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ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY (FIVE-MILE APE)
FOR THE PROPOSED CROWN CITY WIND FARM,
TOWNS OF CORTLANDVILLE, HOMER, SOLON,
AND TRUXTON, CORTLAND COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared for:

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Canada

Prepared by:

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Buffalo Branch Office
2390 Clinton Street
Buffalo, New York 14227

July 2012
(2008 Project Configuration)

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**July 2012
(2008 Project Configuration)**

Management Summary

SHPO Project Review Number:

Involved State and Federal Agencies: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Public Service Commission

Phase of Survey: Architectural survey of five-mile visual APE (reconnaissance level)

Location Information

Minor Civil Division: Towns of Cortlandville, Homer, Solon, and Truxton

County: Cortland

Five-mile ring Information:

Minor Civil Division: Towns of Cortlandville (MCD 02302), Cuyler (MCD 02303), Freedom (MCD 02304), Homer (MCD 02306), Preble (MCD 02309), Solon (MCD 02310), Taylor (MCD 02312), Truxton (MCD 02313); Village of McGraw (MCD 02343); and City of Cortland (MCD 02340)

County: Cortland

Number of Proposed Turbines: 45

Survey Area (5-mile radius of the wind farm): approximately 151.529 square miles

USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps (all New York): Cincinnatus (1960); Cortland (1961); Cuyler (1960); Homer (1979); McGraw (1979); Truxton (1961)

Results of Architectural Survey:

Number of previously determined NR-listed (NRL) or -eligible (NRE) buildings/ structures/cemeteries/districts in the project viewshed: (see Table 5.1; page 5-1)

NR-Listed Historic Districts: 2 (Tompkins-Main Street Historic District; McGraw Main Street Historic District)

NR-Listed (Individual): 9

NR-Eligible (Individual): 14

Number of recommended potentially NR-eligible buildings/ structures/ cemeteries/ districts in the viewshed: (see Section 5)

Individual properties: 136

Historic Districts: 3 (North Church Street Historic District; North-Main Street Historic District; and Church-Williams-Port Watson Historic District)

Archaeological Survey Overview (presented as separate report)

Hanley, Robert J., Rebecca J. Emans, Mark A. Steinback, and Michael A. Cinquino

2012 Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Crown City Wind Farm Project, Towns of Cortlandville, Homer, Solon, and Truxton, Cortland County, New York. Panamerican Consultants, Inc., Buffalo Branch, Buffalo. Prepared for Air Energy TCI, Inc., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Report Author(s): C. Longiaru, K. Mahar, M. Steinback, F. Schieppati, D. Smith, M. Wachadlo, S. Jenkins and M. Cinquino

Date of Report: July 2012 (2008 project configuration)

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. (Panamerican) was contracted by Ecology & Environment, Inc. under contract to Air Energy TCI, Inc. to conduct an architectural survey of a five-mile visual area of potential effect (APE) around all project components of the proposed Crown City Wind Farm, a wind-energy project proposed in the Towns of Cortlandville, Homer, Truxton, and Solon, all located in Cortland County, New York (Figure 1.1). The proposed Crown City Wind Farm lies approximately 30 miles (48 km) south of Syracuse in the center of Cortland County. The primary land use in the area is agricultural with a network of river valleys and ridges, some of which are used for growing hay and corn, or cattle-raising, and much of which is forested (TCI Renewables 2008).

The area covered in the current report is a 2008 configuration for the project that entailed the installation of a wind-powered generating facility consisting of 45 wind turbine generators (WTGs) with a total generating capacity of up to 90 megawatts (MW) and associated underground cabling and related facilities, including interconnection facilities for the connection to the existing 115-kilovolt (kV) transmission line, access roads, and operations and maintenance facilities (to be determined). The project featured Vestas V90 2.0-MW turbines with hub heights of 328 feet (100m), blades measuring 164 feet (50 m), and maximum overall heights of approximately 492 feet (150m). The total size of the project's permanent/operational footprint (Project Site) was 28.38 acres and the total size of the Project Area (including easements and setbacks) was approximately 8,600 acres (less than three percent of the total permanent project area). Eight WTGs were to be located in the Town of Cortlandville, three in the Town of Homer, 16 in the Town of Solon, 16 in the Town of Truxton, and one each on the Solon-Truxton and Solon-Cortlandville town lines, respectively (see Figure 1.1) (TCI Renewables 2008). As currently envisioned, the project includes an additional five WTGs, along with ancillary facilities comprising (but not limited to) access roads, electrical connecting lines, and laydown areas. These additional project components are the subject of an addendum historic resources survey conducted by edrCompanies (edr 2012) to identify additional resources in areas not included in the current investigation. The results are presented in a separate report (see edr 2012). As used in the current report, project area or project APE refer to the 2008 configuration.

The purpose of the historic buildings survey was to assist the Lead Agency in evaluating impacts of the project on cultural resources within the five-mile visual APE for the project. This required the identification of National Register-eligible (NRE) properties in the five-mile visual APE of the proposed Crown City Wind Farm. The NRE recommendations in this report are preliminary and **not** considered final determinations of National Register eligibility. Final determinations will be made by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO). The historic building survey of the five-mile APE study area was conducted in compliance with NYSHPO Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work (NYSHPO 2006), the New York State Historic Preservation Act, and all relevant state legislation. The project is being reviewed under the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Act, with the Cortland County Legislature acting as SEQR Lead Agency.

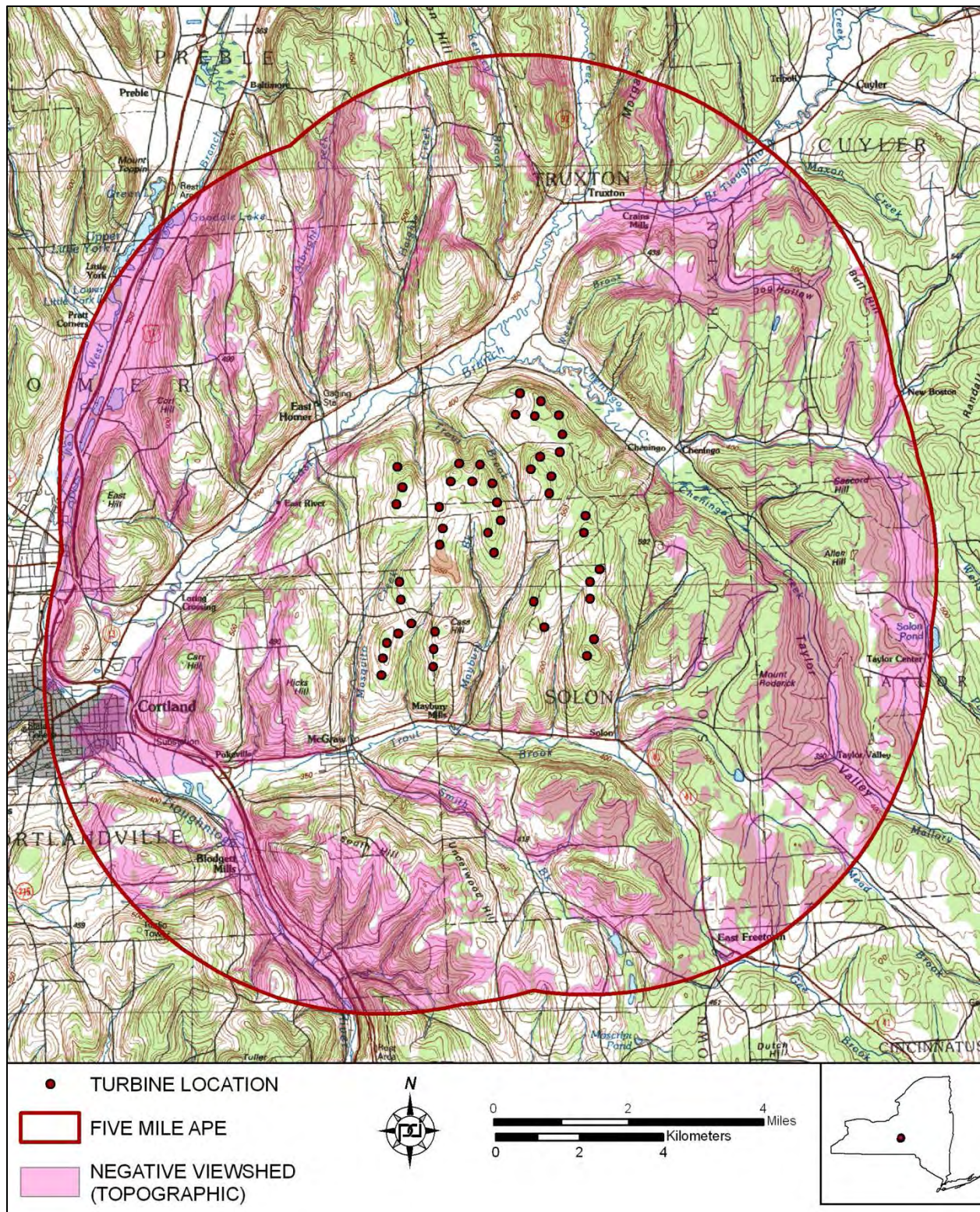


Figure 1.1. Approximate location of the proposed five-mile visual APE with topographic viewshed for the proposed Crown City Wind Farm in the Towns of Cortlandville, Homer, Solon, and Truxton, Cortland County, New York (USGS 100k Auburn, NY 1986; Norwich, NY 1986).

The historic building survey was conducted by Panamerican in November and December 2008. Ms. Christine M. Longiaru, M.A., served as Principal Investigator/Senior Architectural Historian, assisted by Architectural Historians Ms. Kelly M. Mahar, M.H.P., and Mr. Martin Wachadlo, M.A.; Architectural Projects Assistant Ms. Sharon Jenkins, M.A.; Senior Historian Mr. Mark A. Steinback, M.A.; Project Director Dr. Michael A. Cinquino, RPA; Senior Preservation Planner/Senior Archaeologist Dr. Frank J. Schieppati, RPA; and Database/GIS Supervisor/Archaeologist Dr. Donald A. Smith.

2.0 Historical Context

During the late Prehistoric and Protohistoric (or Contact) periods (ca. 1500-1650 AD), tribal clusters of Iroquoian-speaking peoples were distributed throughout New York State and lower Ontario. Comprising several thousand people in at least one, and usually several, villages in proximity to one another, each tribal cluster was separated from the others by extensive and widespread hunting and fishing areas (Trigger 1978:344; Engelbrecht 2003). Native American groups in Central New York were profoundly affected by the introduction of the fur trade, long before the arrival of a permanent European-American population in the area. This period dates the beginning of the end of traditional Native American cultural patterns as a result of ever-increasing political, military, religious and economic interactions with Europeans.

Before the arrival of Europeans, Central New York was primarily occupied by Iroquoian nations that belonged to the Haudenosaunee or Iroquois Confederacy. Each of the five original Haudenosaunee nations—Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca—is represented by a sequence of sites spanning the late Prehistoric and Protohistoric periods. Sometime during the sixteenth century the Tug Hill Plateau area became a depopulated buffer zone between the Haudenosaunee in the Mohawk valley and the Huron and their allies on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River. As a result, the lands in the vicinity of the project area became part of Haudenosaunee hunting territory during the early historic period (Trigger 1978:346). The project area is located near the boundary between the hunting territories of Oneida and Onondaga, and, later, Tuscarora nations (Campisi 1978:481; Blau et al. 1978:491; Landry 1978:520; Smith 1885:26).

For almost all of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries European activities in central New York involved limited military, religious, and commercial endeavors, few, if any of these activities were in the vicinity of what is now Cortland County. The French were the first Europeans to penetrate the interior of Central New York, although their visits were infrequent until the 1650s. For example, in October 1615, Samuel De Champlain supported by 310 French and Huron soldiers camped at what is now Brewerton, in Oneida County, on their way to attack the Onondaga. A Frenchman named Pierre-Esprit Radisson was reportedly captured and adopted by the Mohawk in 1652 and may have resided for a time in this region. Beginning in the seventeenth century, Recollét (Franciscans) and Jesuit missionaries visited Native villages across New France (Canada) and what is now New York, although in some cases they were treated rather brutally. The earliest recorded Jesuit contact occurred in 1654 when Simon Le Moyne visited the Onondaga. This contact was followed up the following year by Jesuits Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot and Claude Dablon, who journeyed to the Onondaga to select the site for a mission. A short-lived mission was established by Zachary Du Puys and an armed party of 50 Frenchmen near Onondaga Lake in 1656 called Sainte Marie at Gannentaha. As hostilities intensified between the Haudenosaunee and the French over territorial issues related to the fur trade, du Puys and the Jesuits were forced to evacuate Sainte Marie in 1658 after hearing rumors that they were about to be annihilated by their hosts. Several years later, Le Moyne returned to the Onondaga in 1661-1662, and another mission was established ca. 1666 called Saint Jean Baptiste (Fort Brewerton Historical Society nd; Blau et al. 1978:492-493; Tooker 1978:430-432).

