

Phase IA Historic Resources Survey

Methodology

Agricola Wind Project

Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York

NYSHPO Project Number: 21PR03987

Prepared for:



Liberty Renewables Inc.
90 State Street
Albany, NY 12207
<https://liberty-renewables.com/>

Prepared by:



Environmental Design & Research, D.P.C.
217 Montgomery Street, Suite 1100
Syracuse, New York 13202
www.edrdpc.com

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

NYSHPO Project Review Number:	21PR03987
Involved State/Federal Agencies:	New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (Section 14.09); New York State Office of Renewable Energy Services (Section 94-c); U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)
Phase of Survey:	Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology
Location Information:	Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York
Survey Area:	
Facility Description:	A proposed 99-megawatt (MW) community-scale wind energy generating facility consisting of up to 24 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and associated infrastructure.
Facility Site:	Approximately 4,052 acres (6.3 square miles) of leased or purchased private land to contain all components of the proposed Facility.
Historic Resources Study Area:	The area including and within 5 miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features), which has been defined as the appropriate study area for effects on above-ground historic resources, totaling approximately 93,812 acres (146.6 square miles).
Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Visual Effects:	The area where the Facility may result in effects on historic resources, such as visual or auditory impacts. The APE for Visual Effects includes those areas within five miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features) where Facility components are anticipated to be visible based on a viewshed analysis, totaling approximately 41,101 acres (64.2 square miles).

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles: *Scipio Center, NY; Moravia, NY; Genoa, NY*

Phase IA Historic Resources Survey

Methodology Overview: A total of 144 previously identified historic resources are located within 5 miles of the Facility Site, including 24 resources listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) (including one National Historic Landmark [NHL]), 21 resources that were previously recommended or determined to be S/NRHP-eligible, and 99 resources for which S/NRHP eligibility has not been formally determined. Of the 144 previously identified historic resources within the Historic Resources Study Area, 83 are located in the APE for Visual Effects, including 10 S/NRHP-listed resources (including one NHL), 10 resources previously determined to be S/NRHP-eligible by NYSHPO, and 63 resources without a formal S/NRHP eligibility determination.

Report Authors: Kristen Olson; Grant Johnson

Date of Report: April 2024

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

On behalf of Agricola Wind LLC (the Applicant), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared this Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology for the proposed Agricola Wind Project (the Facility), located in the Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York (Figure 1). The Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology was prepared in support of the Facility under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law. The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSHPO) the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and other New York state and/or federal agencies in their review of the Facility under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law, Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law, and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as applicable.

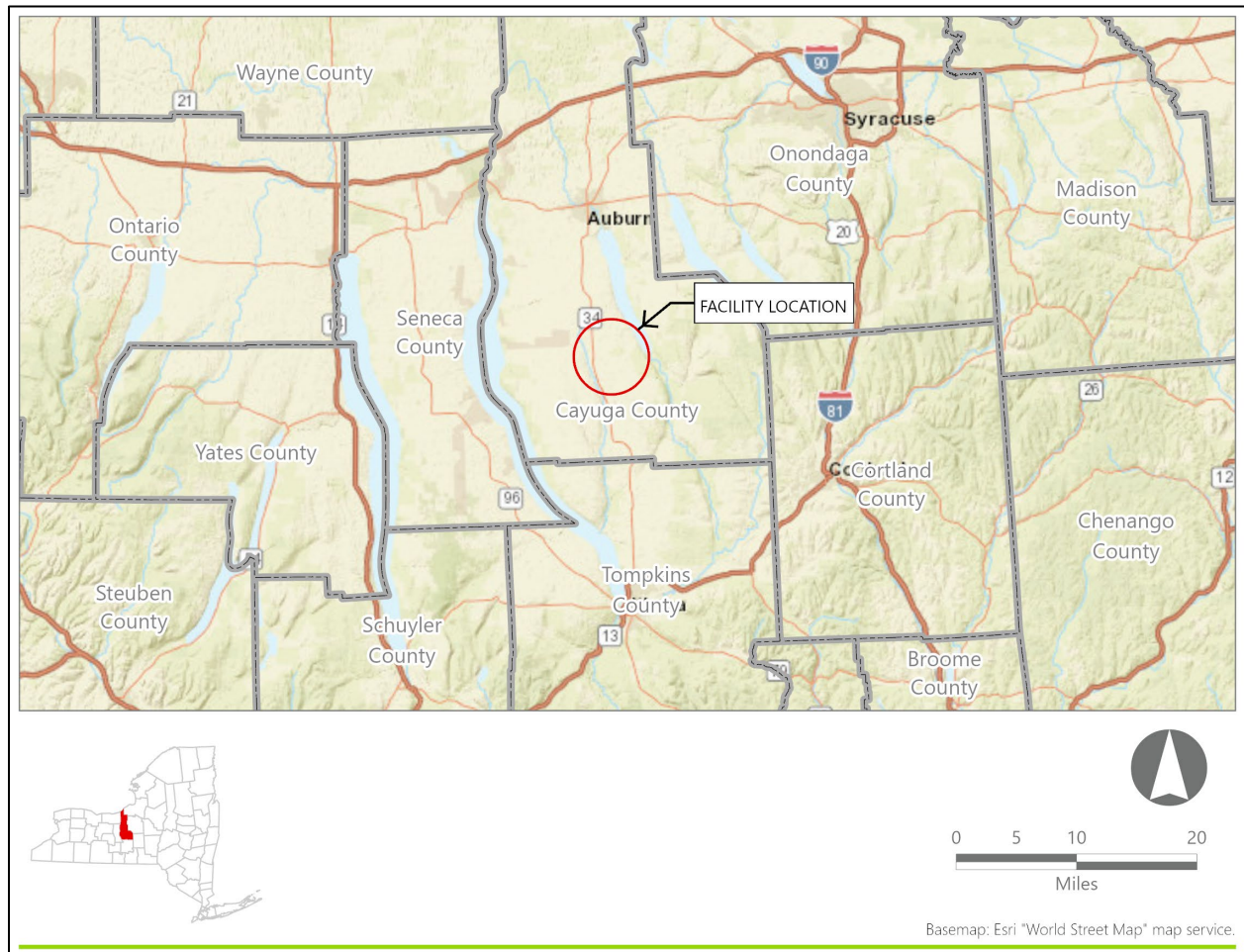


Figure 1. Regional Facility Location.

As described in Title 19 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) § 900-2.10 (Exhibit 9: Cultural Resources), a Section 94-c Application must include:

(b) A study of the impacts on historic resources within the project impact area,¹ including the results of field inspections, a review of the statewide inventory of historic property, and consultation with local historic preservation groups and federal/state-recognized Indian nations to identify sites or structures listed or eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places within the PIA, including an analysis of potential impact on any standing structures which appear to be at least fifty (50) years old and potentially eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places, based on an assessment by a qualified individual.

The purpose of the Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology is to identify those buildings within the Facility's Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Visual Effects (Section 1.3) that appear to satisfy State and National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) eligibility criteria and to provide a methodology for survey of a 5-mile study area surrounding the Facility per NYSHPO guidelines (Section 1.3). All cultural resources studies undertaken by EDR in association with the Facility have been conducted by professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 61). The Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology was prepared in accordance with the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines*; NYSHPO, 2006) as well as recent NYSHPO guidance regarding cultural resources surveys for wind energy projects (NYSHPO, 2023).

Please note that this report addresses only aboveground historic properties; information concerning the Facility's potential effect on archaeological resources is being provided to NYSHPO under separate cover.

1.2 Facility Location and Description

The proposed Facility is an approximately 99-megawatt (MW) wind-powered electric generating project located within the Towns of Venice and Scipio in Cayuga County, New York (Figure 2). The Facility layout is still in development and will consist of up to 24 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) with a current maximum height of up to 660 feet² and supporting infrastructure, which will include access roads, collection lines, meteorological towers, an aircraft detection lighting system (ADLS) tower, laydown yards, a collection substation, and an associated point-of-interconnection (POI), as well as other Facility components.

¹ The project impact area (PIA) as defined in 19 NYCRR § 900-2.10 is synonymous with the Area of Potential Effect for Visual Effects as described in this report.

² Maximum turbine height may change as the layout is finalized; any changes in layout will be indicated as part of subsequent deliverables.

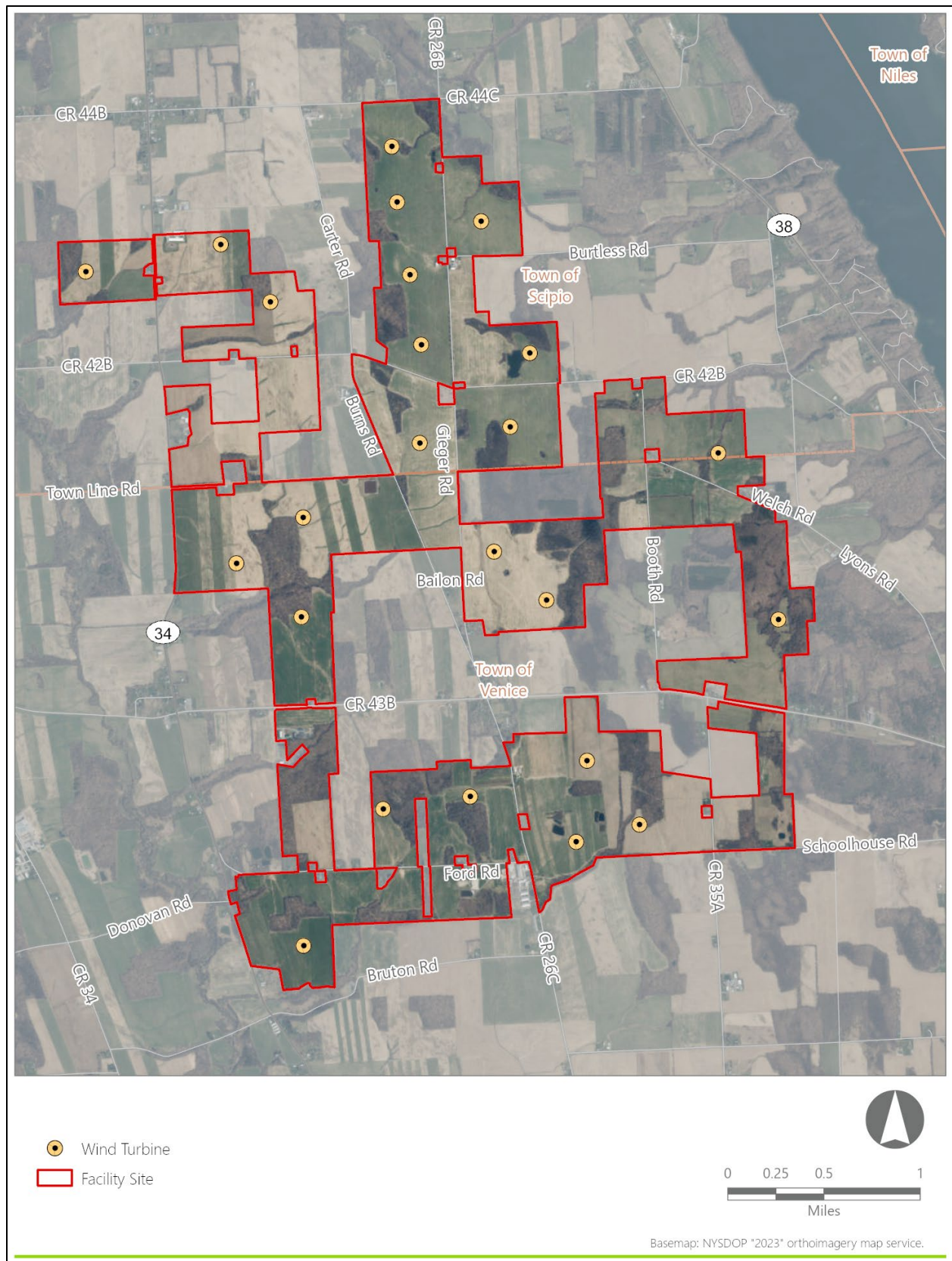


Figure 2. Facility Site

The following terms are used throughout this document to describe the proposed action:

Facility: Collectively refers to all components of the Agricola Wind Project, which includes up to 24 WTGs and associated infrastructure in the Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York.

