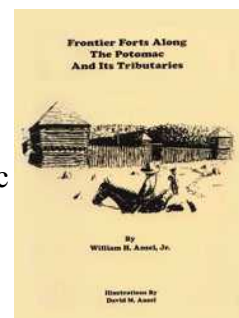
West From Shenandoah: A Scotch-Irish Family Fights for America, 1729-1781; by Thomas A. Lewis; John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, N.J., 2004. An exciting look at the westward migration of the largest ethnic group on the colonial American frontier, the Scotch-Irish. Pressured to emigrate from their European homeland, they came to the western part of the Colony of Virginia and played a pivotal role in the expansion of the western frontier and the conflicts that expansion brought. Their fiercely independent spirit and self sufficiency and distrust of government were important in preparing colonial Americans for the coming Revolution.



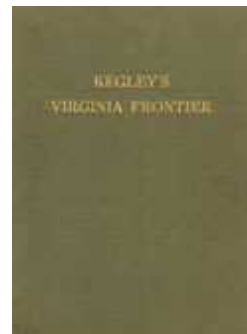
French and Indian War in Frederick County, Virginia With the Forts of the French and Indian War on the Northwestern Frontier; by Norman L. Baker; Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, Winchester, Va., 2000. The first half of this book is a history of the French and Indian War in old Frederick County which covered two current Virginia counties in the lower Shenandoah Valley and seven counties of West Virginia's Potomac Highlands. The second half of the work is a well researched listing of forts of this area, both private, militia and regimental. No other book has such an extensive listing of forts.



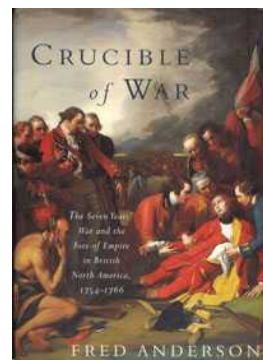
Frontier Forts Along the Potomac and Its Tributaries; by William Ansel. A well documented reference to colonial Virginia frontier forts. The work does have some mistakes as certain types of records were not researched and this subject is a very difficult one for which to get contemporary, authoritative information on. No other work covers the forts of the Potomac highlands as extensively.



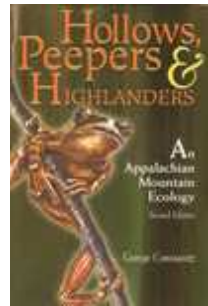
Kegley's Virginia Frontier: The Beginning of the Southwest, The Roanoke of Colonial Days, 1740-1783; by F. B. Kegley; The Southwest Virginia Historical Society, Roanoke, Va., 1938. This large volume has over thirty maps (many fold-out), some drawn especially for this book, and over sixty illustrations. It is a detailed history of southwestern Virginia in the mid-eighteenth century and tells the story of the settlers, the land companies and the events that shaped this region. There are many listings of land transactions, soldier enlistments and other statistics that present the names of people who settled the region



Crucible of War: The Seven Years' War and the Fate of Empire in British North America, 1754-1766; by Fred Anderson; Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 2001. This is currently the definitive work on the French and Indian War which was part of the larger Seven Years War. Anderson shows how important it was in the development of the spirit of independence among American colonists. He traces many ways in which it changed both the minds and the situation of the colonists in such a way that they began to question their loyalty to a king far across the ocean who seem not to know their needs or rights. The book is heavily footnoted with both sources and with insights into the people and situations of the time.



Hollows, Peepers & Highlanders: An Appalachian Mountain Ecology; by George Constantz; West Virginia University Press, Morgantown, W.Va., 2004. This book is a result of the author’s “applying the theory of natural selection to interpret the lives of organisms” in the region of our country that “hosts more species of deciduous trees, salamanders, darters, and shrews than any region of North America.” However, the detailed explanations of the changes in organisms reveals the complex beauty of each species and emphasizes the wonderful relationships in nature. The author’s engaging style makes for exciting reading and prompts the reader to reflect not only on the development of the Appalachian region's flora and fauna, but also on its future.