While the sowing of Christianity among the Haudenosaunee by the Jesuits generally bore little fruit during this period, the missions had modest effects on moderating the hostility between the Haudenosaunee and the French. From an imperial perspective, the French sought to establish dominion over the interior of the continent, and their Jesuit missionaries provided an

obvious tool to acquire influence with the resident Native nations of each region. However, the relationship between the French and the Haudenosaunee continually fluctuated between grudging acceptance and outright war. Moreover, disagreements over control of the fur trade intensified during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and the subsequent hostilities between the French and British resulted in the erection of fortified trading posts along the frontier. In 1664, the British had seized New Netherland from the Dutch (renaming it New York), which stoked their imperial rivalry with the French. This smoldering rivalry affected the various Native nations, who were attempting to play one European kingdom against the other. Having to choose sides, Native nations were drawn into the periodic flare-ups that marked the European's struggle for colonial empire (Abler and Tooker 1978:506-507).

During a later period of armed conflict, Jacques Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville, governor of New France (Canada), landed at Irondequoit Bay and led an attack against the Seneca south of what is now Rochester in July 1687. The French had great success destroying the ripening corn crop, before retreating to reconstruct the fort at Niagara (renamed Fort Denonville). After a severe winter during which 88 of a 100-soldier detachment died, the French abandoned the isolated fort and the region reverted to Haudenosaunee control. The Jesuit missions were removed from Onondaga lands following Denonville's pyrrhic attack against the Seneca. Hostilities between the French and Haudenosaunee finally subsided in 1696, when Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et de Palluau, Denonville's successor as governor, directed a successful expedition against the Onondaga and Oneida. However, the French and the Haudenosaunee would not have a stable peace until 1701 (Blau et al. 1978:493; Tooker 1978:432; Abler and Tooker 1978:507).

At the outset of eighteenth century, the French and British had been equally unsuccessful in establishing fortifications within Onondaga or Oneida territory. However, as the fur trade became an imperial concern for the European powers during the eighteenth century, competition among these kingdoms resulted in the erection of fortified trading posts amid the frontier. Around 1700, the Seneca allowed the British to build a fort on the northern end of Seneca Lake, near the future village of Geneva. In 1716, the French countered with the construction of Fort des Sables on the west side of Irondequoit Bay. The British followed by erecting a trading post near Lake Ontario (in what is now Oswego County) in 1722. This post was greatly enlarged and renamed Fort Oswego by 1727, becoming the main frontier outpost of Great Britain during this period. As a result, its provisioning and protection became an imperial priority (Abler and Tooker 1978:505-507; Trigger 1978:354-356). The Haudenosaunee traded with both sides, hoping to remain free of their animosity. Moreover, to avoid provoking them to violence and to facilitate increased trade in furs, French and English policy during the early eighteenth century forbid settlers from establishing homesteads in Haudenosaunee territory (Blau et al. 1978:493).

The ancient rivalry between the British and the French intensified during the course of the eighteenth century, reaching a crescendo during the 1750s, when the two countries engaged in another round of their incessant warring. Despite gaining total control over Lake Ontario during the early stages of the conflict, the French ultimately lost the French and Indian War and all of their North American colonies with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763.

During the American Revolution, both the British and Americans enlisted the aid of individual Haudenosaunee nations in their battles in the frontier. Although the Confederacy itself maintained an official policy of neutrality, several of the nations allied with Great Britain (i.e., Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca) and several with the Americans (i.e., Oneida,

Tuscarora). Warfare initially remained east of the region, but Britain's efforts to cripple the frontier economy engendered raids by their Haudenosaunee allies against isolated farming communities, notably in the Mohawk and Wyoming valleys. In response, Commander-in-Chief General George Washington ordered a punitive assault into the heart of Haudenosaunee country in 1779 to halt these attacks against American settlers. The Oneida joined their American allies in this campaign. First, a preliminary attack under the command of Colonel Goose Van Schaick was directed against the Onondaga and destroyed 30 to 50 houses in April 1779. This attack was followed in mid-summer by a foray under the command of General James Clinton that followed the Susquehanna River south from Canajoharie to Tioga (near what is now Athens, Pennsylvania), where the expedition was joined by the main force of troops under Major General John Sullivan. From their rendezvous at Tioga, the invaders advanced up the Chemung River to Newton (the future City of Elmira) where they engaged and dispersed a force of British Rangers and Native Americans. From there, the Continentals moved through the valley of Catherine Creek and up the east side of Seneca Lake. Utilizing "scorched earth" tactics, Sullivan's forces razed more than 40 villages and thousands of acres of crops in an area between the eastern Finger Lakes and the Genesee River. The Continentals also destroyed Cayuga communities around Cayuga Lake, and all but two of the Seneca villages between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Seeking refuge in the Niagara River valley, many Haudenosaunee suffered through a difficult winter of hardship and hunger. They remained in this area until after the completion of the Treaty of Paris (Smith 1885:43-44; Blau et al. 1978:495; Abler and Tooker 1978:507-508; Spiegelman 2007; Ellis et al. 1967:115-117). Provisioned and armed by the British, groups of Haudenosaunee periodically attacked colonial settlements until the end of the war, although they were no longer a major military threat.

The British and their Loyalist allies were expelled from the new United States after the Treaty of Paris (1783) ended the Revolutionary War, although the British did not vacate forts along Lake Ontario or farther west until 1796. The Haudenosaunee, abandoned in the United States by their British allies after the war, were forced to make peace as separate nations with the Americans. During these negotiations the individual nations as well as individuals themselves had to decide whether to live in the United States or relocate to Canada. Moreover, the Haudenosaunee relinquished all their land west of the Niagara River with the Second Fort Stanwix Treaty (1784). Further, in treaties signed in 1788 at Fort Schuyler (formerly called Fort Stanwix) between the Onondaga and the State of New York, and the Oneida and the State of New York, the two Haudenosaunee nations ceded to the state all their remaining land in New York, except for specifically defined reservations around Onondaga and Oneida lakes (which were formally established as a result of these 1788 treaties). These treaty were disputed by groups of Haudenosaunee until 1794, when a treaty was signed at Canandaigua between the United States government and the Six Nations which defined the boundaries of Seneca lands and the reservations to the other Haudenosaunee nations (e.g., the Pickering or Canandaigua Treaty) (Deloria and DeMallie 1999:94-99; Kappler 2000 [1904]:5-6, 34-37; Abler and Tooker 1978:508).

After the war, settlers and land speculators exerted pressure to open up land formerly occupied by the Haudenosaunee. Further, states, especially New York, as well as the U.S. Congress viewed the granting of former Indian lands as a cheap way to compensate Continental soldiers for serving in the fight for American independence and to settle their claims of being owed back pay. Although the land was physically open for European-American settlement with the removal of Haudenosuanee nations, border disputes between New York and Massachusetts, both of which claimed the new territory, frustrated the actual, legal sale of these lands. Under an agreement signed in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1786, the land once claimed by

the Haudenosaunee came under the jurisdiction of New York State while the Commonwealth of Massachusetts maintained the pre-emption right to sell the land west of Seneca Lake once the Haudenosaunee title had been extinguished. During the next decade large grants of land would be sold to private investors who would open the land to settlement (Ellis et al. 1967:152-156; Schein 1993:5-8; Abler and Tooker 1978:507-509).

One of the earliest attempts to settle a large area of central New York occurred in the mid-1780s when the New York State legislature, taking action regarding bounties promised to veterans by the Congress, awarded more than 1,600,000 acres of former Haudenosaunee territory around the eastern Finger Lakes to veterans of the Revolutionary War. By treaty with the Onondaga in 1788, all the territory outside the Onondaga reservation that would be divided and organized into the future counties of Onondaga, Seneca, Cayuga and Cortland, including portions of the counties of Oswego, Wayne, Schuyler and Tompkins, was set aside by the land commissioners for bounties for soldiers. This area was known as the New or Onondaga Military Tract and constituted the original Onondaga County. After much delay surveyors from the Land Office began laying out the townships and a total of twenty-eight townships were created in central New York from this territory—initially twenty-five townships were surveyed and three townships were added later based on need. With each named for an individual from Classical antiquity, the townships were resurveyed into 100 lots of 600 acres. The amount of land granted by the state was supposed to be commensurate with the completion of a specified term of service as well as military rank. Distributed initially by ballot, the individuals and families who migrated to this area came primarily from New England, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other areas of New York. However, some soldiers sold their claims to speculators for small amounts, and not all the lots were distributed and any lot unsold could be taken by any applicant for one-quarter down and an agreement to pay off the rest at a specific interval (Schein 1993:5-8, 16, 21; Ellis et al. 1967:153-154; Abler and Tooker 1978:507-509; Smith 1885:48-53).

The earliest settlers of Cortland County did not establish long-term residences until 1791. The Tioughnioga River was the main corridor for settlement of the county, and was named a public highway in 1814. The first cabin was built along this river in what is now the Town of Homer by Joseph and Rhoda Beebe and Amos Todd, his brother-in-law in 1791 (Child 1869; Smith 1885:57; Milne 1899). Other settlers followed, including John Miller who settled in Lot 56, north of what would become known as the City of Cortland. In 1794 Jonathan Hubbard and Moses Hoskins arrived, settling in Lots 65 and 64. More than a hundred people lived along the river by 1797. Hubbard established the first gristmill in the town in 1799 and Samuel Ingles built the first tavern in 1810. Other settlers included James Mathews, Joseph Chaplin, John House, James Moore, and Silas and Daniel Miller. To facilitate settlement of the wilderness that was the Military Tracts, the State legislature authorized the construction of a road from Oxford through Cortland County to Cayuga Lake, which was constructed between 1793 and 1794 (Smith 1885:58; City of Cortland 2008).

Located in the southeastern corner of the “Military Tracts,” Cortland County was formed from the southern portion of Onondaga County on April 8, 1808, and named for Pierre Van Cortlandt, the first lieutenant-governor of the state (1777-1795) (Smith 1885:9, 54-56). The county seat was established at the Village of Cortland in 1810.

By 1810, a small community was growing at what is now the City of Cortland, but the leading economic center was a semi-planned community emerging at Port Watson along the Tioughnioga River. Owned by a consortium of eastern speculators led by Elkanah Watson, a large tract of land was surveyed for a village east of the present City of Cortland prior to 1800

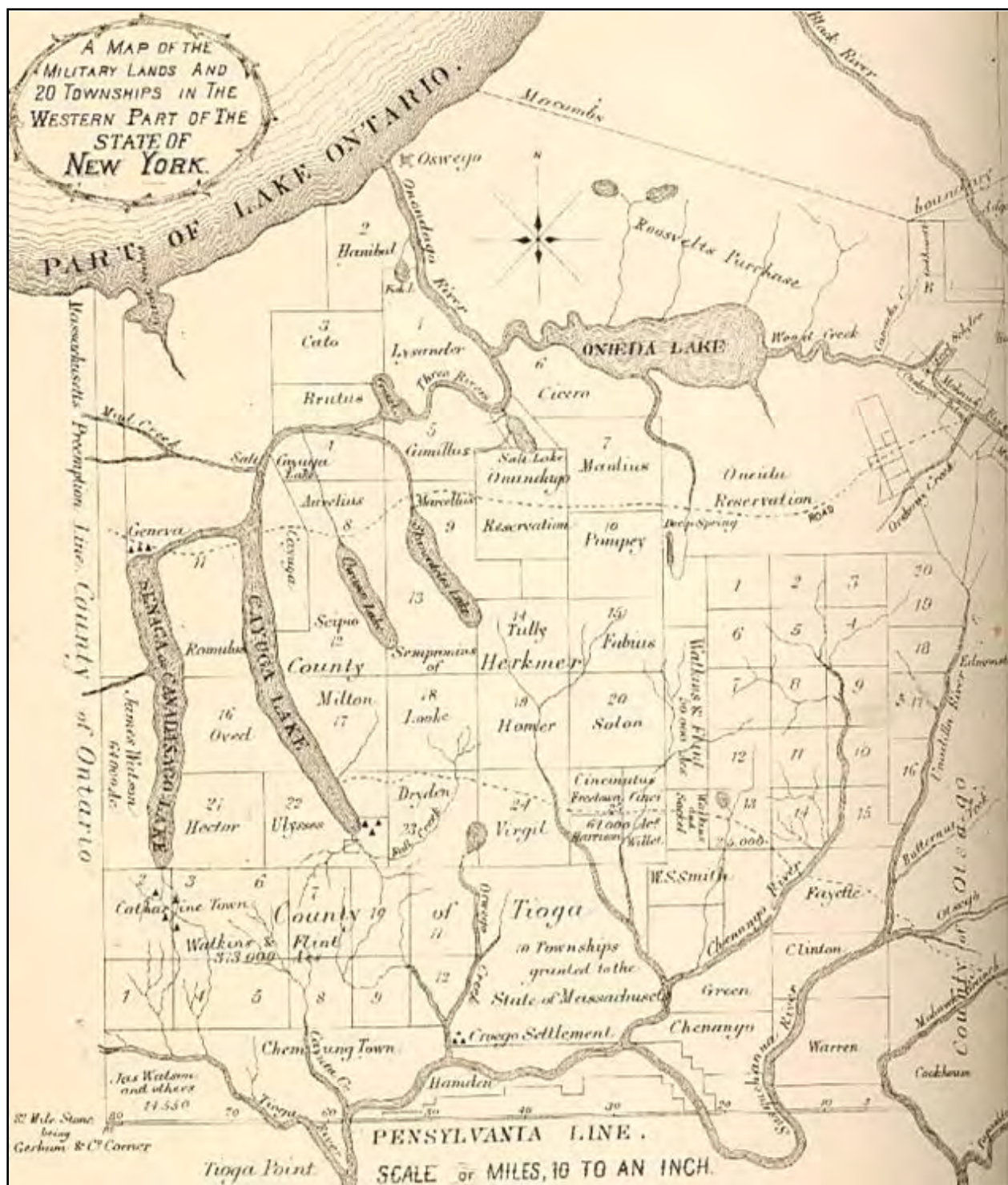


Figure 2.1. 1796 map of the Military Tracts and other land patents in Central New York (Peirce 1879). Note: The project area is primarily in the Military Tract towns of Homer (#19) and Solon (#20) at center of map.

and land sales had commenced in expectation of a village. Mead Merrill erected a sawmill at Port Watson in 1815. In 1820, Nelson Spencer purchased land where the two rivers united and constructed a paper mill, where he made paper and bound books. The business failed in the early 1830s and was taken over by Thomas Sinclair and John Speed, who modernized the machinery. The factory passed through a number of owners until 1864, when it was bought by Sears, Freer, and Cottrell, which refit the plant to make linseed oil. In 1881, the Cooper Brothers turned the factory into a foundry and machine shop (Smith 1885:59, 240-242, 247-248, 255).