Facility Site: Those parcels currently under, or being pursued, for lease (or other real property interests) with the Applicant for the location of all Facility components, which will be further defined in the Section 94-c Application (Figure 2).

Historic Resources Study Area: The area within 5 miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features), which is defined in Section 1.3 of this report as the appropriate study area for effects on historic resources (Figure 3).

Archaeological Area of Potential Effects (APE): The Archaeological APE for the Facility is the area containing all proposed soil disturbance associated with the Facility, and will be further described in the Phase IB Archaeological Survey to be prepared for the Facility. It is anticipated that the APE for Direct Effects will change as the Facility's design advances and becomes more refined.

APE for Visual Effects: The APE for Visual Effects includes those areas where the Facility may result in effects on historic resources, such as visual or auditory impacts. The APE for Visual Effects for the Facility includes those areas including and within 5 miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features) which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography and estimated vegetated canopy heights) of the Facility (Figure 3).

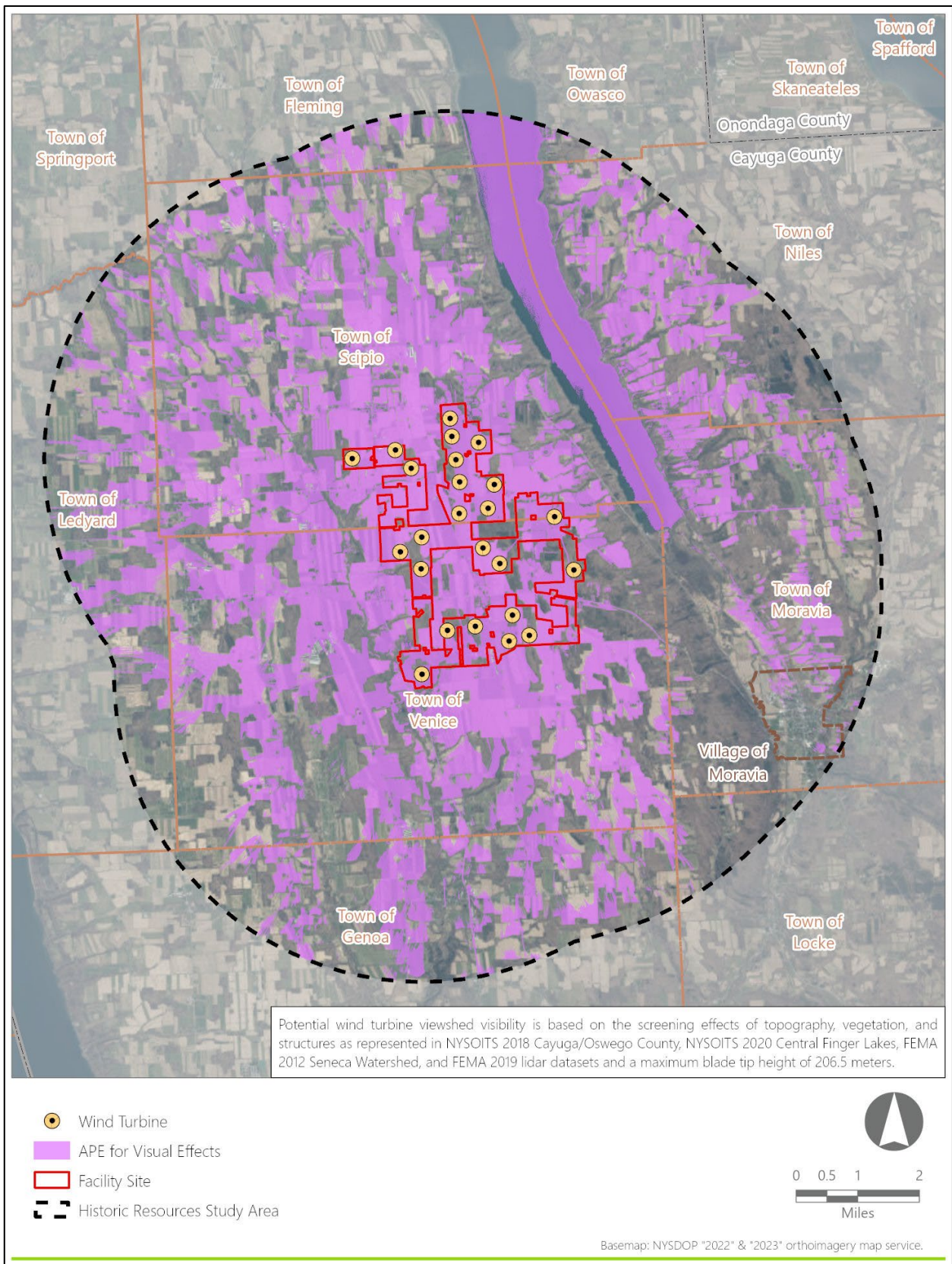


Figure 3. Historic Resources Study Area and Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Visual Effects

1.3 Historic Resources Study Area and Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The Facility's potential effect on a given historic property would be a change (resulting from the introduction of wind turbines or other Facility components) in the property's visual setting. Therefore, the APE for Visual Effects on historic resources must include those areas where Facility components (including wind turbines) will be visible and where there is a potential for a significant visual effect. Per the requirements set forth in 19 NYCRR § 900(bx), the study area to be used for analysis of major electric generating facilities is defined as:

(bx) Study area means the area generally related to the nature of the technology and the setting of the proposed site. Unless otherwise provided in this Part, in highly urbanized areas, the study area is a minimum one (1)-mile radius from the property boundaries of the facility site, interconnections and related facilities, and for facilities with components spread across a rural landscape, the study area shall at a minimum include the area within a radius of at least five (5) miles from all generating facility components, interconnections and related facilities.

The Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility includes the entirety of the Town of Venice; most of the Town of Scipio; portions of the Towns of Fleming, Owasco, Niles, Moravia, Locke, Genoa, Ledyard, and Springport; and the entirety of the Village of Moravia, in Cayuga County, New York. Per the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines*, the APE for Visual Effects on historic properties for wind projects is defined as those areas within 5 miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features) which are within the potential viewshed of a given project (Figure 3; NYSHPO, 2006). Recent NYSHPO guidance on cultural resources surveys for wind energy projects notes that the viewshed analysis which forms the basis for the APE for Visual Effects may consider the screening effects of topography and estimated vegetated canopy heights (NYSHPO, 2023).

It is worth noting that the Facility's APE for Visual Effects relative to aboveground historic resources may be revised in association with subsequent layout changes during the permitting process, and that changes in the layout of the Facility are likely to result in changes in the size of the APE for Visual Effects.

1.4 NYSHPO Consultation

The NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines* request that cultural resources surveys for wind energy projects include consultation with NYSHPO to determine the scope and methodology to identify and evaluate historic resources. An initial request for consultation was made to NYSHPO via the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website (NYSHPO, 2024) on June 15, 2021 (EDR, 2021a). This submittal included a description of the proposed Facility and a map of the Facility Site and proposed a historic resources survey be conducted in accordance with the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines* in order to meet the Section 94-c requirements. On July 2, 2021, NYSHPO provided a response via CRIS concurring with EDR's general approach to the historic resources survey and requested that they be provided with the methodology and scope of work for historic resources surveys for the Facility (NYSHPO, 2021). In addition, preliminary consultation was initiated with the Cayuga Nation and the Onondaga Nation through an introductory letter sent June 15, 2021 (EDR, 2021b). Subsequent to EDR's initial request for consultation in June 2021, the Facility layout was changed. The descriptions and figures herein reflect the current Facility layout.

The submission of this Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology is provided to continue consultation with NYSHPO regarding the Facility's potential impacts to above-ground historic resources.

This Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology presents a preliminary APE for Visual Effects and proposes methodologies and analyses that are consistent with NYSHPO correspondence related to cultural resources surveys prepared by EDR for previous wind energy projects.³ Following submission and review of this methodology by NYSHPO, EDR anticipates that a subsequent historic resources survey will be conducted, as described herein. As stated in Section 1.1, this report addresses only aboveground historic resources; information concerning the Facility's potential effect on archaeological resources is being provided to NYSHPO under separate cover.

³ Previous wind energy projects reviewed by NYSHPO under Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law and/or Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law that have included historic resources surveys conducted by EDR include the Cassadaga Wind Project (15PR02730; 2016), Baron Winds Project (15PR02834; 2017), Heritage Wind Project (18PR01833; 2019), High Bridge Wind Project (19PR01283; 2019), Prattsburgh Wind Farm (21PR00977; 2022), and Hoffman Falls Wind Project (21PR03978; 2024). Each project involved the preparation of an historic resources survey methodology that was approved by NYSHPO and resulted in an approved historic resources survey.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND SITE HISTORY

2.1 Previously Identified Historic Resources

EDR reviewed the CRIS website maintained by NYSHPO to identify significant historic buildings, resources, and/or districts located within the Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility. A total of 145 resources within the Historic Resources Study Area were identified using the CRIS website, 82 of which are located within the APE for Visual Effects. These resources include residences, farmsteads, commercial buildings, cemeteries, and a state park. These resources are described based on their formal historic designation below.

2.1.1 *National Historic Landmarks*

One National Historic Landmark, the Jethro Wood House (90NR00099/USN 01108.000001), is located within the Historic Resources Study Area and APE for Visual Effects.

2.1.2 *S/NRHP-Listed Resources*

A total of 24 resources listed in the S/NRHP (including the NHL listed above as well as three historic districts) are located within the Historic Resources Study Area, 10 of which are located in the APE for Visual Effects.

2.1.3 *S/NRHP-Eligible Historic Resources*

A total of 21 properties previously recommended or determined to be S/NRHP-eligible by NYSHPO are located within the Historic Resources Study Area. Of these 21 properties, 10 are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

2.1.4 *Resources with Undetermined S/NRHP Eligibility*

A total of 99 previously identified historic resources within the Historic Resources Study Area have not been formally evaluated by NYSHPO in terms of their S/NRHP eligibility, including one historic district (Fillmore Glen State Park; USN 01120.000004). Of these 99 resources, 93 were identified in CRIS and six were identified through review of previous historic resources surveys and other sources. Of these 99 properties, a total of 63 are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

A review of the CRIS database indicated that two previous historic resources surveys have been conducted within the Historic Resources Study Area and APE for Visual Effects for the Facility:

- The *Women's Suffrage in Central New York* historic context statement was prepared by Judith Wellman in 2019 (Wellman, 2019). The report provides a history of women's suffrage activism in Central New York during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and provides an inventory of related sites. None of the sites identified in the report are located within the Historic Resources Study Area.

- The *Uncovering the Freedom Trail in Auburn and Cayuga County, New York* cultural resources survey was prepared by Judith Wellman in 2005 (Wellman, 2005). The survey report identifies numerous resources relating to the Underground Railroad, abolitionism, and African American life within the Historic Resources Study Area, of which two were not previously documented in CRIS. Neither of these two resources are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

In addition, the Cobblestone Museum's Cobblestone Info Base, a database of known cobblestone structures in New York State and beyond, identifies nine cobblestone structures within the Historic Resources Study Area, four of which were not previously documented in CRIS. Of these four resources, two are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

Locations of previously identified historic resources within the Historic Resources Study Area are depicted on Figure 4. A list of all previously identified historic resources located within the Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility is included as Attachment A.