George Washington and Winchester, Virginia 1748-1758: A Decade of Preparation for Responsibilities to Come (Vol. VIII, Winchester-Frederick County Historical Papers), Garland S. Quarles, Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society, Winchester, Va., 1974.

Historical Novels

Follow the River; by James Alexander Thom. This was a national best seller and is available in various formats. It is based on the story of the captivity of Mary Ingles at the start of the French and Indian War and her courageous escape and arduous journey back home along the New River. The difficulty of her trek back home is emphasized by the incredulous response of her captives when they heard of her return to her family. It is a good example of a work that highlights a local legendary figure and her wartime experience.



Video Bibliography

George Washington's First War; ed. by Tom Wilson; Paladin Communications, 2003. This video is the second in a series that began with ***When the Forest Ran Red***. The first was about George Washington and Braddock's defeat. This second volume covers the fight along the Virginia Frontier and the campaign to take Fort Duquesne by Gen. John Forbes. Narration is provided by F&I experts Fred Andreson, Stephen Bromwell and John Mohawk.



N.P.S. Information Resources

Information on the purposes and requirements of a National Heritage Area may be obtained online at: www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/ When you get to the opening page click on the link at the top of the page entitled: "Becoming a NHA." When you get to that page you will be able to download several publications:

1. introheritageareas.pdf - a very graphic-intensive outline of the purposes and benefits of a NHA

2. ManagementPlanNotebook.pdf - information on how to manage a NHA

3. NHA Feasibility Study Process FAQ.pdf - a FAQ

4. NHAreport.pdf - "Charting a Course for National Heritage Areas"

5. NHAFeasGuidelines.pdf - "National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines" - this document should be required reading for those interested in becoming part of the effort to gain National Heritage Area designation.

Also available on this web site are the following articles:

- * America's Special Landscapes: The Heritage Area Phenomenon by Sarah Peskin
 - * Case Study of the Blackstone River Valley: Federal Investment Attracts Private Investment in Industrial Historic Sites by Robert Billington
 - * Heritage Areas in the West by Brenda Barrett, published in Colorado Preservationist
 - * National Heritage Areas: Developing a Model for Measuring Success by Brenda Barrett and Suzanne Copping
 - * The National Heritage Areas Phenomenon--Where it is Coming From by Paul M. Bray
 - * National Heritage Areas Program and How it Affects Byways A Teleworkshop Fact Sheet provided by the America's Byways Resource Center, April 2003
 - * The National Register and Heritage Areas by Brenda Barrett
-
- * Planning for and Preserving Cultural Resources through National Heritage Areas by Judy Hart
 - * Rethinking Urban Parks by Paul M. Bray

The NPS N.H.A. web site's links page also includes other resources:

Travel Itineraries
Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) Lesson Plans
Heritage Areas Toolbox
Partnership Resource Center of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Alliance of National Heritage Areas
Historic Preservation Learning Portal
National Scenic Byways Program

Preserve America - a White House initiative

The National Park Service contact is:

Eleanor Mahoney, Assistant Coordinator for Heritage Areas
1201 "Eye" Street, NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20005 phone: (202)354-2268

N.P.S Coordinator - Northeast region: (ME,NH,VT,MA,CT,RI,NY,PA,NJ,VA,MD,WV,DE)

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This draft study was produced and distributed by The Fort Edwards Foundation with the assistance of:

Col. Washington's Frontier Forts Association www.FrontierForts.org
The Hampshire County Development Office www.hampshirecountyeda.com
The Hampshire County Convention and Visitor's Bureau www.ComeToHampshire.com
graphics provided by HistoricHampshire.org

At this stage of the project inquiries for further information may be directed to Charles Hall, Director of Research and Publications for The Fort Edwards Foundation. Email: cchall@FortEdwards.org