The early development of the county was slow, handicapped by a lack of transportation and roads. In the early nineteenth century, roads began to link prominent villages in the county (e.g., Solon, Homer, Cortland, McGraw, Virgil) and several turnpike companies had been organized to begin work. At Port Watson during the first decades of the nineteenth century, arks and flat boats loaded with local products such as wheat, gypsum, whisky, maple sugar, potash, and pottery floated down the Tioughnioga and Susquehanna rivers to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore. This was a one-way trip for these flatboats, which led to a clamoring for better roads and, later, railroad development. (Smith 1885:60-61, 76, 216, 243, 250).

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 accelerated the growth of communities along its route, which was north of Cortland County, and retarded that growth of those areas away from it. This was the case with Cortland County, whose development was hindered by the canal. However, the advent of the railroad through the area in the 1850s was a boon to the economy. The first railroad through the Town of Cortlandville was the Syracuse & Binghamton (later, the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York), which was completed in 1854. At one time, the Town of Homer was more prosperous than Cortlandville, but as a result of the railroad Cortlandville developed and surpassed Homer in terms of economic development. During the 1870s, two additional railroads were established through the towns in the project area: the Utica, Ithaca & Binghamton Railroad, and the Utica, Chenango & Cortland Railroad. All of these contributed to the growth and prosperity of the Village of Cortland and the county as a whole, as Cortland industries were assured of easier access to raw materials, fuel, and new markets. (Smith 1885:250; City of Cortland 2008). By the beginning of the twentieth century, the various local railroads, such as the Cazenovia, Canastota & DeRuyter Railroad, had consolidated into such lines as the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the Erie & Central New York Railroad that traversed the county and intersected in the newly incorporated City of Cortland (Smith 1885:292; U.S. Geological Survey 1903). Cortland incorporated as a city in 1900. The county had a population of 27,576 in 1900.

In the twentieth century, Cortland County's economy exhibited a diversity of industry. The makers of wire cloth, drawn wire and nails, and fencing, Wickwire Brothers were the county's largest employer during the century, and closed in 1971. Other products manufactured in Cortland County include CNC milling machines; medical instruments and components; textiles; electrical components; plastic consumer goods; components for the U.S. space program, as well as an assortment of other goods. Agriculture remained an important sector of the economy, despite the decline in the overall number of farms during the century (City of Cortland 2008).

The improvements in transportation with the rise of the automobile and the advent of the highway system allowed greater access to the regions numerous colleges and universities, such as Cornell University, Syracuse University, Binghamton University (part of the New York State University system), Ithaca College, and State University College at Cortland. Outside the City of Cortland and several of the larger villages and hamlets, Cortland County remains rural supporting thriving dairy and market gardening industries. Since the 1960s, rural areas have

seen increased settlement as suburban developments have grown. The Cortland County had a population of 48,599 in 2000. Sources of employment in the county are predominantly chemical and fabricated metal manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade (U.S. Census Bureau Quickfacts 2003; City of Cortland 2008).

Town of Cortlandville. The Town of Cortlandville was formed from the southern portion of Homer in 1829 and attained its present size in 1846. The first settler of Cortlandville was John Miller in 1792, who was followed by Jonathan Hubbard (at the site of the present-day City of Cortland) and Moses Hopkins in 1794. Hubbard erected the first gristmill in the town sometime between 1797 and 1803, which became known as “the Red Mill.” A mill was located at this site in 1885. Hubbard and Loren Blodgett erected the first mill at Blodgett’s Mills in 1806. Hopkins was an early tavern keeper in the Village of Cortland. Other settlers prior to 1801 included John and Frances Keep, Thomas Wilcox, Reuben Doud, James Scott, John Morse, Levi Lee, David Merrick, Dr. Lewis S. Owen, Aaron Knapp, Enoch Hotchkiss, Samuel Crittenden, Eber Stone, Samuel Ingles, and Wilmot Sperry. Samuel Ingles was the first innkeeper in 1810 (Smith 1885: 59, 239, 242; Child 1869:77). After the first decade of the nineteenth century, asheries, mills, distilleries, and tanneries were established through the town (Smith 1885:245).

Early settlers in the eastern portion of Cortlandville prior to 1800 included Rufus Persons, Enon Phelps, Isaac Alger, Job Card and Russell Dodd, among others. Samuel McGraw arrived in Cortlandville in 1803 and purchased 200 acres in what is now McGraw in 1809 (Everts et al. 1876:25). The population of the town reached 3,673 in 1830 (Smith 1885:243; Child 1869:72-80). Beginning in the early nineteenth century, roads were cut from the future City of Cortland to neighboring villages, such as Homer, Virgil, what is now Groton, Truxton, and McGraw (Smith 1885:243).

The southwestern portion of the town was known early in the nineteenth century as a good source of lime. By 1819, Samuel Eaton was already burning marl at his pond. The first settler of what would become the hamlet of South Cortland was Nathan W. Rowley, who arrived in 1822 and built a two-story house and tavern, which he ran until his death in 1830. The house was destroyed by fire in 1858. Philemon Rowley arrived in 1826 with his wife and they ran a store for a time. Gilbert Edgcomb bought the store that was later used as a weaver’s shop by David Sanders. Edgcomb also built a gristmill at this hamlet in 1834 or 1835, and sold the mill to A.P. Rowley in 1865. The mill was then sold to Daniel McNish, but was not in operation in 1883 (Smith 1885; Everts et al 1876:25).

Cortland had approximately 1,500 residents when it incorporated as a village in 1853. The population of the Town of Cortlandville in 1865 was 5,008. The first religious organization (Baptist) was established in 1801. The church edifice of the First Baptist Church was erected in 1811, standing between the villages of Cortland and Homer, and was occupied until 1833, when a new building was erected in Cortland Village. The first Methodist (Methodist Episcopal in the 1880s) meeting was held in 1804, with the church erected in 1821. A new church structure was completed in 1867. Grace Church (Episcopal) was organized in 1859, and the Universalist Church was organized in 1835 (Kurtz 1883; Smith 1885; Child 1869).

The first railroad in the Town of Cortlandville was the Syracuse & Binghamton, which was completed in 1854. At one time, the Town of Homer was more prosperous than Cortlandville, but as a result of the railroad the Town of Cortlandville grew and prospered. During the 1870s, two additional railroads were established through the town, the Ithaca & Cortland, and the Utica, Chenango & Cortland railroad. All of these contributed to the growth and prosperity of the

Village of Cortland and the township as a whole, with the town reaching a population of 6,197 by 1875. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad operated a station at Blodgett's mills beginning in the 1880s (Smith 1885:318; Milne 1899). At the end of the twentieth century, the village had two large industries, the Cortland Wagon Company and the Wickwire Brothers wire factory.

During the late nineteenth century, the population in the town became more urban, as young men sought work in the cities, including Cortland and Syracuse. The City of Cortland became a focus for industrial development in the town and county in tandem with it becoming a major hub for rail transportation as the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the Erie & Central New York Railroad all entered the city. By 1920, the city had a population of 13,294 and contained more than 65 factories, including the wire and wire cloth industries, and the carriage and wagon (later auto parts) industries, among others (Sullivan 2004 [1927]). While industrialization and urbanization was combining in the City of Cortland, the surrounding Town of Cortlandville remained rural supporting thriving dairy and market gardening industries. It had a population of 3,237 in 1920.

In the latter twentieth century, there was an increase in settlement in the rural areas of the town as suburban development grew (City of Cortland 2008). The Town of Cortlandville had a population of 7,919 in 2000.

Village of McGraw. Samuel McGraw, from whom the Village of McGraw derived its name, settled in what was called then McGrawville and purchased 200 acres in 1809. He built the first mill in proximity to the village in 1815 (presumably it was a gristmill). The mill remained in operation until 1881, when it was abandoned. The first sawmill was built by C.D. Greenman ca. 1880, although Reuben Persons owned a sawmill two miles north of McGrawville before 1825. Other settlers included Deacon Morgan, Simon Phelps, Asher Graves, Rufus Graves, Reuben Persons, Jonathan Taylor, and Elisha Coburn, who opened an ashery and made potash. Deacon Morgan opened a short-lived tannery in the area in 1809. Daniel Thompson was a blacksmith in the village in 1817. Henry McGraw was the first merchant in the village ca. 1822. Kinney & Lewis established a carding mill or a cloth-dressing mill ca. 1820 (Everts et al 1876:25; Smith 1885:311-314).

Incorporated as McGrawville in 1869, McGraw east of the City of Cortland and contained three churches (Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist), an academy, and union school, a hotel, several stores, a sawmill, a grist mill, a stone pump manufactory, a tannery and about 500 inhabitants at the time of its incorporation (Child 1869). By the 1880s, it had what was reputed to be the second largest corset factory in the United States (McGraw & Sons, in operation beginning in 1877), a number of smaller factories and shops, two hotels, the churches, and a population of about 900 (Smith 1885). At the beginning of the twentieth century, it was a station on the Erie & Central New York Railroad.

City of Cortland. Early settlers of the present-day city included Jonathan Hubbard, Moses Hopkins, Obadiah Boies, William Mallory, David Merrick, Joshua Bassett, Oliver Wisewell, and Henry Stephens. Nathan Luce was an early merchant in what was then named "Courtlandt" village, who established a hotel in 1818 which evolved into the Eagle Tavern. The Eagle Tavern burned in 1862. Early craftworkers included William Bartlit, who was a saddle and harness maker in 1815; Edward Allen, who was a blacksmith in 1817; and William Elder, who was a tanner at Port Watson in 1824. Ashahel Lyman operated the first dry goods store in 1815 (Smith 1885:255-256).

Cortland was incorporated as a village in 1853, having approximately 1,500 residents at the time. A special charter was obtained in 1864 since the village was (and is) the Cortland County Seat. The primary businessmen in the village during the nineteenth century were D.C. Dickinson J.W. Sturtevant & Co., William Fish, James Van Valen, Cloyes & Todd, J.S. Squires, S.E. Welch, W.O. Barnard, Daniel Bradford, Anthony and S.D. Freer, Henry Brewer and John McFarlan. The Cortland and Homer Gas Company was established in 1861, and provided gas to Cortland Village (Kurtz 1883; Smith 1885). At the end of the 1860s, the manufacturing establishments of the village consisted of a foundry (which produced agricultural tools), machine cooperage, oil mill, gristmill, two planing mills, a sash, door and blind factory, a pottery, a woolen factory, two carriage factories, a sawmill and several mechanic shops. Founded in 1843, Kinne's Machine Cooperage was a successful enterprise until 1859, when Trapp's Patent Barrel Machinery was introduced. By the late 1860s, the factory produced butter packages, churns, cheese boxes and scale boards. The operation included planing mills and grist and flouring mills (Child 1869).

In 1866, the state legislature authorized the establishment of a normal school, which later was incorporated in the State University system as the College at Cortland. In 1869, the village's approximately 3,500 residents supported five churches, three printing offices, three banks, State Normal school, four hotels, several stores, manufactories, and about 3,500 inhabitants (Child 1869).

In the 1880s, the village of Cortland had developed an industrial presence. The largest industry was related to the production of vehicles—wagons, carriages, and cutters (a kind of sleigh)—and included Cortland Wagon Company, founded in 1869 by O.C. Gee and L.J. Fitzgerald, C.B. Hitchcock's Buggy & Cutter Works (1877); R.C. Tillinghast Carriage and Cutter Works (1881); Cortland Omnibus Company (1881); and the Excelsior Top Company (1881; carriage tops) (Smith 1885:294-295; Kurtz 1883). Situated on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, the village had two large industries, the Cortland Wagon Company, and the Wickwire Brothers wire factory (Kurtz 1883; Milne 1899).

In addition to increasing industrial development, Cortland became a major hub for rail transportation as the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, and the Erie & Central New York Railroad traversed the county and intersected in the newly incorporated City of Cortland. Cortland was incorporated as a city in 1900. By 1920, it had a population of 13,294. It supported more than 65 factories, including the wire and wire cloth industries and the carriage and wagon (later auto parts) industries, among others (Sullivan 2004 [1927]). The Wickwire Brothers wire works, established ca. 1877, was the leading employer in the city and county in the twentieth century, manufacturing wire, nails, and wire cloth. The company closed in 1971 (City of Cortland 2008).

