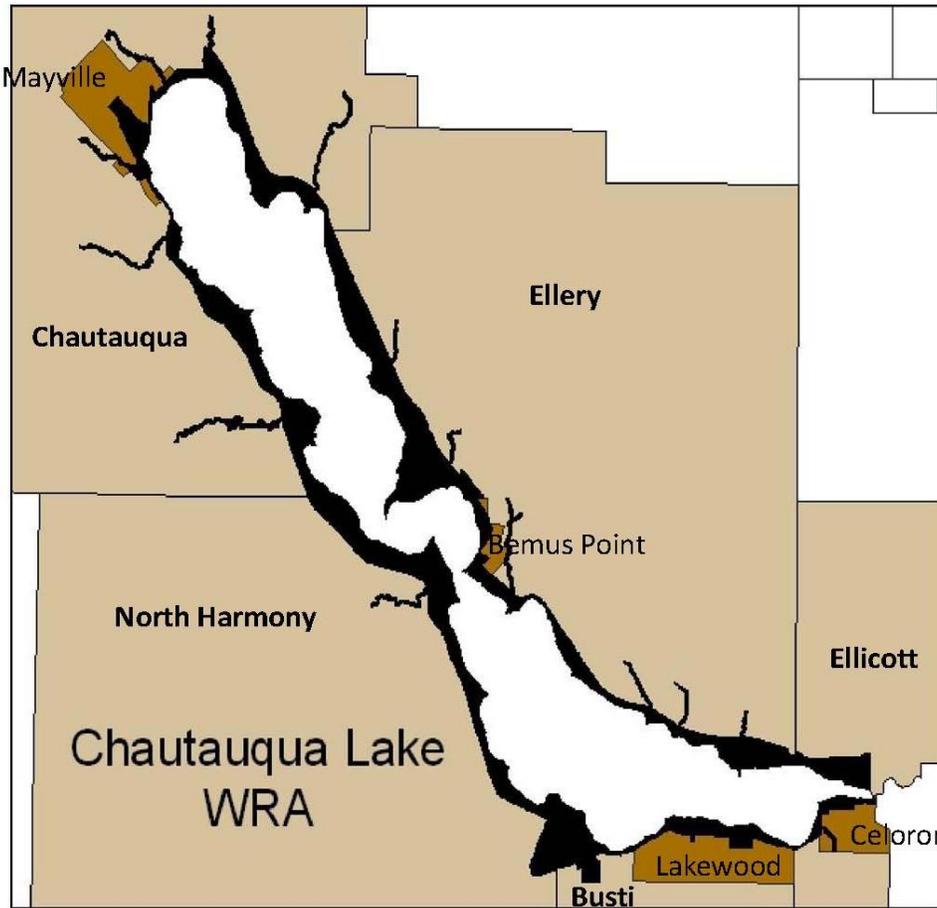# Section I. Waterfront Revitalization Area Boundary

Village of Celoron

The Village of Celoron Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of the following described areas within the Village. The first boundary area consists of all that area of the Village of Celoron situated north of the following described line (see Village of Celeron WRA Map). Beginning at a point on the southern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Village of Celoron; thence south along the eastern Village boundary to its intersection with the centerline of Boulevard Street (County Road 67); thence west along the centerline of Boulevard Street to its intersection with the centerline of Waverly Avenue; thence south along the centerline of Waverly Avenue to its intersection with the centerline of Duquesne Street; thence west along the centerline of Duquesne Street to its intersection with the centerline of Allegheny Avenue; thence south along the centerline of Allegheny Avenue to its intersection with the centerline of Livingston Avenue; thence west

along the centerline of Livingston Avenue and its extension to its intersection with the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line.

The above described boundary area also includes the following 200 feet wide creek corridor along School Creek that lies within the Village of Celoron. The centerline of the creek is also the centerline of the 200 feet wide creek corridor. It should be noted that the creek corridor boundary width limits is parallel to the centerline of the creek. The 200 feet wide School Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the western Village boundary and follows School Creek in a southerly direction to its intersection with the southern Village boundary. The southern Village boundary is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide School Creek corridor.

