

THE RIVERLINE

The Haudenosaunee lived in large villages of long houses which served as communal housing. Known for their agricultural skill, the Haudenosaunee farmed corn, beans, and squash—known as the Three Sisters—which made up a large part of their diet, as well as fish and game obtained through hunting and fishing.

In 1784, the Treaty of Fort Stanwix forced the Haudenosaunee to cede all land west of New York State and Pennsylvania.

During the early nineteenth century, Haudenosaunee lived at Buffalo Creek and the surrounding reservations. Lying on both sides of Buffalo Creek, the reservation consisted of 130 square miles and encompassed parts of Buffalo and parts of the city's eastern and southern adjoining townships.

The 1838 Treaty of Buffalo Creek resulted in the loss of all remaining Seneca territory in Western New York.

The Haudenosaunee, or Six Nations, continue to live in New York today and are represented by federally recognized Nations. In Western New York State, there are the Seneca Nation of Indians, the Tonawanda Seneca Nation and the Tuscarora Nation.

Western New York and Erie County in particular, are part of the ancestral lands of the Seneca Nation of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, which formed during the late-fifteenth or early-sixteenth century.

After the Revolutionary War, large numbers of Haudenosaunee were forced west and resettled along the Niagara Frontier.

In 1797, the Treaty of Big Tree granted ownership of 3.3 million acres of Seneca land to the Ogden Land Company. The treaty extinguished any remaining Seneca land claims and established 12 reservations for indigenous occupation, including the Buffalo Creek Reservation, within western New York.

In the 1826 Treaty of Buffalo Creek, the Seneca ceded all Genesee Valley reservations as well as thousands of acres from the Buffalo Creek, Tonawanda, and Cattaraugus Reservations to the Ogden Land Company.

On December 4, 1848, the Seneca Nation of Indians formed as an independent entity, and the Tonawanda Seneca formed as an independent band in 1857.



Figure 1. 1851 Lewis Henry Morgan's Map of Ho-De-No-Sau-Nee-Ga or the Territories of the People of the Long House in 1720. The area to the north of the Riverline contained Indigenous villages and trails, as well as Euro-American villages (collections of The Huntington Library, Art Museum, and Botanical Garden).