Town of Homer. Homer was one of the original townships culled from the Military tracts that were created ca. 1791 to compensate Revolutionary War veterans for their service. Formed in 1794 within Onondaga County, the Town of Homer attained its present size in 1829. In 1791, Joseph and Rhoda Beebe, and his brother-in-law, Amos Todd were reputed to be the first settlers in the Town of Homer (as well as in the Cortland County), establishing a homestead near what is now the Village of Homer. However, one report alleges that they actually first settled just south of Homer in the Town of Cortlandville (Child 1869:85-86; Smith 1885:184-186). The three were joined in 1792 by John Miller, John House, James Matthews, James Moore, and Silas and Daniel Miller. Other pioneers prior to 1800 included Darius Kinney, Thomas L. and Jacob Bishop, Roderick Owen, John Ballard, David Russell, Moses Hopkins,

Thomas Wilcox, John Keep, John and Solomon Hubbard, Zebulon Keene, Joshua Atwater, Libeus Andrews, and Thomas G., Ebenezer and Charles Alvord. The population of Homer in 1797 was 92 (Child 1869; Smith 1885:184-185).

The first gristmill in the town as well as Cortland County was built in 1798 by John Keep, Solomon Hubbard and Asa White. The mill burned in 1840 and was rebuilt. After passing through several owners, the mill was still in operation in 1885. Daniel Crandall erected the first sawmill at East River in 1801 and, later, he erected a gristmill nearby with the aid of Asa White (Child 1869; Smith 1885:190-191, 213). Asa White also constructed a cotton factory, ca. 1800, which burned ca. 1815 and was rebuilt as a gristmill. The mill was razed in 1834. Jabez Cushman established a sawmill near Little York in 1813 (Smith 1885:231).

Homer was incorporated as a village in May 1835. Located on the Tioughnioga River, the village was also a station on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad. In 1869, the village's 2,000 residents supported numerous small shops, several manufactories, a bank, four churches (Baptist, Methodist, Congregational and Episcopal), an academy, and three hotels (Child 1869). The Homer Cheese Factory was located just outside the village. Established in 1864, the enterprise produced 573,868 pounds of cheese in 1865 (Smith 1885:198). John Ballard established the first tavern in the village in 1803. Stimson's Hotel Windsor was the first permanent hotel in the village prior to the War of 1812 and was still in operation in 1885. The Mansion House, built during the War of 1812, was also still in operation in 1885 (Smith 1885:217-218). Jedediah Barber, Captain Tubbs, Hezekiah Roberts, Giles Chittenden, Keep & Dickson and Andrew Burr were all storekeepers in Homer village in the early 1820s. A cotton factory and gristmill were in operation and asheries and distilleries dotted the landscape. Homer was a thriving community on the rise until the completion of the Erie Canal drew commerce away from the nascent village (Smith 1885:216-217). Joshua Ballard was the first teacher near Homer in 1798, and Hooker Ballard first tailor (Smith 1885:204).

Industry in the village began at an early date. Hitchcock and Bennett established one of the earliest of the numerous tanneries that were in operation through the nineteenth century in the Town of Homer. Matthias Cook was a hat maker in 1809. Andrew Burr made saddles and harnesses beginning in 1816, Clement Hayden was a cabinet maker in 1815, George Murray ran a hardware store and tin and copper shop. Daniel Glover operated a boot and shoe shop in 1825. John Osborne was a silversmith in 1826 (Smith 1885:206-207, 210). In 1829, ten distilleries were in use throughout the town. Ananias Jenks ran a wool-carding mill near the first gristmill in 1841. In 1815, William Sherman erected a machine shop in Homer for the manufacture of nails. Sherman's machinery reputedly could feed, cut, head and stamp the letter S on the head of each nail without any handwork. It was reported to be the first of its kind in the State of New York. Sherman also manufactured oil. In 1827, he became a successful merchant after founding the Homer Exchange (Child 1869).

During the mid-nineteenth century, industrial pursuits were the Homer Flouring and Gristmill, owned by Darby & Son, an oil mill, the Edge Tool Manufactory of R. Blanshan & Co., a marble factory, and a brewery. A flax and cordage mill owned by John L. Boorum was in operation just outside the village. Gross and Robinson ran an ink factory in 1853 (Smith 1885:215; Child 1869). In the 1880s, new manufacturing operations included S.M. Clark's butter firkin factory (est. 1872); Homer Oil Cloth Manufacturing Co., Willett Fisher's platform spring wagon gear factory (1874); W.N. Brockway Platform Spring Wagons (1875); and George Wescott Foundry and Machine Shop (Smith 1885:215-216).

Homer's commerce entrepreneurs included Enos Stimson, who kept the first inn, and John Coats, who ran the first store. Jedediah Barber was the first permanent and successful merchant in Homer village in 1813. William Sherman was the second merchant in 1815 and continued to expand his business into the 1850s. After the 1850s, specialty stores emerged, beginning with Danziger brothers clothing manufacturing operation in 1854. Numerous short lived partnerships were struck to sell dry goods, hardware, drugs, and other consumer items (Smith 1885:208-210; Child 1869).

First settled by John Albright and his family in 1797 on his bounty lot, the Hamlet of East Homer is in the eastern part of the town on the east branch of the Tioughnioga River and contained a Methodist Episcopal church (established 1841), a blacksmith shop, a carpenter and wagon shop, a hotel, a school, and about 150 inhabitants in 1869. The Albrights were joined by the Holfords and James Smith prior to 1800. The first tavern in East Homer was kept by George W. Samson in 1825. Benjamin Goff manufactured small agricultural implements, such as rakes, in East Homer, and later erected a sawmill. Samuel Hoag manufactured wagons after 1876. Hibbard's Butter and Cheese Factory was situated just northeast of East Homer. Founded in 1866, the operation produced 20,000 to 37,000 pounds of butter, and between 55,000 to 100,000 pounds of cheese annually and was still in operation in 1885 (Child 1869; Smith 1885: 232-235).

Other localities included the hamlets of Carpenterville and Little York. About four miles from Cortland Village, Carpenterville contained a gristmill, a sawmill, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, and two turning shops in 1869. Little York, in the northern part of the town, supported a store, a gristmill, a sawmill, a peg factory, a wagon shop, a hotel, and a school in 1869. By the mid 1880s, Little York had only a hotel, a store, and a gristmill (Child 1869; Smith 1885:235). James Horton had a tannery at East River and Daniel Crandall erected a sawmill there after 1800. Circa 1816, Eli Carpenter operated a fulling and cloth-dressing mill. Flour and sawmills were located at the site in 1885 (Smith 1885:235-236).

The Town of Homer contains several churches. The aptly named "First Religious Society of the Town of Homer" was formed in 1798 in the Village of Homer, and was connected with what was the Congregational Church in 1869 (Child 1869; Smith 1885:224). The first Congregational Church was organized in October 1801. The First Baptist Church, organized 1801, was dedicated November 4th, 1827. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1833, and the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1813 (Child 1869; Smith 1885:221-224, 229-230).

The Town of Homer had a population of 3,856 in 1865, and a population of 6,363 in 2000.

Town of Solon. Although Solon was within one of the original Military Tract townships (#20), the present town was created in Onondaga County from the Town of Homer in March 1798. It attained its present size in 1849. Roderick Beebe and Johnson Bingham were the first permanent settlers in the town in 1794. Lewis Beebe kept the first tavern in the town. Other pioneers before 1810 included Col. Elijah Wheeler, Garrett Pritchard, William Galpin, Joel Rankin, Gen. S.G. Hathaway, Henry L. Randall, John Welch, Stephen Peck, Richard Maybury, Jonathan Rundall, Ebenezer Blake, and Luke and Columbus Cass, son of Luke. Daniel Porter, Zerah Tinker, Elisha Johnson and Noah Greeley (Child 1869:101-103; Smith 1885:412-415). The first school teacher was Roxana Beebe and Lydianna Stewart in 1804. Benjamin Tubbs was the pioneer store keeper, and Lewis Beebe established the first tavern. Noah Greeley built the first sawmill and Eben Wilcox built the gristmill in the town, both ca. 1812. The gristmill was

owned by Philo F. Moses in 1869. The first church was organized in 1804 by Rev. Josiah Butler in 1812 (Child 1869; Smith 1885:415).

In 1885, the town supported one store, one gristmill, one sawmill, one cheese factory, one blacksmith shop, one hotel, and two churches (Baptist [established 1804], and Roman Catholic) (Smith 1885:413). The hamlet of Solon had a population of 100 in 1869 and contained a store, several shops, two churches, and a hotel at that time. The town's leading product was maple sugar (Smith 1885:415).

The population of the Town of Solon was 995 in 1865, and it was 1,108 in 2000.

Town of Truxton. The Town of Truxton was established in 1808 from the Town of Fabius and named for Commodore Thomas Truxton. The town attained its present size in 1858 (Child 1869:105-107; Smith 1885:377). Truxton Hills are the highest in Cortland County. Samuel Benedict was the first settler in the town in 1793. He was joined by Jonah Stiles and Christopher Whitney in 1794. Other pioneers included James Stiles, Nathaniel Potter, Benjamin Brown, John Shedd, Nathaniel E. James, Charles Stewart, Enos Phelps, Billy Trowbridge, Robert McKnight, John Jeffrey, Increase M. Hooker, John Miller, Hugh and William Stewart, Zebulon and Judah Pierce, Deacon James Bell, and Asa Babcock (Child 1869; Smith 1885:377-378).

Stephen Hedges was the first merchant in the town, and Asa Babcock was a store keeper prior to 1814. Joseph Sweetland was the first miller, prior to 1800. Thomas Buell kept a hotel in 1808 (Smith 1885:381, 384). In 1809, Jonah Stiles and Alvin Pease operated a gristmill, and later a carding machine. The Hitchcock sawmill was in operation from before 1837 to at least 1885. Other industries included two gristmills, several steam sawmills, and several factories (Smith 1885:381). A.W. Baker taught the first school in 1799 and Bowen Brewster kept the first inn in 1801.

Beginning in the 1860s, dairying became an important agricultural commodity and several cheese factories were in operation throughout the town. The Truxton Cheese Factory was established ca. 1860. Chauncey Stevens Cheese Factory as well as Willow Grove gristmill were situated near the Hamlet of Truxton. Beattie's Cheese Factory No. 1 (south of the Hamlet of Truxton) and No. 2 (southwest of Cheningo) both manufactured cheddar cheese in 1869, but had ceased operations by the 1880s (Child 1869; Smith 1885:383). Other industries included Stevens & Connic's butter firkin and tub factory (established in 1876). This operation was formerly a flour mill, but had been converted into a steam sawmill (Smith 1885:383).

The first church (Baptist) in the Town of Truxton was organized in 1806. It was followed by the Congregational Church, organized in 1811, and Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1879 (Smith 1885:384; Child 1869).

In 1869, the Hamlet of Truxton supported two planing mills, a firkin factory, a cheese-box factory, a U.S. armory, two hotels and three churches (Baptist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic). By 1885, the village was a stop on the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad, and had three stores, three churches, two hotels, three blacksmith shops, and a gristmill (Child 1869; Smith 1885:382). The Hamlet of Cheningo consisted of a grocery, a blacksmith shop, a school, and about a dozen houses in 1869, and the Hamlet of Manchester Mills supported a flouring mill and a sawmill at that time. The Hamlet of Tubville contained A.W. Crain & Son woolen mill and Alvin & Hamilton sawmill (Child 1869).

The population of the Town of Truxton was 1,689 in 1865, and it had declined to 1,225 in 2000.

Town of Cuyler. The Town of Cuyler was created from the Town of Truxton in November 1858. Many of the earliest settlers of Truxton settled in what would become the Town of Cuyler. Nathaniel Potter and his family were the first settlers in the town in 1794, although he and his wife were both dead by 1798. Christopher Whitney, David Morse, and Benjamin Brown also settled in the area of present-day Cuyler in 1794. Pioneers prior to 1810 included Joseph Keeler, James Lockwood, Jesse Blanchard, James and Charles Vincent, Isaac Brown, Thomas and Ephraim Fairbanks, Oliver Heart, Zebadiah Gates, Daniel Page, James Dorwood, Jacob Hollenbeck, and John Brown (Smith 1885:387-388; Child 1869:80-81).

James Dorwood erected an early gristmill and is said to have built the first carding machine in the town. John Corbet built the first sawmill in Cuyler in 1803; Joseph Sweetland erected the first grist mill in 1805 and also operated the first inn in 1806. Charles Vincent operated a sawmill in 1844. Oliver Mix, Jabez Keep and Captain Thomas Queensbury were early teachers. Tydaman Hull kept the first store in 1806 (Smith 1885:390-391; Child 1869:80-81).

Several cheese factories were in operation in 1885, including Silas Blanchard's (founded 1864), Lewis Sears' (founded 1875), the Keeney Settlement cheese factory, and Cuyler Hill cheese factory in Cold Spring (Smith 1885:391). The Hamlet of Cuyler contained 200 residents, several mechanic shops, a Methodist church and a hotel in 1869, and a Baptist church was located at Keeney Settlement (Child 1869:81).

The population of the town was 1,447 in 1865, and it had fallen to 1,036 in 2000.