Town of Ellicott

The Town of Ellicott Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of the following described areas within the Town (see Town of Ellicott WRA Map). The first boundary consists of all that area of the Town adjacent to the southern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and situated west and north of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the southern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the extended centerline of Livingston Avenue; thence east along the extended centerline and centerline of Livingston Avenue to its intersection with the western boundary of the Village of Celoron; thence south along the western Village boundary to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Lakewood Boulevard (County Road 110); thence westerly along the southern right-of-way of Lakewood Boulevard to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Village of Lakewood; thence north along the eastern Village boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line for the first boundary area.

The second boundary consists of all that area of the Town adjacent to the northern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and situated south of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the northern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the western boundary of the Town of Ellicott; thence north along the western Town boundary to its intersection with the northern right-of-way of State Route 430; thence easterly along the northern right-of-way of State Route 430 to its intersection with the extended eastern boundary of the Ellicott tax parcel known as Section 18 Block 1 Lot 6; thence south along the extended and eastern boundary lines of Ellicott tax parcels known as Section 18 Block 1 Lots 6 and 11 to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line for the second boundary area.

Village of Lakewood

The Village of Lakewood Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of all that area of the Village situated north of the following described line (see Village of Lakewood WRA Map). Beginning at a point on the southern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Village of Lakewood; thence south along the eastern Village boundary to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Summit Avenue; thence westerly along the southern right-of-way of Summit Avenue to its intersection with the extended centerline of Teddy Avenue; thence south along the

extended centerline of Teddy Avenue to its intersection with the northern boundary of the existing railroad tax parcel known as Section 109 Block 1 Lot 1; thence west along the northern boundary of the railroad tax parcel known as Section 109 Block 1 Lot 1 to its intersection with the extended centerline of Oakland Avenue; thence north along the extended and existing centerline of Oakland Avenue to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Summit Avenue; thence westerly along the southern right-of-way of Summit Avenue to its intersection with the extended eastern boundary line of the Village tax parcel known as Section 102 Block 31 Lot 1, said point being approximately 140 feet east of the centerline of Chautauqua Avenue; thence south continuously along the extended and existing eastern boundary lines of the Village tax parcels known as Section 102 Block 31 Lots 1, 28, 27, 26 and Section 102 Block 33 Lots 1, 31, 30, 29 and lot 29's eastern boundary extension to its intersection with the centerline of Second Street, said point being approximately 140 feet east of the centerline of Chautauqua Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Second Street to its intersection with the extended western boundary line of the Village tax parcel known as Section 102 Block 32 Lot 20, said point being approximately 140 feet west of the centerline of Chautauqua Avenue; thence north continuously along the extended and existing western boundary lines of the Village tax parcels known as Section 102 Block 32 Lots 20, 19, 18, 17, 16 and Section 102 Block 30 Lots 19, 17, 16, 15, 14 and lot 14's western boundary extension to its intersection with the southern right-of- way of Summit Avenue, said point being approximately 140 feet west of the centerline of Chautauqua Avenue; thence westerly along the southern right-of-way of Summit Avenue to its intersection with the western boundary of the Village of Lakewood; thence north along the western Village boundary to its intersection with the southern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line.

Town of Busti

The Town of Busti Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of all that area of the Town situated north of the following described line (see Town of Busti WRA Map). Beginning at a point on the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the western boundary of the Village of Lakewood; thence south along the western Village boundary to its intersection with the southern right-of- way of Summit Avenue; thence westerly along the southern right-of-way of Summit Avenue and its extension to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of State Route 394; thence westerly along the southern right-of-way of State Route 394 to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of State Route 474; thence southwesterly along the southern right-of-way of State Route 474 to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Tax Map Section 19; thence southerly and continuously along the eastern boundary of Tax Map Section 19 to its intersection with the southern boundary of Tax Map Section 19; thence west along the southern boundary of Tax Map Section 19 to its intersection with the western boundary of Tax Map Section 19; thence northerly and continuously along the western boundary of Tax Map Section 19 to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of State Route 474; thence southwesterly along the southern right-of-way of State Route 474 to its intersection with the western boundary of the Town of Busti; thence north along the western Town boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line.