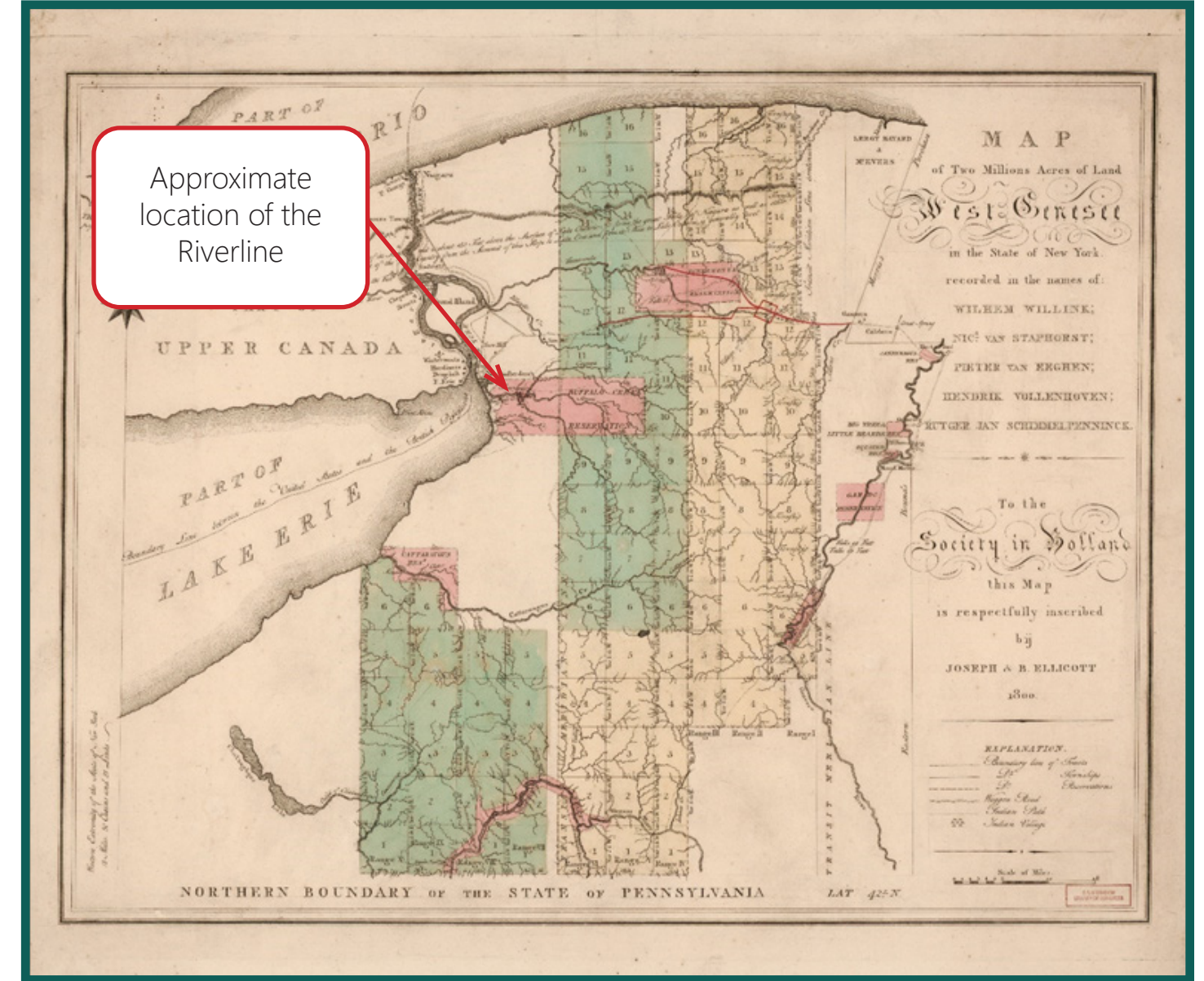


Figure 2. 1800 Ellicott and Ellicott's Map of two million acres of land, West Genesee, in the State of New York. In the late 18th century, the Treaty of Big Tree ceded 3.3 million acres of Seneca land to the Ogden Land Company resulting in the establishment of 12 reservations (depicted in pink). Buffalo Creek Reservation is located along the west of Lake Erie, within the present-day City of Buffalo (collections of the Library of Congress).