Town of Freetown. The Town of Freetown was organized from the Town of Cincinnatus in April 1818, and attained its present size in 1820. The earliest settlers in the town was Cyrus Saunders in 1795, a squatter who was evicted in 1818, and Robert Smith and family, who settled on Military Lot 2 in 1800. They were joined by Caleb Sheopard and David Monroe by 1802 (Child 1869:81-84; Smith 1885:417). Other pioneers prior to 1810 included William Smith, Gideon Chapin, Eleazer Fuller, Rockwell Wildman, Isaac Robertson, John Aker, Henry Gardner, Charles and Curtis Richardson, William Tuthill, Samuel Hathaway, Jacob Hicks, Isaac Doty, John Backus and Aruna Eaton (Child 1869:81-84; Smith 1885:418-420).

Don A. Robertson was the first teacher, and Peter McVean was the first merchant. Gideon Chapin, erected the first sawmill (ca. 1804; a larger sawmill was in operation on the site in the 1860s, which also had the capacity to grind grain). In 1798, a gristmill was erected at Homer, and a year later Mr. Hubbard of Cortlandville built the old Red Mill. By the 1860s, dairying had become an important component of the agricultural economy and the K. Beebe Creamery was located in Texas Valley in 1870 (Smith 1885:420-421). By the 1880s, the town supported three sawmills, a cheese factory, and four churches. The hamlet of Freetown Corners contained 25 dwellings and a church. A Baptist church (the first church in the town) was organized in 1810, and a Presbyterian church was established in 1825 (Smith 1885:421-425). A Methodist Episcopal church was erected at East Freetown in 1846. Freetown Corners had 21 houses and two churches in 1885 (Smith 1885:421).

The population of the Town of Freetown was 942 in 1865, and it was 789 in 2000.

Town of Preble. The Town of Preble was one of the original towns in Cortland County and was established from the Town of Tully in 1808. Named for Commodore Edward Preble, the town attained its present size in 1815. James Cravath and John Gill were the earliest settlers in the town, arriving in 1796. Other pioneers prior to 1805 included Harry Hill, Elijah Mason, Seth Trowbridge, Winnie Hyatt and Samuel Orvis, Augustus Thorp, Jabez B. Phelps, Robert and Samuel Cravath, John Osgood, Silas Topping and Samuel C. Buckelow, Lytle Ferguson, Amos Skeel and Jason Comstock, John Callyer, Dr. Robert D. Taggart and Edward Cummings (Smith 1885:395-396; Child 1869:98-100).

Samuel C. Woolston built the first gristmill in 1806 (a grist and sawmill were still at that site in the 1880s (Smith 1885:397). John Collier established a hotel between 1806 and 1813 and William Vandenberg operated a tavern in 1817. John Osgood ran a store at Preble Corners in 1804 and Ashabel Frost kept a store in 1812. David Crofoot established the first tannery in 1810. Moses and William Palmer began the Preble cheese factory ca. 1864 (Smith 1885:399-401; Child 1869:98-100).

The Hamlet of Preble contained approximately 400 residents in 1869 and supported a hotel, a station on the railroad, two general stores, a hardware store, a cooper shop, a harness shop, a drug store, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a school and two churches. The Preble Cheese Factory was a mile south of the village. With a population of 400, Preble Corners was a station on the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad, and contained two churches, a hotel, two general stores, hardware and drug stores, and cooper, blacksmith, harness, and wagon shops (Smith 1885:396).

The Congregational Church of Tully was the first church organized in the town in 1804; it later became the First Presbyterian Church of Preble. Baptist and Methodist churches had been organized by 1827 (Smith 1885:397; Child 1869). The population of the Town of Preble was 1,447 in 1865 and 1,582 in 2000.

Town of Taylor. Named for then current President of United States Zachary Taylor, the Town of Taylor was created from the Town of Solon in December 1849. The first permanent settler was Ezra Rockwell and his family on Military Lot #78 in 1793. He was joined by Orellana Beebe in 1798 on Lot 100 and Lewis Hawley in 1805. John L. Boyd (Lot 98) and John Phelps (Lot 86) arrived in 1811. In 1814, David Wire located on Lot 100 (Smith 1885:423). Thomas Rockwell, son of Ezra, constructed the first sawmill in 1812, which passed through numerous owners; and was owned in 1885 by Hiel Tanner (Smith 1885:425; Child 1869:103-105).

William Blackman was the town's first blacksmith. G.P. Swan founded a wagon shop at an early date, which was owned in 1885 by Edwin Hoag. Mr. Durkee operated a sawmill in 1830 at Taylor Pond, which was still in operation in 1885 by Isaac Smith. A gristmill was built nearby in 1860 by Potter Joslyn, but was not in service in the 1880s. Dairying was the leading industry during the last half of the nineteenth century. Hawley Cheese Factory was established in 1866; and the Union Valley Cheese Factory was also founded in 1866 (and was still open in 1885) (Smith 1885:425-426; Child 1869:103-105).

Hiram Rockwell was the first merchant in the town and the business burned in 1868. Barak Niles was the first teacher; and Wells & Lord operated the first gristmill (which burned in 1881). The first tavern was kept by Orlando Beebe prior to 1840. Leonard Holmes ran a tavern at Taylorville in 1842 and it burned in 1875. Three churches had been organized in the town by

1885: Congregational; Wesleyan Methodist (1835); and Union Church (became Methodist by 1885) (Smith 1885:425-426; Child 1869:103-105).

In 1869, the Hamlet of Taylor contained a sawmill and 25 dwellings and the village of Union Valley contained 25 dwellings, a store, several shops, a church and a hotel. The town supported several cheese factories, a large creamery located near Taylor, and a grist and sawmill at Taylor Pond. The population of the Town of Taylor was 1,167 in 1865 and had declined to 500 in 2000 (Child 1869:103-105; Smith 1885:426).

3.0 Architectural Survey

Panamerican conducted a Historic Building Survey (Phase IB) for the five-mile visual Area of Potential Effect (APE) around all project components of the 2008 configuration of the proposed TCI Crown City Wind Farm Project (i.e. the 45 turbine project layout) according to *Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (NYSHPO 2006). The more recent revisions to the project (i.e. the addition of five turbines and auxiliary facilities) are addressed in a separate addendum survey (see edr 2012). For this investigation, the visual APE is defined as the area from which the proposed undertaking may be visible within a five-mile distance around the outer ring of proposed tower locations (see Figure 1.1). Both direct and indirect visual effects are assessed that may cause changes in the character or use of cultural properties. Panamerican generated the viewshed analysis map of the five-mile visual APE (i.e. project viewshed), which is based solely on topography (see Appendix A: Project Map). As such, additional screening may be afforded by structures and vegetation. The project's positive visual APE (or Zone of Visual Influence [ZVI]) spans northern Cortland County. The municipalities, including non-incorporated villages and hamlets, in Cortland County that are partially or entirely within the five-mile visual APE are listed in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1. Municipalities partially or entirely within the visual APE.

| Cortland County | |
|--|---|
| Town of Cortlandville Village of McGraw (Cortlandville) City of Cortland Town of Cuyler Town of Freetown | Town of Homer Town of Preble Town of Solon Town of Taylor Town of Truxton |

3.1 ARCHITECTURAL INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN THE FIVE-MILE APE

Prior to initiation of the five-mile APE survey, the State Preservation Historical Information Network Exchange (SPHINX; NYSHPO nd) was reviewed to identify previously recorded historic and architectural resources within the study area. National Register Inventory Forms were accessed from the State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP) web pages. Locations of National Register-Listed (NRL) properties and their boundaries were retrieved from NYSHPO's Geographic Information System for Archeology and the National Register. A summary of the National Register status of historic resources within the study area is presented in Section 4.0 (see Table 5.1 for a list of NR-Listed (NRL) and NR-Eligible (NRE) properties in the project viewshed).

Panamerican consulted with NYSHPO National Register & Survey Territory staff at Peebles Island in fall 2008 to further discuss the project and the five-mile APE survey methodology. Relevant cultural resource investigation reports and NYS Building Inventory Forms on file at NYSHPO were also reviewed.

3.2 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

For a building or structure to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, it must be evaluated within its historic context and shown to be significant for one or more of the four Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60) as outlined in *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15, National Park Service [NPS] 2002)*. All structures examined as part of this investigation were identified and evaluated in the field with reference to these criteria:

Criterion A: (Event) Properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

Criterion B: (Person) Properties that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

Criterion C: (Design/Construction) Properties 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

Criterion D: (Information Potential) Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (*NPS Bulletin 15*, referencing 36 CFR Part 60).

A property is not eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and thereby lacks any historic context within which to evaluate the importance of the cultural resource. The cultural property (e.g., historic structure or landscape) must also retain the historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. Seven aspects or qualities of integrity recognized by the National Register are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 2002). Actual determinations of eligibility are made by the Field Services Bureau of the NYSHPO.

3.3 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF FIVE-MILE VISUAL APE: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Panamerican architectural historians conducted the historic building survey for the proposed Crown City Wind Farm in the fall of 2008. The historic building survey includes visual inspection of buildings and other historic resources greater than 50 years of age in the project viewshed to identify potential NRE properties. The five-mile APE of the proposed Crown City Wind Farm is an area that measures approximately 151.529 square miles. All properties previously listed in the S/NRHP, properties determined eligible prior to the survey, and those identified during the survey were marked using a single GPS point. For each documented property, a single point is marked from approximately the mid-point of the property's street frontage. GPS data is linked to the street address and/or NYSHPO Unique Site Number (USN; if one currently exists). GIS data for historical resources identified during both the 2008 investigation and the 2012 addendum survey will be submitted to NYSHPO in accordance with the *Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (NYSHPO 2006).

Local sources, references, and historical maps were consulted to formulate an historic context of the region in order to supplement NRE evaluations. In some cases, property owners or other interested/informed residents of the community supplied additional information about local history, specific buildings, farm complexes, or family histories.

Historical resource data collected during the architectural field investigation is presented in this report in the Annotated List of Properties (Section 8.0), which catalogs all documented properties in this five-mile survey report. Digital photographs of surveyed properties will be submitted on a compact disk to NYSHPO to supplement project review. Farm complexes were documented as a group with multiple photographs to convey the setting/relationship of farmhouses, outbuildings and other character defining elements. Clusters of buildings located in villages or hamlets appear together with their respective towns in the annotated list of properties (Section 8.0). Cemeteries are presented in a separate section of the report (Section 9.0), as are historic districts (Sections 10.0, 11.0 and 12.0).

3.4 ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES

In general, an undertaking has an effect on an historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register. The assessment of adverse effects to historic properties is spelled out in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as well as in *36 Code of Federal Regulations 800.5*.

(1) *Criteria of adverse effect.* An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

(2) *Examples of adverse effects.* Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term reservation of the property's historic significance [36 CFR 800.5].

Visual Effects. By definition, a visual effect occurs whenever a proposed undertaking will be visible from an historic property. The mere existence of a visual effect does not automatically imply that the effect is adverse. An *adverse* visual effect occurs only when the addition of a new element to a landscape is found to diminish those aspects of a property's significance and integrity, such as its historic setting, which make it eligible for the National Register.

Adverse visual effects are generally of two types, aesthetic and obstructive. An adverse aesthetic effect transpires when an undertaking's visual effect has a negative impact upon the perceived beauty or artistic values of an historic structure or landscape, thereby diminishing the appreciation or understanding of the resource. Common examples of adverse aesthetic impacts include the diminution or elimination of open space, or the introduction of a visual element that is incompatible, in great contrast, or out of character with the historic resource or its associated setting. An adverse obstructive effect occurs when the proposed undertaking blocks any part of an historic property, or eliminates scenic views historically visible from the property.

4.0 Architectural Context

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section provides a brief overview of each municipality within the study area and also includes a summary of existing NRHP and SPHINX data. It is organized by Minor Civil Division (MCD) code. This summary only addresses buildings and structures and not archaeological sites.

The TCI Crown City Wind Farm's five-mile visual APE spans both agricultural and urban communities in Cortland County. The project is proposed on rolling, heavily forested hills interspersed with agrarian land in the towns of Cortlandville, Solon, Truxton, and Homer. Farms in this region average between 208 to 1,249 acres. The study area is representative of the region known as Central New York. Located in the glaciated Appalachian Plateau area of Central New York State, midway between Syracuse and Binghamton, this predominantly rural county is the southeastern gateway to the Finger Lakes Region. Overall, the region is typically sparsely populated outside of village centers. The proposed project is sited in the northeast portion of Cortlandville, the northwest section of Solon, the southwest section of Truxton, and the southeast portion of Homer (see Figure 1.1). Project area elevations range from 1,100 feet along the Tioughnioga River valley and its tributaries to approximately 1,800 feet in the rugged uplands of the Baker School House State Forest. The five-mile APE extends into neighboring towns of undulating farm and forested lands along such roadways as NY 41 and NY 11. The City of Cortland is the largest community in the five-mile APE in proximity to the project. In low areas of the surrounding valleys, sightlines are limited by sizeable variations in elevation within a relatively small area. Further, the lee sides of hills along the perimeter of the study area are in the project viewshed.