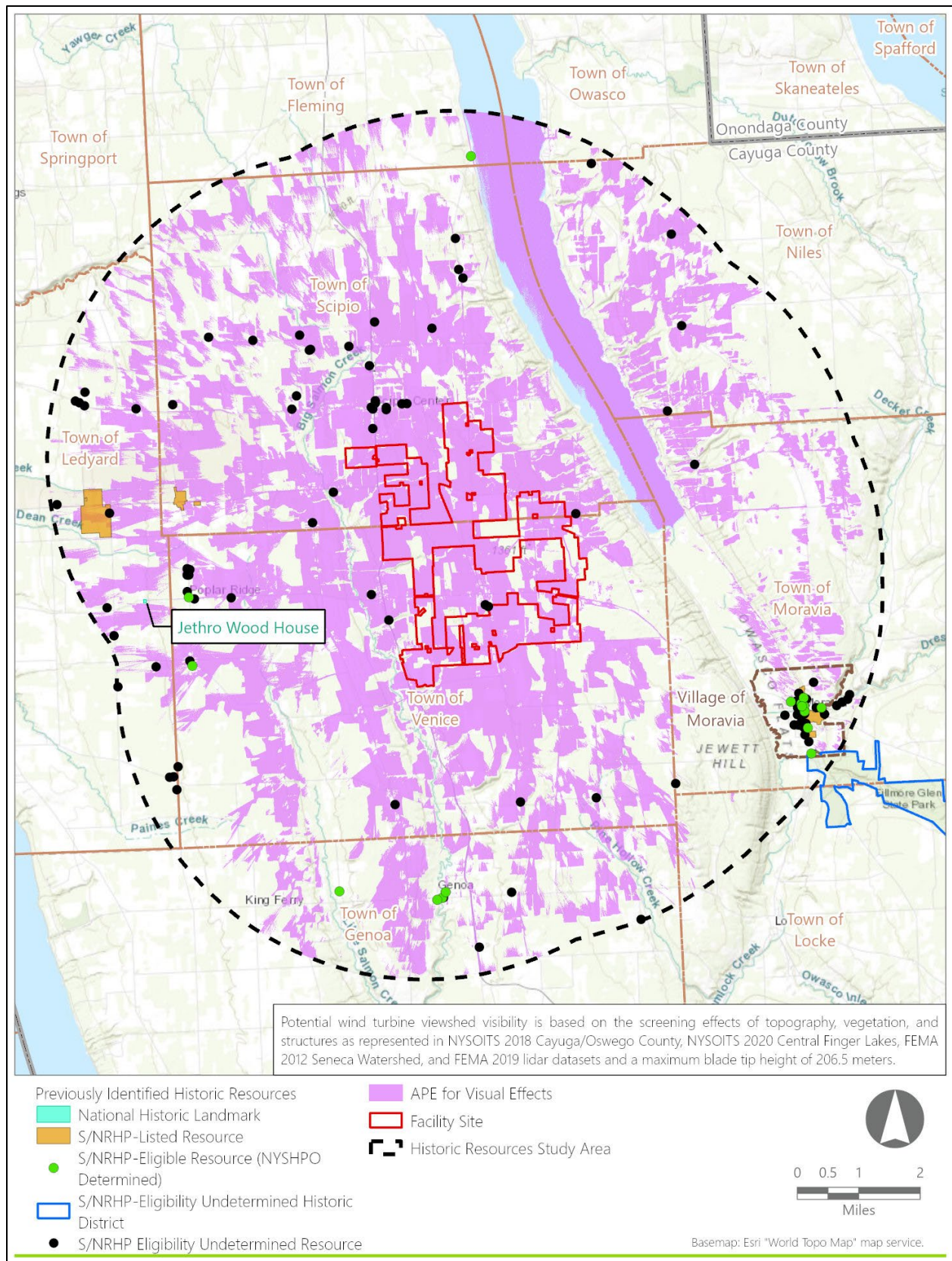


Figure 4. Previously Identified Historic Resources

2.2 History of the Historic Resources Study Area

Archives and repositories consulted during EDR's research for the Facility included the online digital collections of the Library of Congress, New York State Library, New York Public Library Digital Collections, David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, and USGS. Sources reviewed for the Facility include the:

- *History of Cayuga County, New York* (Storke, 1879);
- *History of Cayuga County, New York* (CCHS, 1908);
- *The Greek Revival in America* (Hamlin, 1943);
- *American Building: The Historic Forces that Shaped It* (Fitch, 1966);
- *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 15: Northeast (Trigger, 1978); and
- *The Encyclopedia of New York State* (Eisenstadt, 2005).

Historic maps consulted during EDR's research for the Facility include the:

- 1792 De Witt *State-Map of New-York* (De Witt, 1792);
- 1829 Burr *Map of the County of Cayuga* (Burr, 1829);
- 1840 Burr *Map of the County of Cayuga* (Burr, 1840);
- 1853 Geil *Map of Cayuga County, New York* (Geil, 1853);
- 1859 Gray and Lothrop *Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York* (Gray and Lothrop, 1859);
- 1875 Beers *County Atlas of Cayuga, New York* (Beers, 1875);
- 1902 USGS *Auburn, NY, Genoa, NY, Moravia, NY, and Skaneateles, NY* 1:62500 Topographic Quadrangles (USGS, 1902a; 1902b; 1902c; 1902d); and
- 1943 USGS *Genoa, NY, Moravia, NY, Owasco, NY, and Scipio, NY* 1:31680 Topographic Quadrangles (USGS, 1943a; 1943b; 1943c; 1943d).

The Facility is located within the Towns of Venice and Scipio in Cayuga County, New York. The Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility includes the entirety of the Town of Venice; most of the Town of Scipio; parts of the Towns of Fleming, Owasco, Niles, Moravia, Locke, Genoa, Ledyard, and Springport; and the entirety of the Village of Moravia, in Cayuga County, New York. The Historic Resources Study Area also includes roughly two thirds of Owasco Lake, one of the 11 long, narrow Finger Lakes formed by glacial activity during the last Ice Age.

The Historic Resources Study Area is located within the Cayuga Nation Homeland, which extends roughly from Seneca Lake east to Owasco Lake and from Lake Ontario south to the Susquehanna River (White, et al., 1978; Cayuga Nation, 2024a). While sources differ on the specific date of the emergence of the Haudenosaunee, many researchers agree that a formalized Confederacy of five nations (also, the Great League of Peace, the Five Nations, or the Six Nations) took shape during the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. The initial five nations of the Haudenosaunee included, loosely from west to east, the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk. In 1722, the Oneida sponsored the Tuscarora in joining the Haudenosaunee as a sixth nation (Richter, 2005). Please note that the history of the Cayuga Nation is also described in the Phase IA Archaeological Survey report for the Facility.

European missionaries, explorers, and traders began visiting Central New York by the mid-seventeenth century. The Cayuga resided in three main villages at this time: Thiohero, Oiogouen, and Onontare, and French Jesuit missionaries established missions at the latter two villages. Meanwhile, Dutch and English land companies and settlers claimed land farther west into the Mohawk River Valley, fueling tensions with the Haudenosaunee. Conflicts between the Haudenosaunee and the French continued into the eighteenth century as French forts were established throughout New York. By the 1730s, a Cayuga faction began migrating to Ohio to join with existing Haudenosaunee communities and other nations. Those who remained in New York State sponsored neighboring groups, including the Saponi-Tutelo, Nanticokes, Delawares, and Conoys, and incorporated them into Cayuga territory (Anderson, 2005; Dixon, 2005).

Following the French and Indian War, the 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix established a boundary line to demarcate the Haudenosaunee, Delaware, and Shawnee territories and regulate westward colonial expansion. In exchange, the Haudenosaunee forfeited their claims to the Ohio River Valley. Although the treaty bound colonists to remain east of the line, many continued to migrate and settle on Native land (Preston, 2005).

During the American Revolutionary War, both the British and the Americans embraced the aid of various Haudenosaunee member nations, despite the Confederacy's official policy of neutrality. The war divided the nations, with the Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawk, and Seneca aiding the British and the Oneida and Tuscarora providing support to the American colonists. In retaliation, George Washington ordered the Sullivan-Clinton invasion of 1779, during which Continental Army troops burned Haudenosaunee homes, crops, and food supplies throughout Central and Western New York. The invaders destroyed many Cayuga settlements and villages surrounding Cayuga Lake; subsequently, causing nearly 1,000 Cayuga refugees to flee to the reservations in Western New York (mainly, the Buffalo Creek Reservation), Sandusky Bay, Ohio, and Ontario, Canada (now the Six Nations of the Grand River Reservation). The Haudenosaunee were forced to cede all land west of New York State and Pennsylvania in the second Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784 (Fischer, 2005; MacLeitch, 2005).

The Cayuga ceded additional land in the Treaty at Albany in 1789, which also established the 100 square-mile Cayuga Reservation, which is depicted on the 1792 De Witt *State-Map of New-York* along both sides of the northern end of Cayuga Lake (Figure 5; De Witt, 1792). The Trade and Intercourse Act (also, the Non-Intercourse Act) of 1790 and the Treaty of Canandaigua in 1794 prohibited the sale of Native lands without the participation and consent of the federal government, and reaffirmed Cayuga Nation sovereignty, respectively. Despite these measures, the 1795 Treaty at Cayuga Ferry resulted in the loss of reservation land to New York State. The remaining land was reconfigured into two reservations: the "Residence Reservation" (4 square miles) on the border between the Towns of Springport and Ledyard and the "Mine Reservation" (1 square mile) northeast of the Village of Union Springs in the Town of Springport (CCHS, 1908; Anderson, 2005; Dixon, 2005; MacLeitch, 2005). These reservations are depicted on the 1829 (Figure 6) and 1840 Burr *Map of the County of Cayuga* (Burr, 1829; 1840). Despite the aforementioned policies protecting Cayuga sovereignty, a series of treaties with New York State stripped the Cayuga of thousands of acres between 1789 and 1807. By 1890, 183 Cayuga Nation members were recorded in New York State, most as residents at the Cattaraugus Reservation, a Seneca Nation reservation in western New York (Dixon, 2005). By the early twentieth century, the Cayuga Nation had no remaining land in New York State.