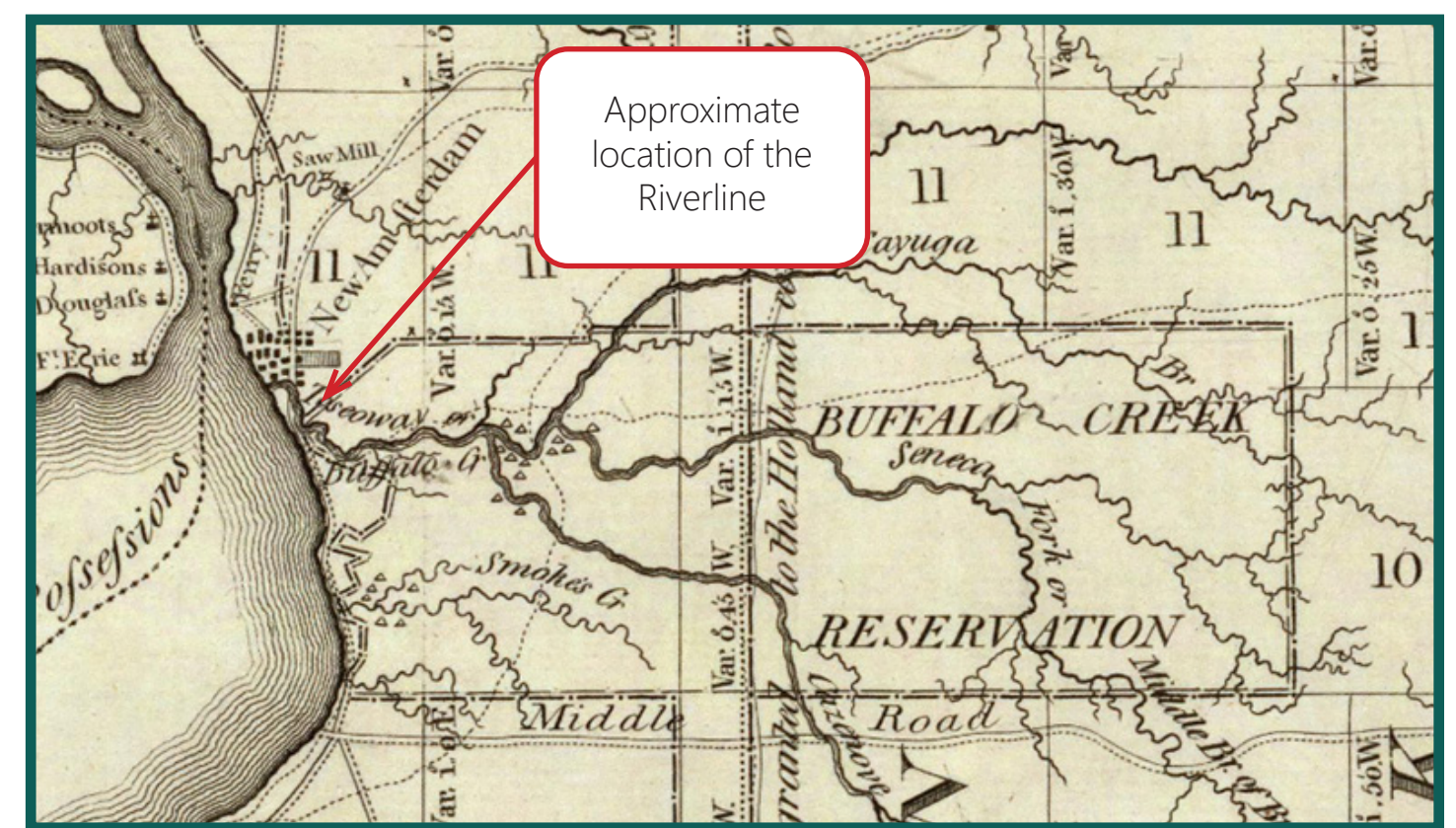


Figure 3. 1804 Map of Morris' Purchase or West Genesee, in the State of New York showing limits of Buffalo Creek Reservation. In the early 19th century, the Buffalo Creek Reservation encompassed portions of the Riverline, and Buffalo River (identified here as "Buffalo Creek") (collections of David Rumsey).