Creeks and rivers meandering through the region continue to provide an ample supply of water for farming and livestock. Primary waterways in the study area include the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River, Chenango Creek, and Trout Brook. These waterways course through flat picturesque valleys, which are further enhanced by scattered historic farmsteads. The study area encompasses farmsteads typifying the rural agricultural heritage of the region with their collection of farm buildings and large tracts of pasture, meadows and cultivated fields. Farm complexes in the study area display varying levels of integrity with several active farms incorporating both traditional and modern agricultural buildings. Numerous inactive or abandoned farms were also noted that retain vestiges of former farming traditions and, collectively, still contribute to the rural historic landscape of Cortland County. Photographs 4.1 and 4.2 capture the character-defining features of the rural agricultural landscape of the study area.

The five-mile visual APE study area contains both rural and urban historic building stock. Non-architect-designed domestic buildings are found outside the City of Cortland, where there are high style and notable architect-designed buildings. Crossroads communities and villages in the study area feature similar layouts with a clustered arrangement centered on primary roadways. Rural villages typically feature residential buildings of mid-to-late nineteenth-century architectural styles set on narrow deep lots, prominently sited religious buildings, commercial buildings, cemeteries, and in some instances, transportation infrastructure such as railroads or bridges. The following discussion summarizes architectural styles and features in the study area.



Photograph 4.1. A representative view of the rural agricultural landscape in the Cheningo Creek Valley, facing northeast from 3622 West Cheningo Road, Town of Truxton (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.2. A representative view of the rural agricultural landscape near the East Branch of Tioughnioga Creek and Cheningo Creek, southwest from Cheningo Road, Town of Truxton (*Panamerican 2008*).

4.2 ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN THE STUDY AREA

Architectural forms and landscape features examined during this study are typical of the region's settlement period and include local, or vernacular, interpretations of popular nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century styles such as Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Craftsman. Extant historic building stock within the study area reflects the richness and variety of both the urban and rural architectural heritage of Central New York. The study area's architectural character is largely homogenous in rural areas and displays the typical settlement patterns of an historically agricultural region, namely small villages and hamlets ringed by numerous farms. The study area also partially encompasses the eastern portion of the City of Cortland. The city offers some high style examples of popular architectural styles for domestic, religious, municipal, and commercial buildings dating from the early-to-mid-nineteenth century through the early-to-mid-twentieth century.

4.2.1 Federal. Examples of the Federal style, almost all of frame construction in the study area, largely occur in the villages and hamlets. This style is represented in Homer, Truxton, and Cortlandville. The dominant form is the five-bay-wide by two-bay-deep rectangular, side-gabled, block. A good representative frame example with later Colonial Revival updating is located at 2128 River Road in the Town of Homer (Photograph 4.3). A notable brick masonry example is found at 3660 NY 13 in the Village of Truxton (Photograph 4.4).



Photograph 4.3. A good example of a Federal style farmhouse executed in frame located at 2128 River Road in the Town of Homer (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.4. A good example of a Federal-style dwelling executed in brick, located at 3660 NY 13 in the Hamlet of Truxton (*Panamerican 2008*).

4.2.2 Greek Revival. The study area reflects the overall popularity of the Greek Revival with its large number of modest vernacular interpretations of the style. A wide range of surviving examples of Greek Revival farmhouses, executed mainly in frame, can be found throughout the study area. One of the best examples of the style is the NRL Hathaway House (90NR00264) located in the Town of Solon (Photograph 4.5). This excellent example of the style stands out for its limestone masonry construction. The NRL Universalist Church in Cortland is an outstanding example of the style with cobblestone masonry construction.

4.2.3 Gothic Revival. The study area holds few residential examples of the Gothic Revival. One good representative example which can be characterized as a vernacular interpretation of a Jackson Downing-type Gothic Revival cottage is located in Cortland at 21 North Church Street (Photograph 4.6). Cortland has several high style examples of late nineteenth-century Gothic Revival religious buildings. Cortland's church buildings display Norman-inspired variations of the style as well as English Gothic interpretations. One of Cortland's visual landmarks is St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church with its tall slate-covered spires that loom above the cityscape (Photograph 4.7). It was designed by W.P. Ginther, architect. The Tyrolese Art Glass Company was contracted for the church's opalescent glass windows.

4.2.4 Italianate. While the Italianate can be found in nearly every town within the study area, the best preserved collection is located in the City of Cortland. Examples of Italianate residences are typically of frame construction, although Cortland holds a few brick masonry examples of the style (Photograph 4.8). The Village of Truxton has a largely intact example of a frame, three-story Italianate commercial building, the Hiawatha Hotel (Photograph 4.9).



Photograph 4.5. NRL Hathaway House (90NR00264), Route 41, Solon (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.6. The only intact example of a Gothic Cottage in the study area is found at 21 North Church Street in the City of Cortland (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.7. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, located at 44 North Main Street in the City of Cortland, is an excellent example of a masonry high style Gothic Revival church (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.8. An excellent example of an Italianate building at 84 North Main Street in the City of Cortland (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.9. An example of an Italianate commercial building, the Hiawatha Hotel on NY 13 in the Hamlet of Truxton (*Panamerican 2008*)

4.2.5 Second Empire. The Second Empire is found in major village centers throughout the study area, however the most intact examples are located in Cortland along Grant Street (Photographs 4.10 and 4.11). Note one NRE example of the style in the project viewshed: the Solomon Goddard House & Octagonal Barn at 6313 Academy Street in the Village of Truxton (USN 0213.000001) is presently vacant and in poor condition; its associated octagonal is no longer extant.

4.2.6 Stick. Cortland has some of the finest examples of the Stick style, including the Alexander Mahan House (1898 Cortland City Directory), a most outstanding highly intact example located at 91 North Main Street (Photographs 4.12; Figure 4.1). This building is based on a design by Lamb & Wheeler Architects for a house at Summit, New Jersey, featured in *Modern Architectural Designs and Details* (1890; Plate 1 [supplied by homeowner of 91 N. Main; no other information]). Other examples of the style were noted in the villages of McGraw and Truxton.

4.2.7 Queen Anne. Residential buildings executed in the Queen Anne style are well represented in the study area, especially in Cortland. Post-Civil War development of the City of Cortland is characterized by the prevalence of high style Queen Anne residences. One of the most highly intact residential examples is the W.J. Greeman's House at 27 North Main Street in Cortland (Photograph 4.13; Grip 1899:150). The building is nearly an exact replica of the design featured in George Franklin Barber's *American Homes* (January 1895:39), although it is missing its original roofing material and ornate iron cresting. This plan was employed for two similar homes in Mobile, Alabama, and in Wenona, Illinois. Another notable Queen Anne residence in the study area is located at 20 Church Street, Cortland (Photograph 4.14).



Photograph 4.10. An excellent example of a Second Empire residential dwelling located at 14 Grant Street in the City of Cortland (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.11. Another good example of a Second Empire residential dwelling, located at 15 Grant Street in the City of Cortland. The building has been compromised by a rear frame addition (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.12. The Alexander Mahan House at 91 North Main Street, in Cortland is an outstanding, highly intact example of a Stick Style building (*Panamerican 2008*).



Figure 4.1. Perspective view drawing of the Stick-inspired design of 91 North Main Street, Cortland (*Lamb & Wheeler Architects 1890*).



Photograph 4.13. An excellent example of a high style Queen Anne building located at 27 North Church Street, City of Cortland (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.14. An excellent example of the Queen Anne style located at 20 Church Street, City of Cortland (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.15. The First Congregational Church is located at 1 Church Street, City of Cortland (Panamerican 2008).

The First Congregational Church at 1 Church Street in Cortland is one of the most outstanding and unique examples of a Queen Anne religious building in the region (Photograph 4.15). Now vacant, it was constructed in 1882 to the designs of noted Syracuse architect Asa L. Merrick (1848-1922). The church epitomizes the style's signature features with its mixed-use of materials, uneven wall and roof surfaces, asymmetry, and corner tower. Merrick received a public-school education and then served as a mason's apprentice. In 1879, at the age of 31, he opened an architectural office in Syracuse, winning commissions for several churches (many of which have survived) and for many public-school buildings (all of which are now gone). His partners were James H. Kirby (1888-90) and James A. Randall (1893-1922). The First Congregational Church represents one of Merrick's first church commissions outside Syracuse.¹

4.2.8. Romanesque Revival/Richardsonian Romanesque. The style is not well represented in the study area. One of the most high-style architect-designed residential examples of the style, however, is the C.F. Wickwire Mansion/Alumni House, located in the Tompkins/Main Street Historic District (Charles S. Sedgwick, architect, Minneapolis [Photograph 4.16]). Note the Wickwire Mansion is not in the project five-mile APE, but the Tompkins/Main Street Historic District falls partially within the study area. The best example of the style noted in the project viewshed is the First Baptist Church at 19 Church Street in Cortland (Photograph 4.17). The church was constructed in 1872 to the designs of M.E. Cummings, architect, of Troy(?), NY by Straat & Keeler, builders (information from cornerstone).

¹ For a list of Asa L. Merrick commissions see http://syracusesthenandnow.org/Architects/Merrick/Asa_L_Merrick.html



Photograph 4.16. The Richardsonian Romanesque C.F. Wickwire Mansion/Alumni House in the Tompkins/Main Street Historic District (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.17. A good example of a Romanesque Revival-style church at 19 Church Street in the City of Cortland (*Panamerican 2008*).

4.2.9 Folk Victorian. Folk Victorian residential buildings are scarcely represented in the study area as only few examples of the style were noted. A good representative example is the residential building at 60 Elm Street in the City of Cortland (Photograph 4.18).

4.2.10 Colonial Revival. The Colonial Revival style is well represented in the study area. The best examples were located in the eastern portion of the City of Cortland; one notable example was the residence at 59 Church Street in the city (Photograph 4.19). Cortland also has several examples of Dutch Colonial Revival residences and one largely intact example was noted in McGraw (Photograph 4.20).

4.2.11 Tudor Revival. The Tudor Revival style is most prevalent in the City of Cortland, with examples of Tudor Revival religious (Photograph 4.21), commercial, and residential buildings noted in the city portion of the study area. One residential building of note is the Charles P. Williamson House (1915), which was designed by Carl W. Clark, architect (Photograph 4.22; see Section 4.4 for a discussion of Clark).

4.2.12 Craftsman. The Craftsman style is well represented in the survey area. Examples of the style were identified in Cortland and McGraw. With its large number of Craftsman-inspired residences, the neighborhood south of Port Watson centering on Church Street reflects the prosperity and growth of the city in the early twentieth century (Photographs 4.23 and 4.24). McGraw has a small collection of Craftsman residences on East Academy constructed in ornamental concrete block, stucco, brick, and clay tile (Photograph 4.25). In the early nineteenth century, George Stafford and Elmer Humphrey started Stafford and Humphrey Contractors, which made cement blocks with a hand block machine on the site of the main plant of the McGraw Box Company. The East Academy houses were constructed in 1907 and 1908. They built other concrete block buildings in the village as well.



Photograph 4.18. A good representative example of a Folk Victorian style dwelling located at 60 Elm Street in Cortland (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.19. An excellent example of a Colonial Revival house at 59 Church Street, Cortland (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.20. One of the only intact examples of a Dutch Colonial Revival-style building was located at 27 Elm Street in the Village of McGraw, Town of Cortlandville (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.21. St. Mary's School and Convent complex (ca. 1920), located at 61 North Main Street in Cortland, is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.22. Carl W. Clark's Tudor Revival Charles P. Williamson House at 72 Greenbush Street (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.23. A good example of a Craftsman residential building located at 61 Port Watson in the City of Cortland (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.24. A good example of a Craftsman Bungalow located at 24 William Street in the City of Cortland (Panamerican 2008).



Photograph 4.25. Residences and sidewalk built by Stafford and Humphrey Contractors on East Academy Street, Village of McGraw
(Panamerican 2008).

4.2.13 Prairie. The style is very rare in the study area, only one example was noted in Cortland: the George Wiltsie House (ca. 1915) at 65 Port Watson (Photograph 4.26). It is one of several homes in the city designed by architect Carl W. Clark (see Section 4.4 for a discussion on Clark).

4.2.14 Neo-Classical. The Neo-Classical style is well represented in major village centers of the study area. The best examples are commercial and government buildings located in the City of Cortland (Photograph 4.27). A high style example of a Neo-Classical (Georgian Revival)-style building is the NRL Cortland Free Library (07NR05818) at 32 Church, City of Cortland.

4.2.15 Beaux Arts Classicism. Beaux Arts Classicism is scarce in the study area, with only one example identified: the majestic NRL Cortland County Courthouse (Photograph 4.28).

4.2.16 Art Deco. The Art Deco style is represented in the study area with two ca. 1920 schools: Truxton Elementary and the gymnasium entrance of the former Cortland High School (Photographs 4.29 and 4.30). The gymnasium was designed by Carl W. Clark in 1939-1940.



Photograph 4.26. The George Wiltsie House is an excellent example of the Prairie style, located at 65 Port Watson, Cortland (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.27. A high style example of a Neo-Classical (Georgian Revival)-style building is the NRL Cortland Free Library at 32 Church (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.28. The NRL Cortland County Courthouse (1924) on Court Street in the City of Cortland (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.29. Truxton Elementary School, Truxton (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.30. The Art Deco entrance to the gymnasium of the former Cortland High School, which fronts North Greenbush Street in Cortland (Panamerican 2008).