Town of North Harmony

The Town of North Harmony Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of all that area of the Town situated north and east of the following described line (see Town of North Harmony WRA Map). Beginning at a point on the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Town of North Harmony; thence south along the eastern Town boundary to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of State Route 474; thence southwesterly along the southern right-of-way of State Route 474 to its intersection with the centerline of County Route 43; thence northerly along the centerline of County Route 43 to its intersection with the centerline of Fardink Road; thence northerly along the centerline of Fardink Road to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way of State Route 394; thence northwesterly along the southwestern and western right-of-way of State Route 394 to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Town of North Harmony; thence east along the northern Town boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line.

The above described boundary also includes the following 200 feet wide creek corridor along Ball Creek. The centerline of Ball Creek also is the centerline of the 200 feet wide creek corridor. It should be noted that the creek corridor boundary width limits is parallel to the centerline of the creek. The Ball Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the western right-of-way of State Route 394 and follows the creek westerly to its intersection with the centerline of Carpenter Pringles Road. The centerline of Carpenter Pringles Road is the ending limit for the Ball Creek corridor.

Town of Chautauqua

The Town of Chautauqua Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of the following described areas (see Town of Chautauqua WRA Map). The first boundary area consists of all that area of the Town situated east of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the western shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the southern boundary of the Town of Chautauqua; thence west along the southern Town boundary to its intersection with the western right-of-way of State Route 394; thence northwesterly along the western right-of-way of State Route 394 to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Village of Mayville; thence northeasterly along the southern Village boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the first described line.

The second boundary area consists of all that area of the Town situated south of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the northern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Village of Mayville; thence northwesterly along the eastern Village boundary to its intersection with the centerline of Whallon Street Extension; thence westerly along the centerline of Whallon Street Extension to its intersection with the centerline of Mill Road; thence northerly along the centerline of Mill Road to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of State Route 430; thence southeasterly along the eastern right-of-way of State Route 430 to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Town of Ellery; thence west along the northern Town boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the second described line.

The above described boundaries also include the following 200 feet wide creek corridors. The centerline of each identified creek is also the centerline of its described 200 feet wide creek corridor. It should be noted that the creek corridor boundary width limits is parallel to the centerline of its identified creek. The 200 feet wide Prendergast Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the western right-of-way of State Route 394 and follows Prendergast Creek in a westerly direction to its intersection with the southern right-of-way of Webber Road. The southern right-of-way of Webber Road is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Prendergast Creek corridor. The 200 feet wide Clear Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the western right-of-way of State Route 394 and follows Clear Creek in a westerly direction to its intersection with the western right-of-way of Morris Road (County Route 25).

The western right-of-way of Morris Road (County Route 25) is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Clear Creek corridor. The 200 feet wide Mud Creek corridor consists of the following described areas. The first area consists of a portion of the 200 feet wide Mud Creek corridor that is situated northeasterly of Meadow Lane and southerly of the Village of Mayville boundary. The second area of the 200 feet wide Mud Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the western boundary of Tax Map Section 113 (Village of Mayville) and follows Mud Creek in a westerly direction to its intersection with the western right-of-way State Route 430. The western right-of-way State Route 430 is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Mud Creek corridor. The 200 feet wide Little Inlet creek corridor begins at its intersection with the southeastern boundary of the Village of Mayville and follows Little Inlet creek in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the northwestern boundary of Tax Map Section 11 (Town of Chautauqua). The northwestern boundary of Tax Map Section 11 (Town of Chautauqua) is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Little Inlet creek corridor.

(Please note that the Village of Mayville Waterfront Revitalization Area boundary description contains portions of the 200 feet wide creek corridors for Mud Creek and Little Inlet creek that are situated within the Village.) The 200 feet wide Big Inlet creek corridor begins at its intersection with the northern right-of-way of State Route 430 and follows Big Inlet creek in a northerly direction to its intersection with the northern boundary of Tax Map Section 40 (Town of Chautauqua). The northern boundary of Tax Map Section 40 (Town of Chautauqua) is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Big Inlet creek corridor. The 200 feet wide Dewittville Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 and follows Dewittville Creek in a northerly direction to its intersection with the northwestern right-of-way of Meadows Road. The northwestern right-of-way of Meadows Road is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Dewittville Creek corridor.