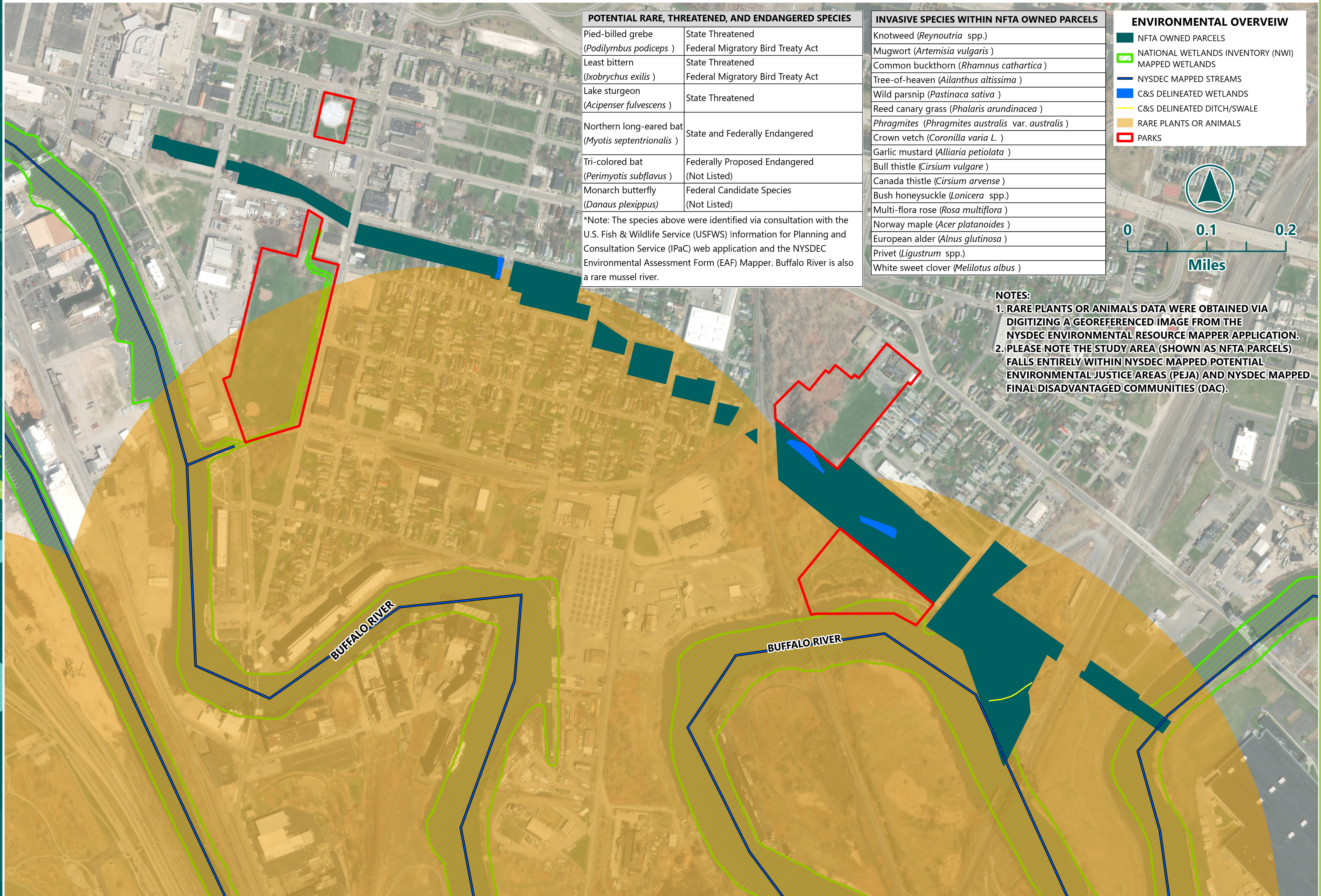


Figure 4. 1844 Map of part of the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation: adjoining the city of Buffalo acquired by treaty 20th May 1842. In 1842, the Compromise Treaty renegotiated the terms outlined in the 1838 Treaty of Buffalo Creek, which resulted in some compensation for the loss of the Buffalo Creek Reservation. This map depicts planned sales of a portion of the Buffalo Creek Reservations in 1842 (collections of The Portal to Texas History).



Figure 5. Nineteenth Century Photograph of the Tonawanda Seneca (from the Albert R. Stone Negative Collection, Rochester Museum & Science Center, Rochester, NY).

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POTENTIAL RARE, THREATENED, AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Pied-billed grebe (<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>)	State Threatened Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act
Least bittern (<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>)	State Threatened Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act
Lake sturgeon (<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>)	State Threatened
Northern long-eared bat (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	State and Federally Endangered
Tri-colored bat (<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>)	Federally Proposed Endangered (Not Listed)
Monarch butterfly (<i>Danaus plexippus</i>)	Federal Candidate Species (Not Listed)

*Note: The species above were identified via consultation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation Service (IPaC) web application and the NYSDEC Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) Mapper. Buffalo River is also a rare mussel river.