4.3 RAILROAD HISTORY OF CORTLAND COUNTY

4.3.1 The New York, Susquehanna & Western Railway (NYS&W). The Tioughnioga Rail Corridor was determined eligible for inclusion on the National Historic Register as a Railroad Historic District in 1999. It is significant as an economic catalyst in the development of Central New York and as a largely intact railroad corridor reflecting the architecture and engineering of a prominent American railroad between 1876 and 1941. The section of track that cuts through the 5-mile APE is known as the Syracuse branch of the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railway (NYS&W) (Cortland County Business Development Corporation 2009). It parallels the Tioughnioga River and its west branch southeast and north of Cortland, respectively.

The concept of the line connecting Syracuse to Binghamton, 80 miles by rail, began in 1836 with the incorporation of the Syracuse, Cortland & Binghamton Railroad Company. The line was not realized until 1854. After several foreclosures, control of the line passed to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (DL&W) Railroad in 1869 (Figure 4.2). That same year the DL&W leased facilities for coal and other traffic over its line and expanded the line north from Syracuse to Oswego along the shores of Lake Ontario. Service and capacity were continually upgraded in the early decades of the twentieth century as the railroad became an important carrier of Pennsylvania coal and products manufactured in Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton, as well as regional agricultural products.



Figure 4.2. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Depot in Cortland, date unknown (Fischer 2005a).

Service along the DL&W in the Tioughnioga Rail Corridor peaked in the 1920s when it serviced 230,000 passengers and 46,000 carloads of freight. In 1929, more than 29,000 passenger trains crisscrossed the country daily, but few were like the NYS&W. The last major investment in the railroad occurred in 1941 when a new passenger terminal was built in Syracuse and trackage was elevated from city streets. Succumbing to competition from automobiles and buses, passenger service was discontinued from Syracuse to Oswego on February 13, 1949 and between Syracuse and Binghamton on September 15, 1958. Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) acquired the line on April 1, 1976. The section between Binghamton and Jamesville was transferred to the NYS&W in April 1982. The seven-mile section between Jamesville and Syracuse was transferred to the NYS&W in 1995.

4.3.2 The Lehigh Valley Railroad. Between 1865 and 1870, the people of the county, especially citizens of Cortlandville, were enthusiastic over the potential of additional railroad construction. An expanded railroad line would provide improved connections with other portions of the state and to markets elsewhere. The Village of Cortland had entered a period of growth. Manufacturing interests were developing in Cortland, Homer, Marathon, McGrawville, and other localities. Farming communities, too, remained prosperous. Beginning in 1860, dairying became an important source of revenue. Cheese factories were established in all parts of the county and became known for their quality product. Encouraged by this prosperity, the towns liberally issued bonds and provided assistance in other ways to the railroad in anticipation of a new line.

In 1869, the Ithaca & Cortland Railroad Company was formed to construct a line between the two villages. To aid this project, the Town of Cortland voted to bond itself for \$100,000. The road was completed and opened and finally extended to Elmira, making a valuable linkage with the DL&W (Lehigh Valley Railroad Historical Society 2008).

As with most railroad lines, trains and tracks began to rapidly disappear on the Lehigh Valley after World War II. Passenger service was discontinued September 1, 1948. The double track mainline was single tracked during the mid-1960s because of declining freight traffic, and by 1970 the Lehigh Valley was bankrupt. In April 1976, Conrail also took over operation of the Lehigh Valley. Most of the Lehigh Valley mainline in upstate New York was removed by the late 1970s (Fischer 2005b).

4.4 THE DEAN OF CENTRAL NEW YORK ARCHITECTURE: CARL W. CLARK

"[A]rchitects are in a unique position to forward the culture of our people. We believe in and practice everyday the building of goodness, beauty and truth in our structures and in our private living and community activities."

-Carl W. Clark

Carl W. Clark has been cited as the dean of Central New York architecture. Born in Denver, Colorado, in 1893, Clark pursued primary and secondary education in Brooklyn New York.¹ In order to pay for school, Clark worked for a general contractor in New York City from 1908 to 1910. He attended night school at Cooper Union (1909-1910) where he began his professional studies. His next employment was as a draftsman for the architectural firm of Willauer, Shape & Brady. The partners recognized his skills and arranged further architectural training at the University of Pennsylvania's College of Architecture. He completed the program in 1914. Upon graduation, Clark recognized the need for an architect in Cortland and opened an office in the city. He ran the office from 1914 to 1949, the year his son Robert joined the firm. From 1952 to 1962, the firm operated under the name C.W. & R.T. Clark. In 1963, the name became Clark, Clark, Millis & Gibson.

Clark focused his architectural efforts on school design. His chief impetus was an accelerated school building program that was part of the Central Rural School Act of 1913. This act encouraged the consolidation of rural school districts into more effective units that would provide rural children the same educational opportunities as their urban counterparts. The consolidation developed a code of standards for school construction. Clark was one of five members selected to represent the American Institute of Architects (AIA) on the statewide code committee in 1931. The code required the New York State Education Department to examine and approve all plans prior to a school's construction. A local school district planning the construction of a new school was advised to secure an architect familiar with these rigid standards. Clark prided himself on selecting the appropriate site of a school and the brick used in its construction. He supervised his projects through the entire construction process.

Clark's first school commission in 1919 was Groton High School. His signature design style utilized classical design features, such as three-part entablatures with coupled columns framing the façade entrance to ornament and create a distinctive rectilinear structure. A succession of school commissions followed during the height of consolidation in the 1920s and 1930s. Clark worked from Baker (near Buffalo) north to Massena, east to Salem, Fort Ann, Argyle, and south to Pawling. His largest commission was for the design of 12 buildings for the State University College at Cortland (1949 to 1966); Brockway Hall with two adjoining residence halls, a health and physical education building, Neubig Memorial Center and nine residence

¹ Information about Clark obtained from Shirley G. Heppnell, Newsletter/Preservation League of New York State (Fall 1987).

halls. Throughout the 1950s and 1960, Clark continued to work at school commissions, some new buildings and others additions. One of his noteworthy commissions was a master plan for Onondaga Community College. The plan used Duryea and Wilhelmi as landscape architects. Published in 1967 the study encompassed a campus layout and 12 buildings, the last of which was completed in 1978. The college is not within the project study area.

Clark also engaged in residential architecture during his tenure in Cortland. He was hired by the Cortland Home Building Company, a company formed by local businessmen to profit from affordable post-World War I housing. The company hired Clark to design 16 houses on Cedar Street. His designs were simple Colonial Revival and modified Tudor styles with no look-alikes. During the construction of the Cedar Street project Clark was approached by a representative of the Corona Typewriter Company to construct low-cost bungalows along Huntington Street adjacent to the new Corona factory. The houses would be sold to Corona employees. Clark agreed to underwrite up to 80 percent of the project cost and offered to put up \$400.

Clark designed 16 other single-family dwellings in Cortland. Most are Colonial Revival houses with symmetrical facades, balanced windows, and center entrances. He designed Prairie and Tudor Revival houses. Commissions came from local businessmen and professionals. In 1920, industrialist George Brockway commissioned Clark for two residences, 33 West Court Street (Tudor) and 37 West Court Street (Colonial Revival) for Brockway Motor Company officials. Clark also worked on the expansion of Brockway Motor Truck Company, Neo-Georgian-style libraries for Cortland and Cincinnatus, banks, office buildings, and churches in Truxton and Syracuse (Heppell 1987).

4.5 ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY BY MUNICIPALITY

4.5.1 Town of Cortlandville (MCD 02302). The Town of Cortlandville lies within the southwestern section of the five-mile visual APE; much of its area is within the project viewshed. The town contains the hamlet of Blodgett Mills, which is not in the project viewshed. No other hamlets are located in the project area. At the time of the survey (i.e. the 2008 project configuration), eight of the proposed project wind turbines were to be in Cortlandville, along with associated electric lines (below grade and overhead) and related facilities, including interconnection facilities for the connection to the existing 115-kV transmission line, access roads, parking areas, and operations and maintenance facilities (see edr 2012 for changes).

The Town of Cortlandville largely comprises rolling hills with deep, narrow and fertile valleys located within the much eroded Allegheny Plateau of Appalachian Mountain Range. The town possesses scenic open spaces of agricultural land. The Tioughnioga River is a defining element of the town, as the deep river valley winds through the town, providing drinking water for the population and livestock. The major road networks through the town are NY 41, an east-west road that traverses the heart of the town, and NY 11, which extends northwest along the river.

Village centers are located along the town's primary roads. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas.

Cortlandville has one NRL property, the Cortland County Poor Farm (90NR00262; see Breyer 1982b) located in the project viewshed, approximately one and one-half miles northeast of the City of Cortland. The property comprises 13 buildings and structures, each listed individually in SPHINX. Situated on roughly 112 acres, the complex also includes two islands in the East Branch of the Tioghnioaga River. Thirteen vernacular buildings, several frame outbuildings with clapboard or board and batten siding, and a concrete piggery are associated with the property. The main structure, built ca. 1873, consists of three two-story rectangular brick wings with a bracketed gable roof. Porches are present on the fronts of the west and central blocks. A one-story kitchen wing joins the wings at the rear. Formerly the Judge John Keep farm, the approximately 188-acre property was purchased by Cortland County in 1836. Two parcels were subsequently sold off, reducing the acreage to its present size. Historically, the farm is important as the site of the county's welfare programs for the poor and indigent. As such, it reflects nineteenth-century ideals of humanitarian reform and governmental administration.

A total of 246 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database for Cortlandville (NYSHPO nd). Of these properties, 11 are individual NRE buildings and 95 have a determination of "Not eligible," while the remaining 126 buildings have no NRHP determinations.

Village of McGraw (MCD 02343). The Village of McGraw in the Town of Cortlandville is located along NY 41 at the eastern edge of the town. It lies within the central section of the five-mile visual APE. Nearly the entire village is located in the project viewshed. None of the proposed wind turbines or associated project elements are in the village.

Part of the historic Military Tract of Central New York, the Village of McGraw was first settled in 1806 by Samuel McGraw of Vermont; several other settlers from New England followed. The settlement was named McGrawville, and shortened to McGraw in 1898. The early settlers harnessed hydropower from nearby Trout Brook to drive early grist and sawmills. An ashery was also established to take advantage of the clearing of nearby farmlands. Other industry and commercial establishments soon followed. However, the growth of the community remained slow until the construction of New Central College in 1848. Located on Main Street, the college was founded by Free Baptists, and was noted for its non-traditional student body, which included African-Americans (nearly half of the schools total). The college also employed at least two black professors. Social and political opposition, as well as financial constraints contributed to the college's closure in 1860. In addition to the college, McGraw is further associated with African-American history as a stop on the Underground Railroad. The NRE structure at 19 West Academy Street, occupied by Hubert L Widger, was a "station" on the Underground Railroad.

In the late nineteenth century, McGraw's industry began to boom. The village profited from nearby rail lines in Cortland and the Erie & Central Railway, which was later purchased by the DL&W Railroad in 1897. Daily trains carried milk, coal, farm produce, mail, and passengers. It was dubbed "Gee Wiz" reputedly because the last stop before the end of the line at Cincinnatus was Gee Brook. Four daily trains operated between Cortland and Cincinnatus. At its height in 1901, the line carried 29,786 fares. In 1913, the line was lease to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. In 1961, the line was abandoned (Ventresca nd). Public transportation was available to the village throughout the late nineteenth century. A stagecoach route served the village until 1896 when the village was electrified. Trolley cars transported mail and passengers to and from McGraw.

One of the first major industries in the village was the corset industry founded in 1873. Dr. L.C. Warner came to McGraw to practice medicine but was unsuccessful. Instead, Warner endeavored to design a corset that would inflict the least damage to a women's body while providing a sculpted shape. The prototype was designed and tested on his future wife. Moses G. Smith, postmaster and tailor, and Warner opened their company with 115 local workers. In 1876, after several years of success, the company moved to Bridgeport, Connecticut, because of a lack of railroad facilities in the village. P.H. McGraw and his son, Harry, purchased the factory. Under their ownership, the company expanded to include 220 sewing machines and 400 employees. The McGraws sold 16 different corset styles ranging in price from fifty cents to ten dollars. The business was sold in 1905 and became the Miller Corset Company, which operated in McGraw until 1914 when it relocated to the City of Cortland. The corset factory building was then sold to another local corset company, Vesta Corset. In 1943, James Brown and Carl Price purchased Vesta, which continued to operate until 2001 (McGraw Heritage Committee 1976). The corset industry became the village's main industry employing 200 people between the Empire Corset and McGraw Corset Company and produced 500 dozen corsets a day.

The prosperity of the industry led to several complementary companies including, Higgins Supply, manufacturer of corset stays and clasps. Incorporated in 1921 by Max Higgins, George Higgins and George Clark, the company began on Port Watson Street in Cortland and moved to McGraw in 1923, where it constructed a factory north of the Vesta Corset company. At present, the company manufactures the surgical stays used in making surgical garments (Ventresca nd).

The McGraw Box Company was another major company in the village. Founded by F.A. Purchas in 1919, the company manufactured wooden chests for silverware. A 1920 fire destroyed the factory, which was replaced by a larger building. Production expanded to include cedar toy chests. The company was incorporated in 1948 and, four years later, was purchased by Harold J. Ousby Jr. and P.G. Tyler. Manufacturing was then diversified to include small wooden cabinets, humidors, jewel cases, table radios, stereo cases, and other items. Its products were sold throughout the country, in Puerto Rico and Germany. The company is still in operation, manufacturing silverware boxes for Oneida Ltd. (Heritage Committee nd).