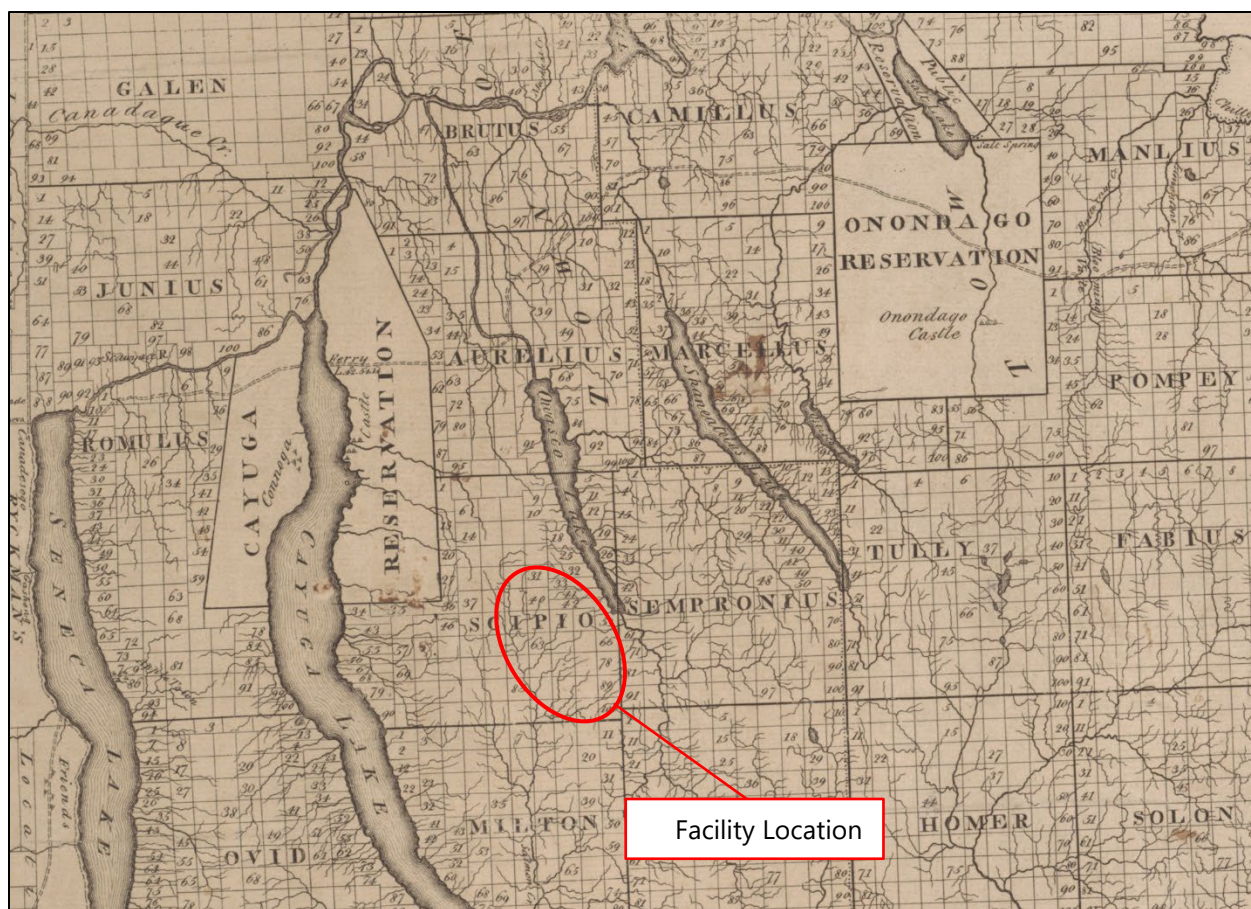


Figure 5. 1792 De Witt State-Map of New-York

The Cayuga Reservation is situated at the northern end of Cayuga Lake, bordering the Towns of Brutus, Aurelius, Scipio, Romulus, and Junius, in the late eighteenth century. The “Onondago” (Onondaga) Reservation is depicted to the east in what is now Syracuse. Note the Facility located southeast of the Cayuga Reservation (De Witt, 1792; Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center, Boston Public Library).

Prior to the formal organization of Cayuga County in 1799, New York State set aside a 1.5-million-acre tract of expropriated Haudenosaunee land as compensation for the state’s Revolutionary War veterans, but the tract was not fully opened to settlers for nearly a decade due to resistance by the Haudenosaunee. Through the establishment of this “New Military Tract,” encompassing what is now Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Seneca, and Tompkins Counties, as well as parts of Oswego, Schuyler, and Wayne Counties, New York State encouraged migration and settlement by war veterans as well as Euro-American settlers. The land was surveyed and divided into 28 townships, each containing 100 lots of 600 acres arranged in a uniform grid pattern. Although the land was set aside for veterans, many of them either neglected to claim their land or sold their land to speculators. As a result, the area was settled primarily by migrants from New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the Hudson Valley. Once non-Native settlement was underway, Cayuga County’s population increased steadily from 15,871 in 1800 to 50,338 in 1840 (Anderson, 2005; Schein, 1993, 2005).

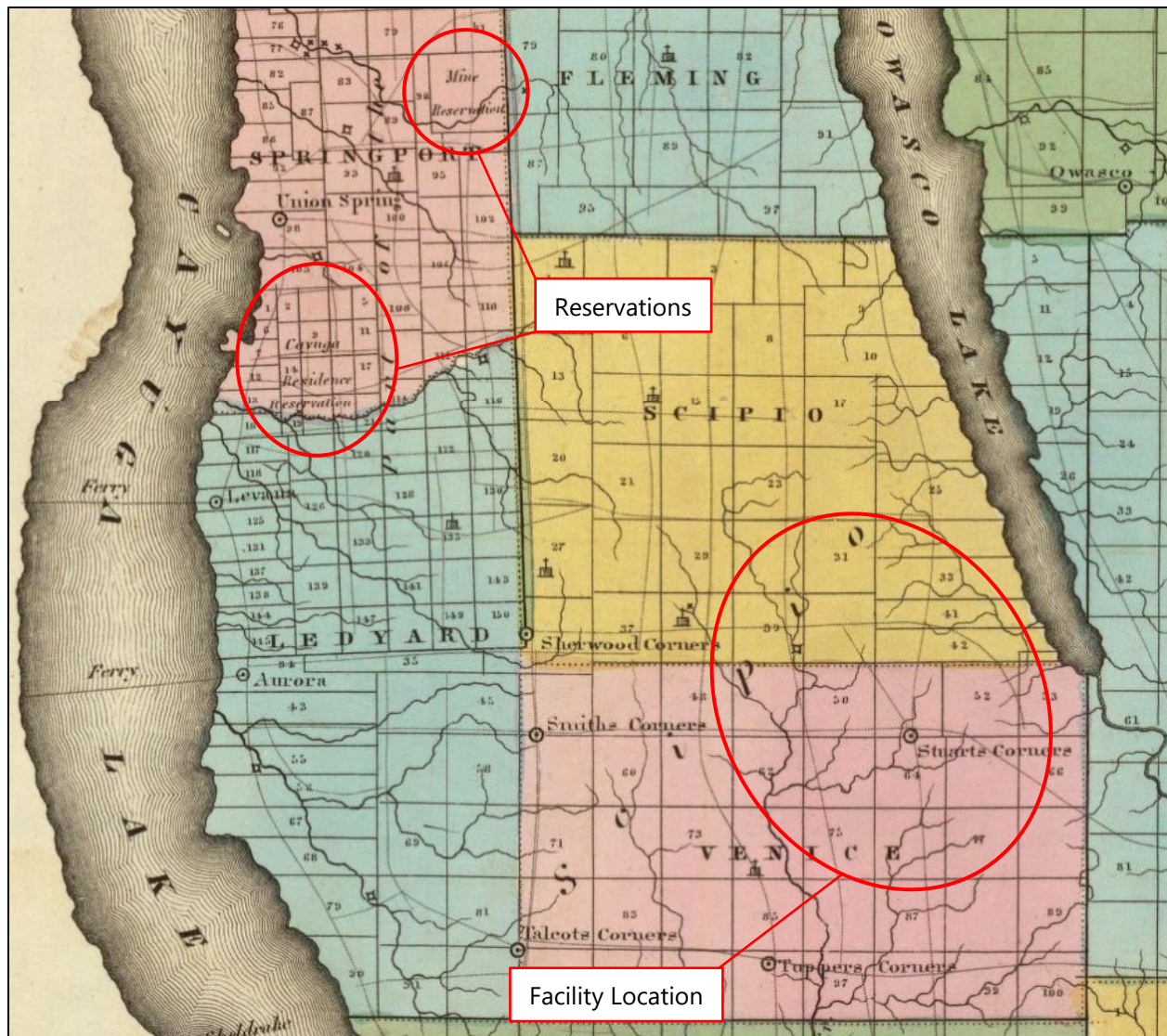


Figure 6. 1829 Burr Map of the County of Cayuga

In the early nineteenth century, the Cayuga Nation's land was reduced to two small reservations, the "Residence" and "Mine" Reservations, within the Towns of Springport and Ledyard. Note the Facility located east of these reservations (Burr, 1829; David Rumsey Historical Map Collection).

Construction of the Erie Canal commenced on July 4, 1817, in the City of Rome (Oneida County) and was completed on October 26, 1825, in the City of Buffalo (Erie County), thereby linking the Hudson River in the east to Lake Erie and the Great Lakes in the west. The central portion of the Erie Canal crossed Cayuga County north of the Facility in the Towns of Mentz and Brutus, which bolstered the communities of Weedsport, Port Byron, and Auburn, north of the Historic Resources Study Area. Montezuma was the western terminus of the canal until 1822 when the section west of the Seneca River opened through the Cayuga Marshes. Additionally, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal was opened in 1828 to connect the Erie Canal to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes to the south and southwest, respectively (Anderson, 2005; Riley, 2005).

When travel and commerce increased with the Erie Canal, architectural pattern books became more readily available. With few skilled architects to accommodate the demand for new homes, local carpenters and

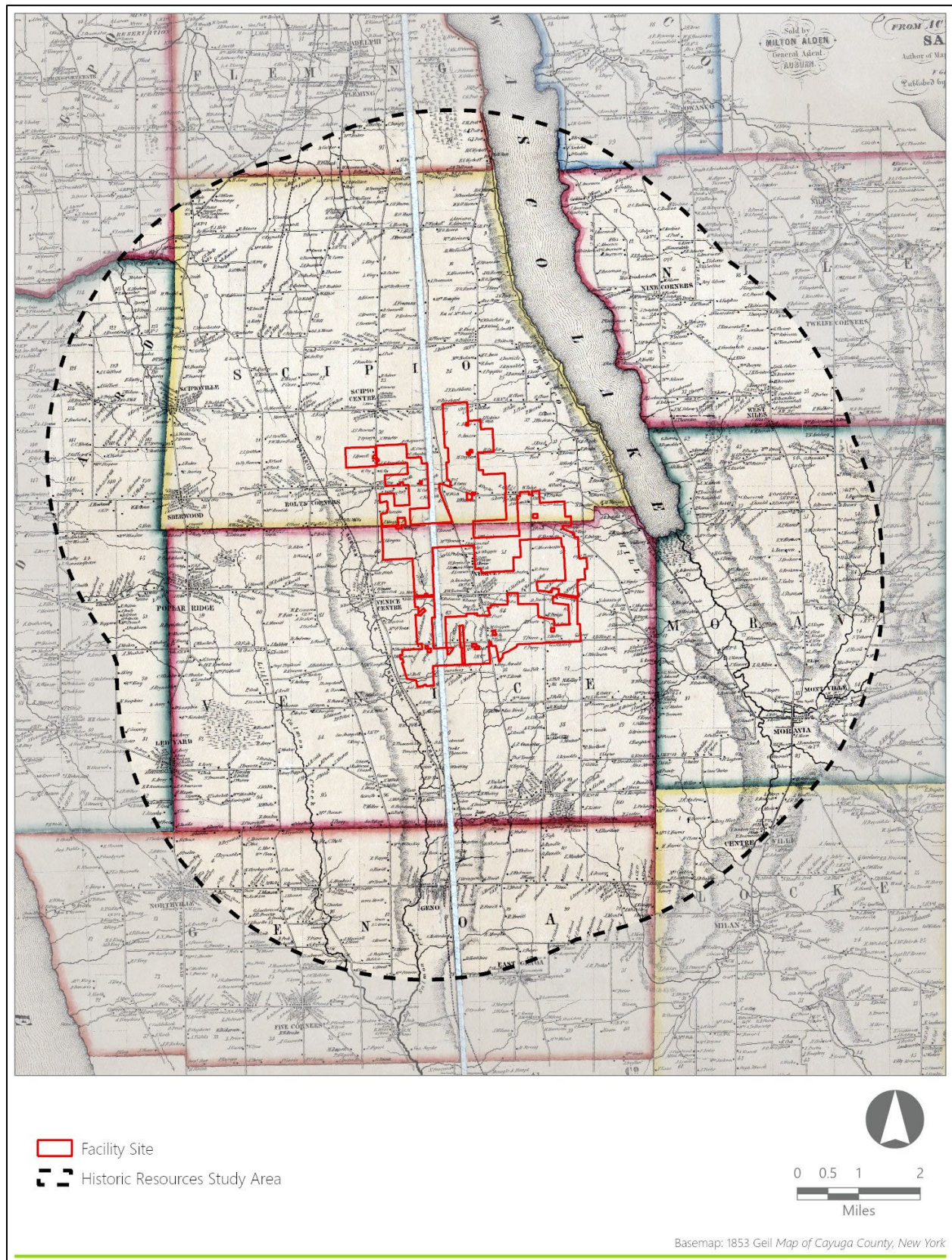
builders turned to pattern books. One of the most influential pattern books in Central New York in the early nineteenth century was Minard LaFever's *The Modern Builders Guide*, printed in 1833 (LaFever, 1833). LaFever was a carpenter in the Finger Lakes in the 1820s and may have designed many of the region's buildings which bear his stylistic signature (Hamlin, 1944). Greek Revival-style forms inspired by LaFever and by other pattern books can found throughout the Historic Resources Study Area.