Village of Mayville

The Village of Mayville Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of the following described area (see Village of Mayville WRA Map). The boundary area consist of all that area of the Village situated easterly of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the western shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the southeastern boundary of the Village of Mayville; thence southwesterly along the said Village boundary to its intersection with the southern right- of-way of State Route 394; thence northwesterly along the southern right-of-way of State Route 394 to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 111 Block 3 Lot 1.2.1; thence

southerly along the eastern boundary line of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 111 Block 3 Lot 1.2.1 to its intersection with the centerline of Mud Creek; thence westerly along the centerline of Mud Creek to its intersection with the western boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 111 Block 3 Lot 1.1; thence northerly and continuously along the western boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 111 Block 3 Lot 1.1 to its intersection with the western boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 111 Block 3 Lot 1.2.1; thence northerly and continuously along the western boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 111 Block 3 Lot 1.2.1 to its intersection with the extended western right-of-way of Valley Street; thence northwesterly along the extended and existing western right-of-way of Valley Street to its intersection with the northwestern right-of- way of State Route 430; thence northeasterly along the northwestern right-of-way of State Route 430 to its intersection with the extended centerline of Elm Street; thence southeasterly along the extended and existing centerline of Elm Street to its intersection with the centerline of Lakeview Avenue; thence northerly along the centerline of Lakeview Avenue to its intersection with the centerline of Sea Lion Drive (formerly Whallon Street); thence northeasterly along the centerline of Sea Lion Drive to its intersection with the extended western boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 102 Block 3 Lot 1.3; thence north along the extended and western boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 102 Block 3 Lot 1.3 to its intersection with the northern boundary of the same Mayville tax parcel (102-3-1.3); thence northeasterly along the northern boundary of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 102 Block 3 Lot 1.3 to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the same Mayville tax parcel (102-3-1.3); thence southeasterly along the eastern boundary and its extension of the Mayville tax parcel known as Section 102 Block 3 Lot 1.3 to its intersection with the centerline of Sea Lion Drive; thence northeasterly along the centerline of Sea Lion Drive to its intersection with the boundary of the Village of Mayville; thence southeasterly along this same Village boundary to its intersection with the northern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line.

The above described boundary area also includes the following 200 feet wide creek corridors along Mud Creek and Little Inlet. The centerline of a creek is also the centerline of its 200 feet wide creek corridor. It should be noted that the creek corridor boundary width limits is parallel to the centerline of the creek. The 200 feet wide Mud Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the western right-of-way of State Route 394 and follows Mud Creek northwesterly to its intersection with the Village boundary located approximately 1056 feet northwesterly of the centerline of Morris Street. This same Village boundary is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Mud Creek corridor within the Village of Mayville. The 200 feet wide Little Inlet creek corridor begins at its intersection with the centerline of Sea Lion Drive and follows Little Inlet northwesterly to its intersection with the Village boundary located west of Honeysette Road. This same Village boundary is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Little Inlet creek corridor within the Village of Mayville. (Please note that the Town of Chautauqua Waterfront Revitalization Area boundary description contains portions of the 200 feet wide creek corridors for Mud Creek and Little Inlet creek that are situated within the Town.)

Town of Ellery

The Town of Ellery Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of the following described areas (see Town of Ellery WRA Map). The first boundary area consists of all that area of the Town situated west of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the eastern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the northern boundary of the Town of Ellery; thence east along the northern Town boundary to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430; thence southeasterly along the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Village of Bemus Point; thence west along the northern Village boundary to its intersection with the eastern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the first described line.