INVASIVE SPECIES WITHIN NFTA OWNED PARCELS

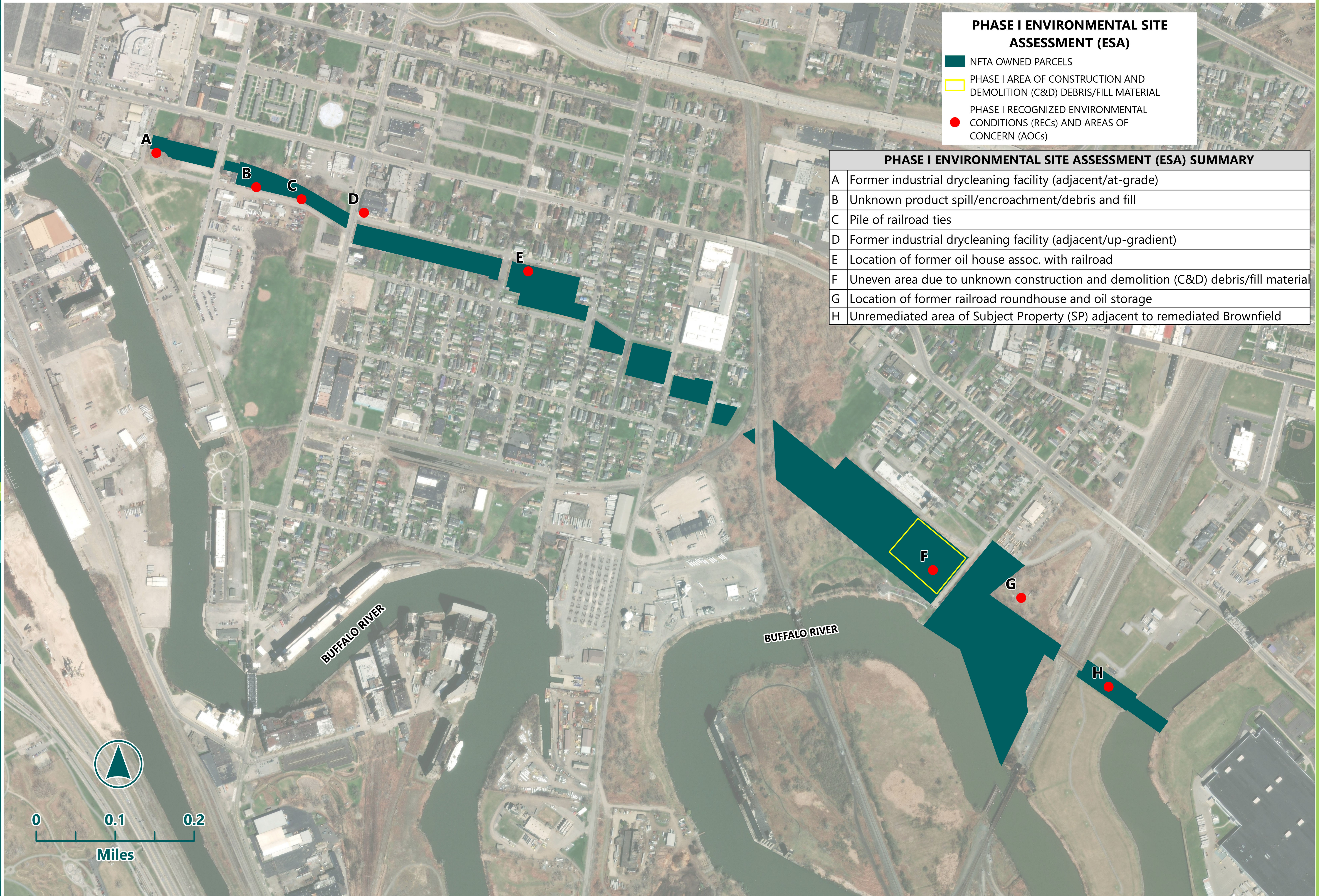
Knotweed (<i>Reynoutria</i> spp.)
Mugwort (<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>)
Common buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>)
Tree-of-heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)
Wild parsnip (<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>)
Reed canary grass (<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>)
<i>Phragmites</i> (<i>Phragmites australis</i> var. <i>australis</i>)
Crown vetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i> L.)
Garlic mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>)
Bull thistle (<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>)
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)
Bush honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera</i> spp.)
Multi-flora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)
Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)
European alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)
Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)
White sweet clover (<i>Melilotus albus</i>)

ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

- NFTA OWNED PARCELS
- NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY (NWI) MAPPED WETLANDS
- NYSDEC MAPPED STREAMS
- C&S DELINEATED WETLANDS
- C&S DELINEATED DITCH/SWALE
- RARE PLANTS OR ANIMALS
- PARKS



NOTES:
 1. RARE PLANTS OR ANIMALS DATA WERE OBTAINED VIA DIGITIZING A GEOREFERENCED IMAGE FROM THE NYSDEC ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE MAPPER APPLICATION.
 2. PLEASE NOTE THE STUDY AREA (SHOWN AS NFTA PARCELS) FALLS ENTIRELY WITHIN NYSDEC MAPPED POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AREAS (PEJA) AND NYSDEC MAPPED FINAL DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES (DAC).



PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT (ESA)

- NFTA OWNED PARCELS
- PHASE I AREA OF CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION (C&D) DEBRIS/FILL MATERIAL
- PHASE I RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS (RECs) AND AREAS OF CONCERN (AOCs)

PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT (ESA) SUMMARY	
A	Former industrial drycleaning facility (adjacent/at-grade)
B	Unknown product spill/encroachment/debris and fill
C	Pile of railroad ties
D	Former industrial drycleaning facility (adjacent/up-gradient)
E	Location of former oil house assoc. with railroad
F	Uneven area due to unknown construction and demolition (C&D) debris/fill material
G	Location of former railroad roundhouse and oil storage
H	Unremediated area of Subject Property (SP) adjacent to remediated Brownfield



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 THE RIVERLINE
 THE JUNGLES
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