The construction of the original route of the Erie Canal (1817-1825) and the subsequent opening of the secondary branch of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal brought with it the technique of cobblestone construction. Left behind by the retreating glaciers of the last Ice Age, cobblestones were readily available to farmers who cleared them in huge quantities from their fields or gathered them along lakeshores. The second quarter of the nineteenth century was a high point in the construction of cobblestone buildings in New York State. According to the NPS Multiple Property Document Form (MPDF) *Cobblestone Architecture of New York State* (Cobblestone MPDF), there are approximately 660 historic cobblestone buildings in New York, the vast majority of which are located in western New York in the counties surrounding the City of Rochester (Todd, 1992). Cayuga County has approximately 20-23 extant cobblestone buildings. The cobblestone buildings in the Historic Resources Study Area can be attributed to the "Early Period" of cobblestone construction according to the *Cobblestone* MPDF, which ranges from ca. 1826-1835. The Early Period buildings are typified by polychromatic, field-gathered cobblestones arranged in three to four rows per limestone quoin (Todd, 1992).

A network of stage and county roads connecting hamlets and villages also developed, and by the mid-nineteenth century the county's population rose to over 55,000. Centers of population tended to develop at the intersections of transportation corridors. On the 1853 Geil *Map of Cayuga County, New York* (Figure 7) and the 1859 Gray and Lothrop *Map of Cayuga and Seneca Counties, New York*, the Village of Moravia appears well established, while the hamlets of Scipio Centre, Bolts Corners, Poplar Ridge, Venice Centre, Venice, and Montville are depicted as clusters of buildings (Geil, 1853; Gray and Lothrop, 1859). By 1838, Cayuga County was serviced by the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad. Throughout the mid- to late nineteenth century, the Auburn and Rochester, the Rochester and Syracuse, the Southern Central, and the Cayuga Southern Railroads traversed the county. Unable to compete with the profitability and efficiency of the railroads, the use of the Erie Canal gradually declined (Storke, 1879; Anderson, 2005).

The growth of the railroad through the Historic Resources Study Area brought with it new architectural styles, transported via the most recent pattern books. The works of Andrew Jackson Downing and Catharine Beecher replaced the Greek Revival-style by introducing the Picturesque and Gothic aesthetic in the population centers (Fitch, 1966). Consequently, a new vocabulary of architecture was expressed in Italianate commercial buildings, Gothic Revival-style churches, and later, Eastlake-inspired homes found in the Historic Resources Study Area.

Figure 7. 1853 Geil Map of Cayuga County, New York



Since the settlement period, agriculture has been the primary land use in Cayuga County. The region's fertile soil lent itself to grain crops, such as wheat and barley, as well as oats, corn, potatoes, and apples. Oats were the county's leading nineteenth-century crop, with more than one million bushels produced in 1874. Dairy farming developed rapidly and continued to thrive throughout the nineteenth century; by 1874, Cayuga County produced 2,555,361 pounds of butter and nearly 54,000 pounds of cheese. The railroads bolstered the dairy industry as an expedient transportation method for perishable raw milk and other dairy products. Manufacturing enterprises, including agricultural implements and textiles, were limited to the larger villages and remained small-scale (Storke, 1879; Anderson, 2005).

The Town of Venice, the entirety of which is within the Historic Resources Study Area, was formed in 1823 from the Town of Scipio. During its initial settlement, agriculture and related industries led the economy; however, by the 1830s, slate quarries were opened throughout the town. The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira and the Southern Central Railroads provided service to Venice. By the late nineteenth century, hotels and boarding houses catered to seasonal tourists along Owasco Lake. The town remains rural in nature, with the total population consistently below 2,000 since 1880. While agriculture is the primary industry in the twenty-first century, many residents commute to nearby towns and cities for additional employment opportunities (Storke, 1879; Auchampaugh, 2005a).

The Town of Scipio, nearly all of which is within the Historic Resources Study Area, was formed in 1794 from land allotted in the New Military Tract. The town's boundaries were subsequently adjusted to accommodate the formation of the Towns of Sempronius (1799), Marcellus (1804), and Ledyard, Venice, and Springport (1823). Like the Town of Venice, Scipio also hosted seasonal tourists in resort hotels along Owasco Lake, most notably the Ensenore Glen House (1874). The hamlet of Sherwood, comprising the S/NRHP-listed Sherwood Equal Rights Historic District, contains the S/NRHP-listed Howland Stone Store Museum, the former store and home of the Howland family and a recognized Underground Railroad site. Scipio remains rural in nature, with the total population consistently below 2,000 since the early twentieth century. Dairy farming and mixed agriculture form the basis of the town's economy in the twenty-first century (Storke, 1879; Koon, 2005).

The Town of Moravia, roughly half of which is within the Historic Resources Study Area, was formed in 1833 from the Town of Sempronius; however, settlers inhabited the area as early as 1790. The Village of Moravia was incorporated in 1837 and re-incorporated in 1859. The village served as the primary station for the South Central Railroad. Throughout the nineteenth century, Moravia produced agricultural implements and quarried limestone. Lying partially within the Historic Resources Study Area, Fillmore Glen State Park was acquired by New York State in 1925 and features a gorge and waterfall that had been a popular attraction since the nineteenth century. The park was named for U.S. President Millard Fillmore, who was born about 5 miles east of the park (and outside the Historic Resources Study Area). In the twenty-first century, the Town of Moravia remains rural and lightly populated; however, the population has steadily increased since 1960. East of the Village of Moravia, the medium-security Cayuga Correctional Facility was built in the late 1980s. While manufacturing and agriculture are the primary industries, many residents commute to Auburn, Ithaca, and other commercial centers for employment opportunities (Storke, 1879; Murphy, 2005).

A portion of the Town of Niles, which stretches from the east side of Owasco Lake east to Skaneateles Lake, is within the Historic Resources Study Area. Formed from Sempronius in 1833, the town has always been primarily agricultural, with a focus on dairy; however, slate quarrying was also an important nineteenth-century industry (Stoyell, 2005). The 753-acre Frozen Ocean State Forest, established in the 1930s for the reforestation of marginal farmland, is partially within the Historic Resources Study Area (NYSDEC, 2024).

The Town of Ledyard, the eastern half of which is within the Historic Resources Study Area, was formed from Scipio in 1823. The town remains agricultural in character, with its primary population centers and manufacturing enterprises located west of the Historic Resources Study Area (Auchampaugh, 2005b). The Town of Genoa was formed in 1789 as Milton and was subsequently divided into smaller towns, and renamed Genoa in 1808. Agriculture remains the primary economic activity, including winemaking in the western portion of the town on the east shore of Cayuga Lake, outside the Historic Resources Study Area (Eisenstadt, 2005). A small portion of the Town of Fleming is located within the Historic Resources Study Area. Fleming was formed from the Town of Aurelius in 1823. The northern part of the town, adjacent to the City of Auburn, is increasingly suburbanized. The southern part of the town remains primarily agricultural, with a notable focus on dairying (Tucker, 2005). The Town of Owasco, formed from Aurelius in 1802, is similarly situated relative to Auburn, with its population concentrated in the suburbs to the north. The small portion of the town which is within the Historic Resources Study Area remains agricultural (Auchampaugh, 2005c). The Town of Locke was formed from Milton in 1802, and a small portion of the town is located within the Historic Resources Study Area. The town was and is primarily agricultural, with limited food processing and manufacturing in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Thornton, 2005). A very small portion of the Town of Springport is located within the Historic Resources Study Area. This part of the town is agricultural and is characterized by the Great Gully Brook gorge separating it from the Town of Ledyard (Eisenstadt, 2005).

While never part of the canal system like Cayuga and Seneca Lakes to the west, Owasco Lake was a popular nineteenth-century vacation destination for wealthy residents of Auburn and nearby population centers. In addition to a handful of resort hotels, several large, private vacation homes were built along the lakeshore during the late nineteenth century. Smaller lakefront cottages proliferated after the turn of the twentieth century, and at least two summer camps were established within the Historic Resources Study Area: Camp Y-Owasco (Town of Niles; established in the early twentieth century) and Casowasco (Town of Scipio; established in 1946) (Camp Y-Owasco, 2024; Casowasco, 2024).

The land use within Cayuga County has remained primarily agricultural throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries (Figures 8 and 9); however, the number of active farms has reduced dramatically from 5,039 in 1900 to only 846 by 1997. Regional manufacturing is primarily limited to electrical components and equipment, engines, and powerplants. Despite its rural character, the county population has steadily increased from 70,136 in 1950 to 81,963 in 2000 and numerous rural residences (unrelated to agricultural production) have been constructed throughout the Historic Resources Study Area since the mid-twentieth century. Many Cayuga County residents commute to nearby cities in the surrounding counties for employment opportunities (Anderson, 2005).

Today, the Cayuga are divided into three primary groups: the Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma, the Cayuga at Grand River Reservation (Ontario, Canada), and the Cayuga Nation in New York State. While litigation regarding illegal treaties and land restitution continues into the twenty-first century, the Cayuga Nation of New York has adopted a land acquisition policy to purchase former homelands in the Cayuga Land Claim Area, a portion of which forms the northwest extent of the Historic Resources Study Area. The Nation's reclaimed land holdings include approximately 824 acres in Cayuga and Seneca Counties. The Cayuga Nation does not currently have a reservation in New York State and its roughly 500 enrolled members reside in Western New York and elsewhere in the United States. The Cayuga Nation is also a regional employer, operating several businesses (Anderson, 2005; Cayuga Nation of New York, 2024a, 2024b).