The above described boundary area also includes the following 200 feet wide creek corridors along Maple Springs (Whiteside) Creek and an unnamed creek located approximately 350 feet southeasterly along the centerline of State Route 430 as measured from the centerline of Long Point Road. For the purpose of referencing this unnamed creek in the following description, it will be referred to as Willow Brook, which is also the name of the area it flows through south of State Route 430. The centerline of each creek is also the centerline of its 200 feet wide creek corridor. It should also be noted that the creek corridor boundary width limits is parallel to the centerline of the creek. The 200 feet wide Maple Springs Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 and follows Maple Springs Creek northerly to its intersection with the centerline of Weaver Road. The centerline of Weaver Road is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Maple Springs Creek corridor. The 200 feet wide Willow Brook creek corridor begins at its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 and follows Willow Brook northerly to its intersection with the centerline of Bayview Road. The centerline of Bayview Road is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Willow Brook creek corridor.

The second boundary area consists of all that area of the Town situated west and south of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the eastern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the southern boundary of the Village of Bemus Point; thence northeasterly along the southern Village boundary to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Main Street (County Road 128); thence southeasterly along the northeastern right-of-way of Main Street (County Road 128) to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430; thence southeasterly along the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 to its intersection with the extended western boundary line of the Town of Ellery tax parcel known as Section 44, Block 1, Lot 2.6; thence south along the extended and existing western boundary line of said tax parcel (44-1-2.6) to its intersection with the southern boundary line of this same tax parcel (44-1-2.6); thence easterly along the southern boundary line of said tax parcel (44-1-2.6) and its extension to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Town of Ellery; thence south along the eastern Town boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the second described line.

The above described second boundary area also includes the following described 200 feet wide creek corridors along Bemus Creek and Browns Creek, Belleview Creek, Driftwood Creek, and Dutch Hollow

Creek. The centerline of a creek is also the centerline of its 200 feet wide creek corridor. It should be noted that the creek corridor boundary width limits is parallel to the centerline of the creek. The 200 feet wide Bemus Creek and Browns Creek corridor begins where the Bemus Creek corridor intersects the northeastern right-of-way of Main Street (County Road 128) and follows Bemus Creek northerly to its intersection with Browns Creek; thence the creek corridor continues north along Browns Creek to its intersection with the centerline of Brown Road. The centerline of Brown Road is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Bemus Creek and Browns Creek corridor. (It should be noted that approximately 1200 linear feet of Bemus Creek flows through a portion of the Village of Bemus Point and the portion of the 200 feet wide creek corridor that is located within the Village boundary is a part of the Bemus Point Waterfront Revitalization Area). The 200 feet wide Belleview Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 and shall follow Belleview Creek northwesterly to its intersection with the northern right-of-way boundary of Interstate 86 (Southern Tier Expressway). The northern right- of-way boundary of Interstate 86 is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Belleview Creek corridor. The 200 feet wide Driftwood Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 and follows Driftwood Creek northerly to its intersection with the northern right-of-way boundary of Interstate 86 (Southern Tier Expressway). The northern right-of-way boundary of Interstate 86 is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Driftwood Creek corridor. The 200 feet wide Dutch Hollow Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of State Route 430 and follows Dutch Hollow Creek northerly to its intersection with the northern right-of-way boundary of Interstate 86 (Southern Tier Expressway). The northern right-of-way boundary of Interstate 86 is the ending limit for the 200 feet wide Dutch Hollow Creek corridor.

Village of Bemus Point

The Village of Bemus Point Waterfront Revitalization Area (WRA) is composed of the following described area. The boundary consists of all that area of the Village situated west of the following described line. Beginning at a point on the eastern shoreline of Chautauqua Lake and its intersection with the northern boundary of the Village of Bemus Point; thence east along the northern Village boundary to its intersection with the southwestern right-of-way boundary of State Route 430 / Southern Tier Expressway (I-86) Extension; thence southerly along this same southwestern right-of-way to its intersection with the western right-of-way of Center Street (County Route 44); thence perpendicularly crossing the centerline of Center Street (County Route 44) in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of Center Street (County Route 44); thence southwesterly along the eastern right-of-way of Center Street (County Route 44) to its intersection with the eastern right-of-way of Lakeside Drive; thence southwesterly along the eastern right-of-way of Lakeside Drive to its intersection with the centerline of Liberty Street; thence southeasterly along the centerline of Liberty Street to its intersection with the centerline of Sunnyside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the centerline of Sunnyside Avenue to its intersection with the northeastern right-of-way of Main Street (County Road 128); thence southeasterly along the northeastern right-of-way of Main Street (County Road 128) to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Village of Bemus Point; thence southwesterly along the southern Village boundary to its intersection with the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, this being the end point of the described line.

The above described boundary area also includes the following Village of Bemus Point portion of a 200 feet wide creek corridor along Bemus Creek. The centerline of the creek is also the centerline of its 200 feet wide creek corridor. It should be noted that the creek corridor boundary width limits is parallel to the centerline of Bemus Creek. This portion of the 200 feet wide Bemus Creek corridor begins at its intersection with the southern boundary of the Village of Bemus Point and follows Bemus Creek northerly to its intersection with the northern Village boundary. The northern Village boundary is the ending limit for the Village portion of the 200 feet wide Bemus Creek corridor. (Please note that the Town of Ellery Waterfront Revitalization Area boundary description contains portions of the 200 feet wide Bemus Creek corridor that are situated in the Town.)

Section II.   Inventory and Analysis

A. Regional Setting, History and Community Characteristics

The Villages of Mayville, Bemus Point, Celoron and Lakewood and the Towns of Chautauqua, Ellery, Ellicott, Busti and North Harmony are situated along the shoreline of Chautauqua Lake, in central Chautauqua County, at the southwest corner of New York State. These communities share 42 miles of contiguous waterfront surrounding Chautauqua Lake in its entirety. Chautauqua Lake is comprised of two distinct basins, north and south, and covers an area of approximately 20 square miles at an elevation of 1308 feet above mean sea level. The Village of Mayville and Town of Chautauqua shorelines encompass a large portion of the north basin. The Village of Bemus Point and Towns of Ellery and North Harmony have waterfront to the north and south of the center of the lake at the "narrows." The Villages of Celoron and Lakewood and the Towns of Busti and Ellicott are located at the southeastern end of Chautauqua Lake in the south basin. Chautauqua Lake's watershed, part of the larger Ohio River Basin, covers approximately 180 square miles of area. Water flows from Chautauqua Lake and its tributaries sequentially into the Chadakoin River, the Conewango Creek, and the Allegeny, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers and then into the Gulf of Mexico.

Chautauqua County's topography varies from flatlands along the Lake Erie shore to the rolling upland foothills of the Allegheny Mountains, in the southeastern portion of the County. Having only the cities of Dunkirk and Jamestown within its boundaries, Chautauqua County is decidedly rural. Small Villages scattered throughout the county provide a backdrop for Chautauqua's expanding tourist industry. The county is recognized for the outstanding recreational opportunities that exist within its boundaries, such as hiking and canoeing on the County's public land and creek trail system; boating and fishing on Lakes Erie, Chautauqua, Findley and Cassadaga; skiing, snowmobiling and golf. Regionally, Chautauqua County is situated approximately 30 miles southwest of Buffalo, New York; 25 miles east of Erie, Pennsylvania; and 150 miles north of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Many other major northeast population centers are located within less than a half-day drive.

The first incursion of white Europeans into Chautauqua County was by the French. In 1615, Samuel de Champlain had reached as far west on the Great Lakes as Lake Huron. There, he learned of rich lands southeast of Lake Erie where a tribe (called Eries by their allies in the Seneca nation) of Native Americans lived. Later that year, Champlain's interpreter, Etienne Brule, guided by a party of twelve Hurons, traversed the wilderness of Western New York to visit the Eries. Longstanding political and territorial hostility between the Eries and the tribes of the Iroquoian League erupted in warfare around 1656 and ended with the decimation of the Eries.

It was not until 1679 that another white European would again set foot in Chautauqua County. Frenchman René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, landed at Barcelona seeking a navigable route from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico through the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. LaSalle and his men