Figure 8. 1902 USGS *Auburn, Genoa, Moravia, and Skaneateles, NY* 1:62500 Topographic Quadrangles

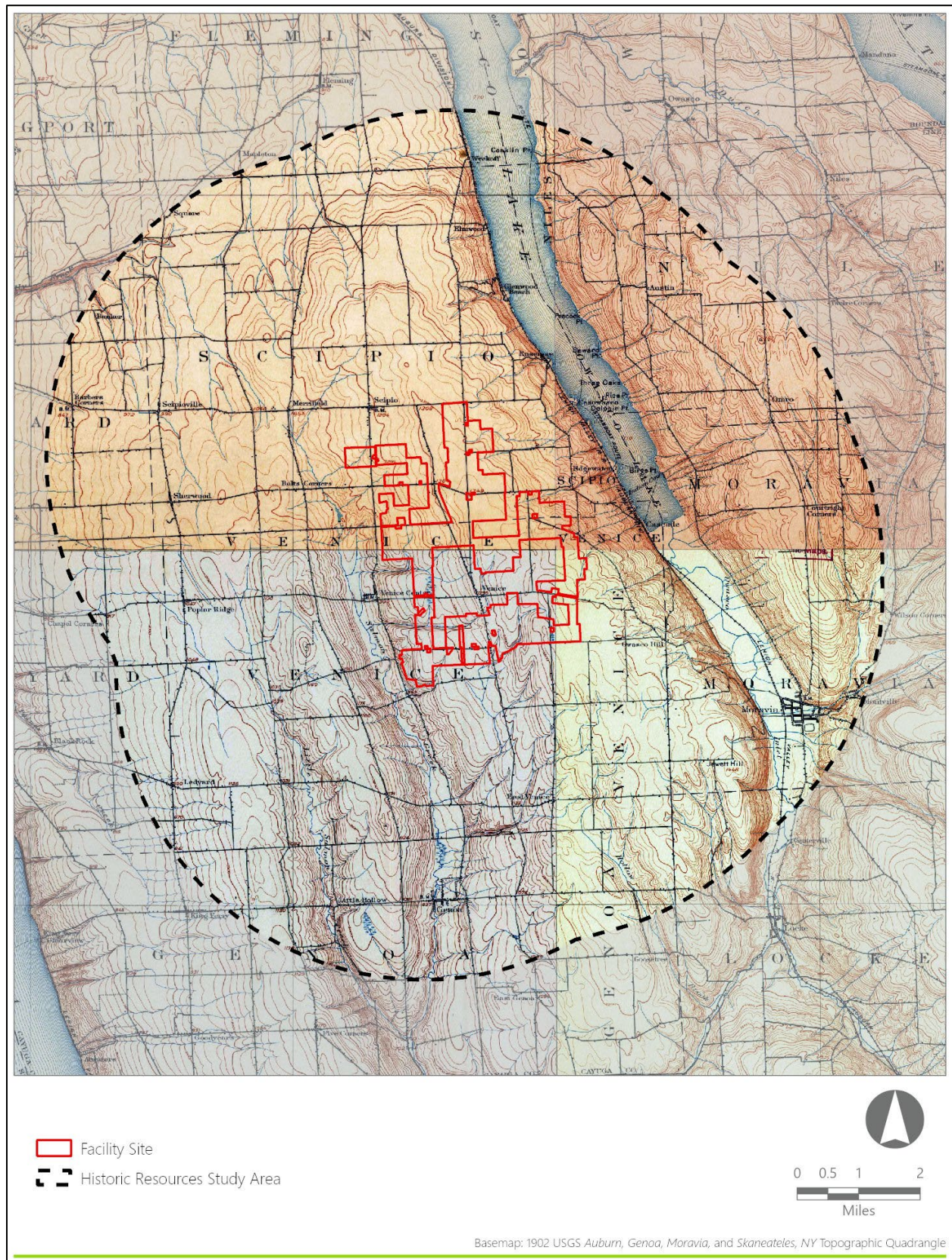
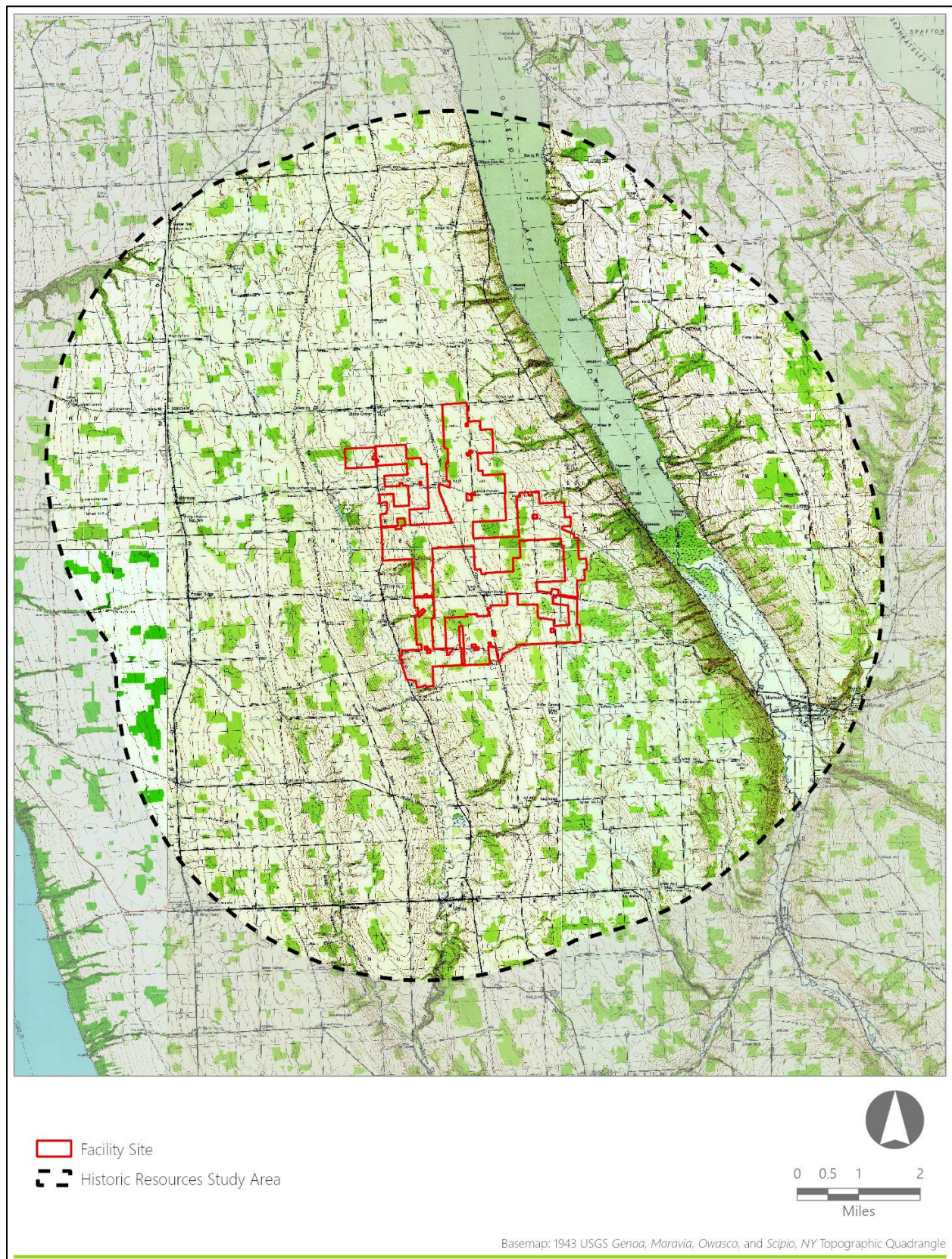


Figure 9. 1943 USGS *Genoa, Moravia, Owasco, and Scipio, NY* 1:31680 Topographic Quadrangles



2.3 Existing Conditions and Expected Resource Types

Existing conditions and resource types within the Historic Resources Study Area have been observed and photographed during site visits and evaluated through an examination of publicly available aerial imagery. The Historic Resources Study Area is located in a rural part of Cayuga County, encompassing nearly all of the Towns of Scipio and Venice, and portions of the Towns of Ledyard, Genoa, Moravia, Locke, Niles, Owasco, Fleming, and Springport, as well as the entirety of the Village of Moravia in Cayuga County, New York.

Land use within the Facility Site is typical for a rural, agricultural area in the Finger Lakes region of Central New York and consists of cultivated crop fields, hay fields, pastures, fallow fields in various stages of secondary succession, shrubland, and large patches of undeveloped, second-growth forest. No areas of concentrated settlement occur within the Facility Site. Residential development occurs along roadways and consists of scattered homes and farms, often widely spaced apart. Roadways within the Facility Site are paved, generally bounded by ditches, and are generally oriented in a north-south/east-west grid reflecting the lot boundaries established by the New Military Tract at the end of the eighteenth century. The overall visual setting of the Historic Resources Study Area is that of open fields and far-ranging scenic views from the high ridge between Owasco and Cayuga Lakes (Figure 10) and across Owasco Lake (Figure 11).



Figure 10. Representative photograph of visual setting within the Historic Resources Study Area

View southwest from 2938 Center Road, Town of Scipio.



Figure 11. Representative photograph of visual setting within the Historic Resources Study Area

View west across Owasco Lake toward the Facility Site from Rockefeller Road, Town of Moravia.

The Village of Moravia is the only area of significant population density within the Historic Resources Study Area. Smaller areas of concentrated settlement include the hamlets of Genoa, Poplar Ridge, King Ferry, Ledyard, Scipio Center, and Sherwood. The Village of Moravia is located east of the Facility Site along the flats of Owasco Creek. The village contains primarily nineteenth-century residences along with a relatively intact central business district of two- to three-story nineteenth-century commercial buildings (Figure 12). A handful of late-twentieth- and early-twenty-first-century buildings, such as gas stations and modern bank buildings are located throughout the village. In addition, the village contains a high concentration of previously identified historic resources; a total of 17 of the 25 S/NRHP-listed resources in the Historic Resources Study Area are located in the Village of Moravia. These include two historic districts, 13

residences, one farmstead, and one cemetery. The historic resources within the village retain an overall high level of integrity of materials and setting (Figure 13).



Figure 12. Visual context within the Village of Moravia
View southwest across the intersection of Church and Main Streets toward the central business district.



Figure 13. North Main Street Historic District (92NR00358), Village of Moravia
View northwest along North Main Street.

The hamlet of Genoa is located southwest of the Facility Site. The hamlet consists of a cluster of nineteenth-century residences along State Route 90 between County Road 34 and State Route 34 (Figure 14). The Hamlet of Poplar Ridge is located west of the Facility Site and consists of a concentration of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences and service garages at the intersection of State Route 34B and Poplar Ridge Road (Figure 15).



Figure 14. The hamlet of Genoa
View east along State Route 90.



Figure 15. The hamlet of Poplar Ridge
View south along State Route 34B.

The hamlet of King Ferry is located southwest of the Facility Site. The hamlet consists of a cluster of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century residences and commercial buildings at the intersection of State Routes 34B and 90 (Figure 16). The hamlet of Ledyard is located west of the Facility Site. The hamlet consists of a cluster of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences and a general store at the intersection of County Road 45A and State Route 34B (Figure 17).



Figure 16. The hamlet of King Ferry
View northwest across the intersection of State Routes 34B and 90.



Figure 17. The hamlet of Ledyard
View north toward the intersection of County Road 45A and State Route 90.

The Hamlet of Scipio Center is located west of the Facility Site at the intersection of Center Road and State Route 34. The hamlet consists of roughly a dozen late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences and churches and service garages (Figure 18). The hamlet of Sherwood is located west of the Facility Site. The hamlet consists of mid- to late-nineteenth-century residences and commercial buildings at the intersection of State Route 34B and Sherwood Road. Most buildings in the hamlet are contributing resources to the S/NRHP-listed Sherwood Equal Rights Historic District (07NR05805/USN 01115.000055; Figure 19).



Figure 18. The hamlet of Scipio Center
View to north along State Route 34.



Figure 19. Sherwood Equal Rights Historic District (07NR05805/USN 01115.000055), hamlet of Sherwood
View to the north along State Route 34B

The built environment within the Historic Resources Study Area includes vernacular farmhouses, barns and support structures, and residences that exemplify vernacular iterations of popular nineteenth-century styles. For example, both wood-clad (Figure 20) and Early Period Cobblestone (Figure 21) Greek Revival-style houses are found through the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 20. Representative example of a wood-clad Greek Revival-style house

The house at 3407 State Route 34 in the hamlet of Scipio Center illustrates the one-and-one-half-story form common in Central New York.



Figure 21. Representative example of a cobblestone Greek Revival-style house

The house at 2726 Center Road in the hamlet of Scipio Center features construction indicative of the Early period of Cobblestone construction in New York State.

Residences located in the population centers throughout the Historic Resources Study Area also display other nineteenth-century architectural styles and typologies including Second Empire, Italianate, Gothic Revival, and Craftsman (Figures 22-23).



Figure 22. Italianate duplex residence, 12 East Cayuga Street, Village of Moravia.

The S/NRHP-listed Henry Allen house (95NR00791/USN 01146.000131).



Figure 23. Craftsman and Gothic Revival-style buildings Village of Moravia.

View east along Church Street in the Church Street/Congress Street Historic District (92NR00357/USN 01146.000283).

Nineteenth- and early twentieth-century schools, churches, and commercial buildings, primarily in hamlet and village settings, are also commonly encountered within the Historic Resources Study Area (Figures 24-25).



Figure 24. Nineteenth-century church, Town of Scipio.
Former Scipio Unitarian Church (USN 01115.000006),
3444 State Route 34.



Figure 25. Former nineteenth-century schoolhouse.
Ledyard School No. 11, 1481 State Route 34B, Town of
Ledyard.

Rural residences and farms within the Historic Resources Study Area are widely spaced along roadways and typically include vernacular interpretations of Greek Revival and Folk Victorian-style houses (Figure 26). The most notable development in the built environment within the Historic Resources Study Area is the sustained expansion of the agricultural sector. The established family farms and farming complexes have continued to expand their facilities to keep pace with industry technology as agriculture remains the dominant local land-use and economic driver (Figure 27).



Figure 26. Representative example of a Folk Victorian-style farmhouse
View west toward the house at 4310 West Hill Road in
the Town of Locke.



Figure 27. Representative example of modern agricultural facilities
View north toward metal cow sheds located at 2212
Mosher Road in the Town of Scipio. These buildings are
typical of the modern farming facilities within the Historic
Resources Study Area.

While there has been no intensive twentieth and twenty-first century housing development within the Historic Resources Study Area, there are many late-twentieth-century residences such as double-wide modular and Ranch-style homes found within the Historic Resources Study Area (Figures 28-29).



Figure 28. Representative example of a typical double-wide modular house
View west toward the house at 4314 Wyckoff Road, Town of Scipio.



Figure 29. Representative example of a Ranch-style house
View northwest toward the house located at 1069 Indian Field Road, Town of Genoa.

Several cemeteries are located within the Historic Resources Study Area, including one cemetery listed on the S/NRHP. These cemeteries range from small rural cemeteries with a few dozen burials to larger town and village cemeteries with hundreds of burials (Figures 30-31). Cemeteries are not typically eligible for listing unless they satisfy S/NRHP Criteria Consideration D which stipulates a cemetery may be eligible “if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events” (NPS, 1990).



Figure 30. S/NRHP-listed Moravia Union Cemetery [95NR00879/USN 01146.000179]], Village and Town of Moravia
This cemetery is located in a wooded area within Fillmore Glen State Park, town of Moravia.



Figure 31. St. Bernard's Cemetery
View west within the cemetery located at 2881 Center Road, Town of Scipio.

Numerous resources which have not been previously evaluated by NYSHPO are located throughout the Historic Resources Study Area, in both rural and village/hamlet settings. These types of resources are sometimes determined S/NRHP-eligible under Criterion C (i.e., they “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” [CFR, 2024]), and often derive their significance from being

representative examples of architectural styles that retain their overall integrity of design and materials. The architectural integrity of historic resources throughout the Historic Resources Study Area is variable, with many properties showing noticeable alteration while others retain high levels of integrity of materials and setting. While the architecture throughout the Historic Resources Study Area is stylistically diverse, the majority of the historic resources throughout the Historic Resources Study Area appear to be residences constructed between approximately 1820 and 1971. Newly identified resources within the Historic Resources Study Area are expected to consist of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences, farmsteads, civic/religious buildings, educational buildings, and cemeteries. In addition, based on a preliminary comparison of current NYSHPO data with field observations and aerial photography it is anticipated that several historic resources within the APE for Visual Effect may be no longer extant.

3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Criteria for Evaluating the Significance of Historic Resources

Historically significant properties are defined herein to include buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been listed on the S/NRHP, as well as those properties that NYSHPO has formally determined are eligible for listing on the S/NRHP. Criteria set forth by the National Park Service for evaluating historic properties (36 CFR 60.4) state that a historic building, district, object, structure or site is significant (i.e., eligible for listing on the S/NRHP) if the property conveys (per CFR, 2024; NPS, 1990):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

As noted in Section 1.1 of this report, historic resources surveys undertaken by EDR in association with the Facility will be conducted by professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (36 CFR 61). Our staff are thoroughly familiar with vernacular architectural styles, architectural traditions, historic settlement and land use patterns, and relevant historic contexts for rural New York State.

3.2 Historic Resources Survey Methodology

In accordance with the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines*, EDR will conduct a historic resources survey of the Facility's APE for Visual Effects (see Figure 3). The Facility's APE for Visual Effects is defined in Section 1.3 of this report and includes those areas within and within 5 miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features) with potential visibility of the Facility. The historic resources survey will identify and document those buildings within the APE for Visual Effects that, in the opinion of EDR's architectural historians, appear to satisfy S/NRHP eligibility criteria. In addition, the survey will also be conducted for the purpose of providing updated photographs and recommendations of eligibility for previously identified resources within the APE for Visual Effects for which S/NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined (Attachment A).

Prior to conducting fieldwork, EDR will consult with local stakeholders identified in Table 1 including historical societies, municipal historians, museums, and other available sources, in order to identify properties that may be S/NRHP-eligible due to non-architectural associations (i.e., their significance is derived from associations with significant events or persons per National Register Criteria A and B).

Table 1. Local Stakeholders for Historic Resources Survey

Municipality or Organization	Contact	Title
Community Preservation Committee	Sydney Fischer	Executive Director
Howland Farm Museum	Jodi Baldwin	Owner
Howland Stone Store Museum/Openore	Guy Garnsey	President
Cayuga-Owasco Lakes Historical Society	Roger Philips	President
Cayuga Museum of History and Art	Kirsten Gosch	Executive Director
Cayuga County	Ruth Bradley	County Historian
Town of Genoa	Shannon Armstrong	Town Historian
Genoa Historical Association and Museum	Sean Corbin	President
Town of Ledyard	Judy Furness	Town Historian
Town of Locke	Esther Thornton	Town Historian
Town of Moravia	Arlene Murphy	Town Historian
Town of Scipio	Laura Wallenbeck	Town Historian
Town of Venice	Phyllis Stanton	Town Historian
Town of Niles	Lorie DeWitt-Antilla	Town Historian
Town of Fleming	Brian Lynn	Town Historian
Town of Owasco	Laurel Auchampaugh	Town Historian
Village of Moravia	Arlene Murphy	Village Historian

EDR anticipates conducting the historic resources survey using CRIS Trekker 2.0 and the CRIS Mobile Pro application. Historic resources survey fieldwork will include systematically driving all public roads within the APE for Visual Effects to evaluate the S/NRHP eligibility of structures and properties within the APE for Visual Effects. When resources that appear to satisfy S/NRHP eligibility criteria are identified, the existing conditions of the property will be documented by EDR's architectural historians. This includes photographs of the building(s) (and property) and field notes describing the style, physical characteristics and materials (e.g., number of stories, plan, external siding, roof, foundation, and sash), condition, and physical integrity for each resource. Other known criteria aside from architecture which may contribute to a property's S/NRHP eligibility will be noted and evaluated as well.

EDR's evaluation of historic resources within the APE for Visual Effects will focus on the physical condition and integrity (with respect to design, materials, feeling, and association) to assess the potential architectural significance of each resource. EDR will also assess the significance of properties previously determined or newly identified to be potentially significant under National Register Criteria A (associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and B (associated with the lives of significant persons in our past). If deemed appropriate, individual buildings located within hamlets will not be documented as individual properties, but instead will be described collectively as clusters or districts. For previously surveyed historic properties within the APE for Visual Effects whose S/NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined, EDR will take an updated photograph (or photographs) and will make a recommendation of S/NRHP eligibility. In addition, the consideration of vernacular landscape elements within the APE for Visual Effects will be considered per NYSHPO direction on previous historic resources surveys.

Note that all properties included in the historic resources survey will be photographed and assessed from public rights-of-way. The condition and integrity of all resources will be evaluated based solely on the visible exterior of the structures. No inspections or evaluations requiring access to the interior of buildings, or any portion of private property, will be conducted as part of this assessment. Based on previous consultation with NYSHPO for previous energy projects, buildings that are not sufficiently old (i.e., are less than 50 years in age), that lack architectural integrity, or otherwise were evaluated by EDR's architectural historian as lacking historical or architectural significance will *not* be included in or documented during the survey.

In accordance with the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines*, EDR will provide initial survey results and recommendations of S/NRHP eligibility for historic properties surveyed, in the form of completed digital survey forms, to NYSHPO via the CRIS website. EDR is requesting that NYSHPO review these results and provide determinations of eligibility prior to EDR completing any subsequent analyses for the Facility, so that only the potential effects of the Facility on historic properties determined eligible by NYSHPO are considered.

3.3 Historic Resources Survey Report

In accordance with the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines*, the methods and results of the survey will be summarized in an illustrated Historic Resources Survey Report, along with a standalone annotated properties list in Microsoft Excel to be submitted to NYSHPO via CRIS. The annotated properties list will include an entry for each identified property with the property name (if any); address; municipality; county; Unique Site Number (if any); current S/NRHP eligibility status; current/proposed S/NRHP criteria/recommended area(s) of significance; integrity; recommended S/NRHP eligibility status; and a primary image. The Historic Resources Survey Report will also be included as part of the Section 94-c Application for the Facility and will provide the basis for ongoing consultation with NYSHPO (and other applicable consulting parties) regarding potential visual and auditory effects of the Facility on aboveground historic resources.

4.0 SUMMARY

4.1 Summary of Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology

On behalf of Agricola Wind LLC., EDR has prepared a Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology for the proposed Agricola Wind Project, located in the Towns of Venice and Scipio, Cayuga County, New York.

A total of 144 previously identified historic resources are located within the Historic Resources Study Area for the Agricola Wind Project:

- A total of 24 S/NRHP-listed resources, of which 10 are located within the APE for Visual Effects (including one NHL);
- A total of 21 resources previously recommended or determined to be S/NRHP-eligible by NYSHPO, of which 10 are located within the APE for Visual Effects; and
- A total of 99 resources for which there is no formal S/NRHP eligibility determination (including one historic district), of which 63 are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

The EDR has provided this Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology to NYSHPO to confirm the visual APE for the project and to ensure that the proposed scope of the survey is consistent with NYSHPO's expectations. Please provide a formal response indicating NYSHPO's concurrence with and/or comments on the methodology and survey results described herein.

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Attachment A:

Previously Identified Historic Resources

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
90NR00099	Jethro Wood House	National Historic Landmark	1636 Poplar Ridge Road	Town of Ledyard	4.1	Yes
08NR05844	Augustus Howland House	S/NRHP-Listed	1395 Sherwood Road	Town of Ledyard	4.0	Yes
05NR05510	North Street Friends Meetinghouse (Brick Meetinghouse)	S/NRHP-Listed	2960 Brick Church Road	Town of Ledyard	4.4	No
08NR05843	Job and Deborah Otis House	S/NRHP-Listed	1882-1886 Sherwood Road	Town of Scipio	2.6	Yes
07NR05805	Sherwood Equal Rights Historic District	S/NRHP-Listed	Sherwood Road and NY 34B	Town of Scipio	2.8	Yes
94NR00534	Howland Cobblestone Store	S/NRHP-Listed	2956 NY 34B	Town of Scipio	2.9	Yes
05NR05509	Slocum and Hannah Howland House	S/NRHP-Listed	1781 Sherwood Road	Town of Scipio	3.0	No
95NR00795	Italianate-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	37 West Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.1	No
95NR00794	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	31 West Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.1	No
92NR00358	North Main Street Historic District	S/NRHP-Listed	North Main Street and Keeler Street	Village of Moravia	4.1	Yes
95NR00792	Sager House	S/NRHP-Listed	12 West Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.2	Yes
95NR00793	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	21 West Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.2	No
95NR00790	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	20 Aurora Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
95NR00789	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	18 Aurora Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
95NR00813	Italianate-style duplex residence	S/NRHP-Listed	15 East Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
95NR00791	Henry Allen House	S/NRHP-Listed	12 East Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	Yes
95NR00788	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	17 Aurora Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	No
95NR00787	John McGeer House	S/NRHP-Listed	7 Aurora Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
92NR00357	Church Street/Congress Street Historic District	S/NRHP-Listed	Church, Congress, South Main, Allen, Smith, Park, and Williams Streets	Village of Moravia	4.4	Yes
95NR00796	Queen Anne-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	73 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No
95NR00797	Italianate-style house	S/NRHP-Listed	63 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No
95NR00798	Tuthill-Green House	S/NRHP-Listed	59 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.6	No
95NR00799	Morse Farm	S/NRHP-Listed	52 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.6	Yes
95NR00879	Moravia Union Cemetery	S/NRHP-Listed	Rear of 6 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.9	No
USN 01105.000001	Henry Wyckoff House	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	4619 Wyckoff Road	Town of Fleming	4.3	Yes
USN 01106.000036	Queen Anne-style house	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	1041 Maple Street	Town of Genoa	3.6	Yes
USN 01106.000031	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	10018 State Route 90	Town of Genoa	3.7	No
USN 01106.000074	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	1009 South Street	Town of Genoa	3.7	No
USN 01106.000023	Sullivan Hawkins House	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	1161 Bruton Road	Town of Genoa	3.8	Yes
USN 01108.000070	Hazard Library	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	2487 NY 34B	Town of Venice	3.5	No
USN 01122.000019	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	2152 NY 34B	Town of Venice	3.8	Yes
USN 01146.000185	Italianate-style house	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	33 West Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.1	No
USN 01146.000170	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	99 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000133	Stone Mill	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	65 Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 01146.000026	Hanling Building	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	146-150 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000139	Sylvan Lodge No. 41	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	159 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	Yes
USN 01146.000024	Italianate-style commercial building	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	157 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000141	Italianate-style commercial building	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	144 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000027	Jennings Store	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	147 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000100	Moravia Republican Register Building	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	6 Central Avenue	Village of Moravia	4.4	No
USN 01146.000138	Italianate-style commercial building	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	161 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	Yes
USN 01146.000143	Italianate-style commercial building	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	116 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	Yes
USN 01146.000146	A two-story Italianate house (duplicate of NRL 01146.000190)	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	178 North Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	Yes
USN 01146.000276	Moravia Middle/High School	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	68 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.6	Yes
USN 01146.000180	Queen Anne-style house	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	3 West Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.9	Yes
USN 01115.000010	Scipioville Presbyterian Church	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3428 NY 34B	Scipio Center	3.1	No
N/A	Cobblestone Butcher Shop	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	10026 State Route 90	Town of Genoa	3.7	No
N/A	Genoa Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 11121 NY 90	Town of Genoa	3.8	No
USN 01106.000001	Italianate-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	886 NY 34	Town of Genoa	4.6	Yes

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
N/A	Pine Hollow Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 10382 NY 91	Town of Genoa	5.0	No
N/A	Evergreen Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 1576 Levanna Road	Town of Ledyard	3.6	Yes
USN 01108.000013	District School #7	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Dixon Road	Town of Ledyard	4.1	Yes
N/A	Ledyard Church Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1609 NY 34B	Town of Ledyard	4.4	No
USN 01108.000063	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1549 NY 34B	Town of Ledyard	4.4	No
USN 01108.000010	District School #11	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1481 NY 34B	Town of Ledyard	4.5	No
N/A	Gifford Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 3497 Brick Church Road	Town of Ledyard	4.5	Yes
USN 01108.000014	District School #5	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1307 Levanna Road	Town of Ledyard	4.6	Yes
N/A	Taber House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1285 Levanna Road	Town of Ledyard	4.6	No
N/A	Old Quaker Cemetery / Barber Corners Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	East of 1320 Levanna Road	Town of Ledyard	4.7	Yes
USN 01108.000104	Peleg White House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2297 Dixon Road	Town of Ledyard	4.9	No
N/A	Howland Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 1202 Sherwood Road	Town of Ledyard	4.9	No
N/A	John and Susan King House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2050 Dixon Road	Town of Ledyard	5.0	No
N/A	Hewitt Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3140 Rockefeller Rd	Town of Moravia	2.4	Yes
N/A	Baker Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 1587 Moravia-Venice Town Line Road	Town of Moravia	3.4	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
N/A	Old Quaker Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2433 Jugg Street	Town of Moravia	4.5	No
N/A	Indian Mound Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1885 NY 38A	Town of Moravia	4.8	No
N/A	St. Patrick's Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1969 NY 38A	Town of Moravia	4.9	No
USN 01112.000003	Goodrich House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2012 NY 38A	Town of Moravia	4.9	No
USN 01112.000002	Bancroft Residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1988 NY 38A	Town of Moravia	4.9	No
USN 01113.000007	J. Selover house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3396 Rockefeller Road	Town of Niles	2.5	Yes
N/A	West Niles Rural Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Southeast of 3826 Oak Hill Road	Town of Niles	3.7	Yes
USN 01113.000008	Peter M. Selover Home	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4144 Harter Road	Town of Niles	4.6	Yes
N/A	Conklin Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4572 Rockefeller Road, 2000 feet northeast of gate	Town of Niles	4.7	Yes
N/A	Humphrey Howland Burial Ground	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3832 Mathers Road	Town of Scipio	0.3	Yes
N/A	Stewart Corners Cemetery / Venice Rural Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 2443 Stewarts Corners Road	Town of Scipio	0.4	Yes
N/A	Scipio Rural Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	South of 3337 NY 34	Town of Scipio	0.5	Yes
N/A	Bolts Corners Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2662 Sherwood Road, west of farm buildings and 300 feet south of road	Town of Scipio	0.7	Yes

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 01115.000007	St. Bernard's Catholic Church	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2805 Center Road	Town of Scipio	0.7	Yes
N/A	Old St. Bernard Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 2805 Center Road	Town of Scipio	0.7	Yes
N/A	St. Bernard's Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2885 Center Rd	Town of Scipio	0.7	Yes
USN 01115.000003	Italianate-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2909 Center Road	Town of Scipio	0.8	Yes
USN 01115.000021	John E. Beardsley House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3407 NY 34	Town of Scipio	0.8	Yes
USN 01115.000009	King Residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2726 Center Road	Town of Scipio	0.8	Yes
USN 01115.000005	Scipio Community Church	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3434 NY 34	Town of Scipio	0.8	Yes
USN 01115.000006	Cayuga Masonic Lodge 221/Former Universalist Church	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3444 NY 34	Town of Scipio	0.9	Yes
N/A	Gould-Akin Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	North of 2826 Black Street	Town of Scipio	1.3	Yes
USN 01115.000002	Greek Revival-style cobblestone house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2345 Center Road	Town of Scipio	1.3	Yes
USN 01115.000028	Federal-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3568 Black Street	Town of Scipio	1.4	Yes
N/A	Fordyce Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	South of 3625 NY 34 and 170 feet west of road	Town of Scipio	1.4	Yes
N/A	Babcock Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1200 feet north of 3011 Hunter Road	Town of Scipio	1.5	Yes
USN 01115.000031	Two-story residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2627 Quarry Road	Town of Scipio	1.8	Yes

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 01115.000026	Manufactured residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2430 Quarry Road	Town of Scipio	1.9	Yes
USN 01115.000029	Manufactured residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2378 Quarry Road	Town of Scipio	1.9	Yes
N/A	Cornwall Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	North of 3760 NY 34 and 250 feet east of road	Town of Scipio	2.0	Yes
USN 01115.000030	Nineteenth-century farmstead	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3768 Black Street	Town of Scipio	2.2	Yes
N/A	Brick residence with cobblestone wing and smokehouse	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4046 Wyckoff Rd	Town of Scipio	2.3	Yes
N/A	Burch/Birch Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 4090 Wyckoff Road	Town of Scipio	2.4	Yes
N/A	Eddy Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Manchester Road	Town of Scipio	2.5	Yes
N/A	Devine Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4250 Wyckoff Rd	Town of Scipio	2.9	Yes
N/A	Manchester Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	East of 2155 Manchester Road	Town of Scipio	3.1	Yes
USN 01122.000003	Venice Baptist Church	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2457 Stewarts Corners Road	Town of Venice	0.4	Yes
N/A	Residence with cobblestone ground floor	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2742 Putnam Parkway	Town of Venice	0.9	Yes
N/A	Venice Center Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2380 NY 34	Town of Venice	1.0	Yes
N/A	Tuppers Corner Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	South of 1515 Indian Field Road	Town of Venice	2.2	Yes
N/A	East Venice Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	North of 1466 Stewarts Corners Road	Town of Venice	2.6	Yes

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 01122.000002	"Eight Square" (Octagonal Schoolhouse)	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Southwest quadrant McAllister Road and Stanton Road	Town of Venice	2.9	Yes
N/A	Rathbun And Chase Cemetery/Cannon Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	West of 2082 Poplar Ridge Road	Town of Venice	2.9	Yes
USN 01122.000007	Ashland Farm	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2630-3496 NY 34B	Town of Venice	3.2	Yes
USN 01122.000006	Wayside Farm	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2629 NY 34B	Town of Venice	3.3	Yes
N/A	Poplar Ridge Cemetery/Friends Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 2599 NY 34B	Town of Venice	3.3	Yes
USN 01122.000001	Octagon House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2599 NY 34B	Town of Venice	3.3	Yes
USN 01122.000004	Friends Meeting House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1868 Poplar Ridge Road	Town of Venice	3.5	Yes
USN 01122.000008	Krueger House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2513 NY 34B	Town of Venice	3.5	Yes
N/A	Ridgeway Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 1847 Britt Road	Town of Venice	3.8	Yes
N/A	Cobblestone residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1660 NY 34B	Town of Venice	4.3	No
N/A	Mosher Cemetery	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 1694 Britt Road	Town of Venice	4.4	Yes
USN 01120.000004	Fillmore Glen State Park	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1686 NY 38	Village and Town of Moravia	4.8	Yes
USN 01146.000214	Italianate-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	56 Aurora Street	Village of Moravia	4.2	No
USN 01146.000270	Italianate-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	9 West Avenue	Village of Moravia	4.2	Yes

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 01146.000182	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	14 West Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.2	Yes
USN 01146.000055	Nancy Maxwell house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	60 Oak Hill Road	Village of Moravia	4.3	Yes
USN 01146.000056	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	48 East Cayuga Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	Yes
USN 01146.000140	Two-story brick commercial building	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	151 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000101	Italianate-style commercial building	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	12 Central Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	Yes
USN 01146.000029	John Stoyell house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	176 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	Yes
USN 01146.000042	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	69-71 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000066	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	14 Aurora Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000142	Eastlake-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	124 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.3	No
USN 01146.000022	Goodrich House	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	105 Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	No
USN 01146.000188	Italianate-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	204 North Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	No
USN 01146.000232	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	18 School Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	Yes
USN 01146.000228	Eastlake-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	6 Walnut Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	No
USN 01146.000231	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	14 School Street	Village of Moravia	4.4	No
USN 01146.000227	Italianate-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	5 Walnut Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	Distance from Facility Site (miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 01146.000230	Craftsman-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	8 School Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No
USN 01146.000229	Italianate-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	5 School Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No
USN 01146.000052	Andrew White boyhood home	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	48 Central Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	Yes
USN 01146.000233	Modular residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	75 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No
USN 01146.000061	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	10-12 Aurora Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No
USN 01146.000044	Craftsman-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	49 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.5	No
USN 01146.000136	Italianate-style former hotel	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	68 Grove Street	Village of Moravia	4.6	No
USN 01146.000047	Greek Revival-style house	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	33 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.6	No
USN 01146.000275	Eastlake-style residence	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	51 Church Street	Village of Moravia	4.7	No
USN 01146.000291	Millard Filmore Elementary School	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	24 South Main Street	Village of Moravia	4.7	Yes