Prior to opening the box company, Purchas had started the Central Paper Box Company in 1897 for the manufacture of built-to-order set-up paper boxes, display boxes, and similar items for industrial users to package their products. The company continued to operate under Harry Purchas, son of F.A., until his death in 1956 (McGraw Centennial Corporation 1969).

Three major companies remain in McGraw: The McGraw Box Company, Higgins Supply, and Refrigerated Transport Electronics (RTE). Together these companies employ about 100 local workers. In 1986, much of the village was included in the Village of McGraw Main Street Historic District. As such, the village maintains its historic integrity with a vast collection of early nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth century architecture representative of its boom years.

McGraw has one NRL historic district, the Main Street Historic District. Main Street Historic District (90NR00273), which consists of 34 contributing properties including one cemetery, is representative of the architecture and construction practices common to small towns in central New York State between the early nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Peckham 1986; Figure 4.3). The district is located in the center of the village and is comprised of both sides of Main Street between Washington Street at the east end and South Street at the west end and a small number of properties in close proximity to Main Street (Figure 4.4). Included in the district is the

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT Mc GRAW , CORTLAND CO., NEW YORK.

DISTRICT BOUNDARY
NO. & DIRECTION OF PHOTOS
NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

SCALE : 0 50 100 150 200 250



Figure 4.3. Map of Main Street Historic District, Village of McGraw, Cortland County, New York (reproduced from *Main Street Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form* [Peckham 1986a]).



Figure 4.4. Historic postcard of Main Street in McGraw New York, ca. 1900 (epodunk)



Figure 4.5. Bird's-Eye View of the Village of McGraw, 1912 (*Vintage Postcards*)

the McGraw business district, its library, a number of its earliest and most significant residences, and two churches. In 1906, a fire totally destroyed the business district on the south side of Main Street east of North Creek (Figure 4.5). Rebuilt immediately in the style of the late Victorian period, the commercial buildings transformed the district and added more diversity to the already existing Greek Revival, Federal and Italianate styles found elsewhere in the village (Photograph 4.31). The district remains an example as one of only a few surviving small towns in Cortland County that reflect the county's broad and diverse architectural heritage.

The village has one individual NRL property the *Presbyterian Church of McGraw* (90NR00272), which is architecturally significant as a distinctive example of eclectic Queen Anne-style church architecture (Peckham 1986b). Built in 1901, the one-story structure is characteristically irregular in plan with picturesque massing and a multi-stage Gibbsian bell tower and spire with a height of 69 feet. Palladian windows are filled with memorial stained glass produced by Spence, Mooklie, and Bell of Boston. Designed by Pierce and Bickford, a regionally renowned architectural partnership from Elmira, New York, and built by John R. Holmes, the church is one of the finest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in rural Cortland County and represents one of the most distinguished examples of historic architecture in the village.

McGraw has a total of 158 previously inventoried properties identified in the SPHINX database (NYSHPO nd). Of these properties, four are individual NRE buildings and 84 have a determination of "Not eligible," while the remaining 38 buildings have no NRHP determinations.



Photograph 4.31. Main Street Historic District, commercial center, Main Street Village of McGraw (*Panamerican 2008*).

4.5.2 City of Cortland (MCD 02340). The City of Cortland is located at the crossroads of NY 41 and NY 11, surrounded by the Town of Cortlandville. It serves as the county seat for Cortland County. The eastern portion of the City of Cortland lies along the western edge of the five-mile visual APE. Approximately half of the section of Cortland located in the project area is in the project viewshed. No wind turbines or associated project elements are proposed for location in the city.

Known as the "Crown City" because of its location on a plain formed by the convergence of seven valleys, Cortland is situated about 1,130 feet above sea level, making it one of the highest cities in the state. Geography and early settlement patterns provided the framework for the city's development and it is defined by irregular squares, with wide and even streets. Residential streets are shaded by rows of hardwood trees and lined with small cottages, elegant mansions, and commercial structures. Main Street, the principal business thoroughfare, commences at the foot of the South hills, and extends due north for nearly a mile and a half, then diagonally northwest until it meets Adams Street and forms Homer Road. The residential streets are a mix of mid-nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century structures with some modern infill. The styles range from simple Vernacular to elaborate high style Queen Anne and Stick structures with twentieth-century Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style housing. The expansive collection of housing stock reflects the prosperous period in Cortland history between 1850 and 1920 (Breyer 1982a).

The City of Cortland was settled in 1798 by Jonathan Hubbard, originally named Hubbard's Corners. It was an undistinguished settlement until it was chosen as the county seat for Cortland County in 1810. The designation as county seat sparked an increase in immigration, and as more people settled in the area the local resources, timber and water, were

tapped for industrial purposes. Paper, wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills, a nail factory and pottery were among the early industries of Cortland. The village was incorporated in 1852 and it received its city charter in 1900. In these years the population and boundaries of the city exploded, with the 1880s representing the “boom years” (Breyer 1982a).

Several factors aided in the development and expansion of Cortland. One factor was the arrival of the first railroad in 1854, followed by a second in 1872. The rail lines supplied easier access to raw materials, fuel, and new markets. With the abundance of new materials and a growing consumer market, small shop enterprises were able to expand into the county's first large-scale factories. The Canastota, Cazenovia & DeRuyter Railroad was completed to DeRuyter in 1878, providing another impetus for expansion.

Two prominent nineteenth-century companies that shaped the community were Cortland Wagon Works and Wickwire Brothers. Cortland Wagon became the largest and best known of a dozen or more firms making horse-drawn vehicles or accessories. After a meteoric rise with impressive production figures, the firm quietly succumbed to the automobile. Wickwire Brothers turned from the hardware business to the manufacture of wire cloth, drawn wire and nails, fencing and even steel for making these products. The company was Cortland's largest wire-making plant, employing 1,000 to 2,000 workers during its peak years. The extent of the company's success was symbolized in a pair of magnificent mansions, the Victorian Gothic home of Chester Wickwire, now the "1890 House Museum and Center for the Victorian Arts" (Stowell 2007).

Other important industries in Cortland during this period included Excelsior Top Company (manufacturers of tops, dashes and trimmings for the carriage trade), C.B. Hitchcock's Buggy and Cutter Works, the R.C. Tillinghast Carriage and Cutter Works, Cortland Omnibus Company, Cortland Machine Company, Cortland Box Loop Company, Lewis S. Hayes' Chair Factory, Henry F. Benton's Planing Mills (manufacturer of doors, sash, and blinds, and dealer in lumber), Tioughniogian Pottery, I.H. Holcomb's cigar factory, Orr & Crosley's Overall Factory, and Bangs Brothers' Chair Factory, among many others (Cortland City Sesquicentennial 1965).

At present, Cortland County is noted for the production of CNC milling machines; medical instruments and components, textiles, electrical components, plastic consumer goods, and components for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Education is another leading sector of the economy with the State University of New York College at Cortland located in the city (City of Cortland 2008).

The City of Cortland has one National Register District—The Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District (Figures 4.6 and 4.7; Photographs 4.32 through 4.34). Listed in 1982, the Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District (90NR00267) consists of 109 properties inclusive of one cemetery (Breyer 1982a). The district was expanded and now incorporates the Tompkins Street Area Historic District that was listed on the NRHP in 1975, which only comprised a fashionable residential area on Tompkins Street. Subsequent research on the Main Street and Central Street area revealed its historical and architectural significance. The boundaries of the original district were redrawn to incorporate the entire commercial district. The expanded Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District covers approximately 97.6 acres and encompasses three blocks of Main Street, one block of Central Avenue, and two blocks of Tompkins Street (see Figure 4.6). Approximately 60 commercial structures, some 40 residences, a cemetery and a number of public buildings, including the Post Office and Masonic temple, constitute the district. The combined residential and commercial district is architecturally significant as it

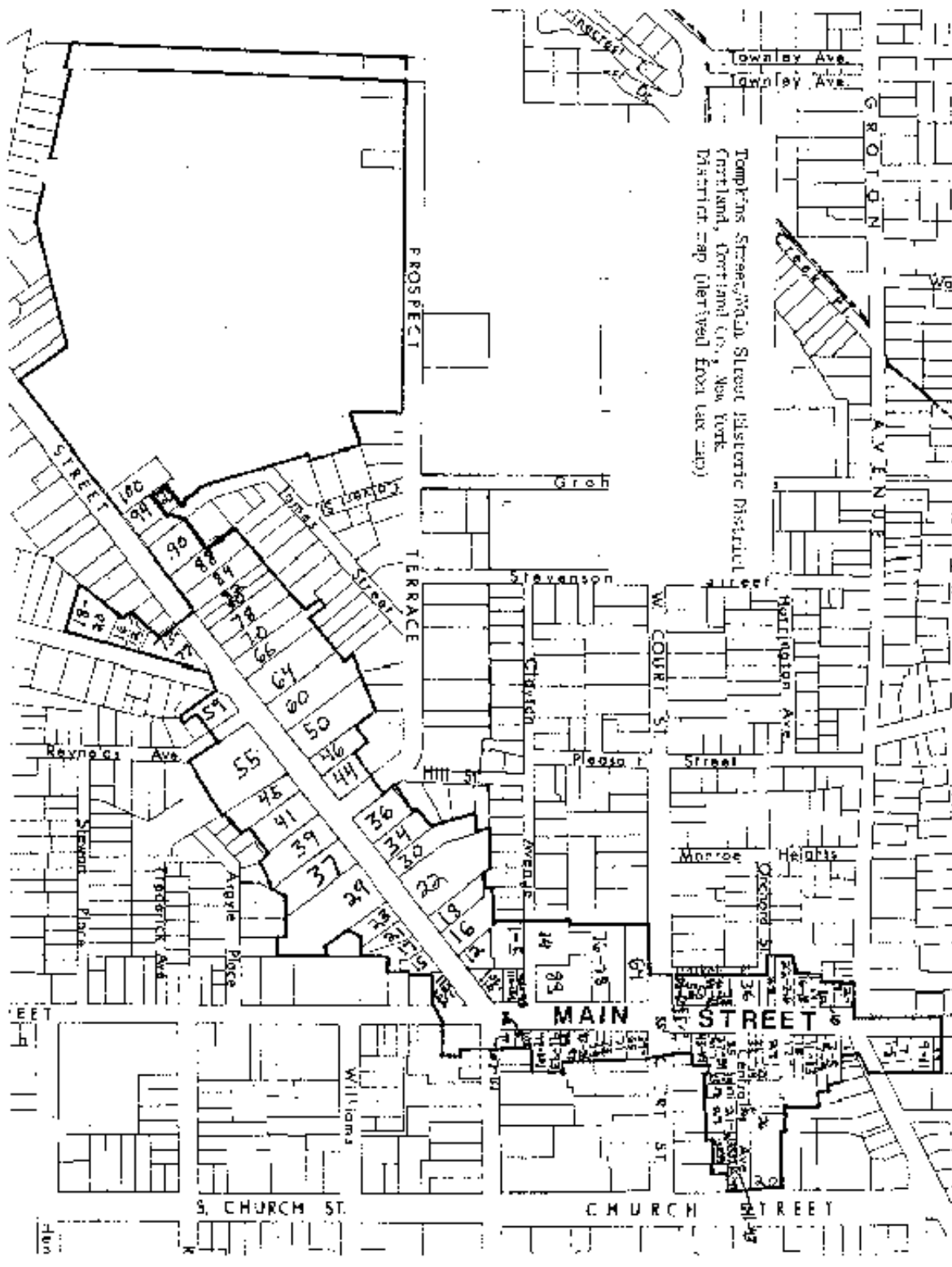


Figure 4.6. Map of the Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District, City of Cortland, Cortland County, New York (reproduced from Breyer 1982a).



Figure 4.7. Vintage Postcard of Main Street in Cortland, ca. 1906 (*GenWeb*).



Photograph 4.32. Tompkins Street in the Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District, Cortland, facing southwest (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.33. Tompkins Street in the Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District, Cortland. This section of the district is not in the study area, facing east-northeast (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 4.34. East side of Main Street in the Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District, facing northeast (*Panamerican 2008*).

represents the growth and economic development of the City of Cortland. The city's prosperity is reflected in the broad range of nineteenth-century and twentieth-century architectural styles that are represented, including outstanding examples of Italianate, Chateausque, and Victorian Gothic architecture.

Four additional commercial buildings located on Groton Avenue were identified for possible inclusion in the Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District (Table 4.1). These four properties abut the north end of the district. Also, the possible expansion of the district on Court Street to the east would include four contributing buildings on the north side of the street: the former Dr. F.W. Wiggins Office, YMCA building, and Franklin Hatch Library former library (see Table 4.1). Three non-contributing commercial buildings also would be part of the expansion. On the south side of the block is the Grace Episcopal Church, the NRL Firehouse and the modern City Hall building, which would be non-contributing. Extension of the district east on Court Street would include these new resources as well as link the district with the NRL Library, NRL County Courthouse & Park and the NRL First Presbyterian Church Complex.

Table 4.1. Possible NRE structures in the City of Cortland identified as a result of this study.

| Property Name | Address |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Hewett Building | 9 Groton Avenue |
| Adessa Block | 11 Groton Avenue |
| Telephone Building (Verizon) | 12-16 Groton Avenue |
| | 13 Groton Avenue |
| Grace Episcopal Church | 13 Court Street |
| Dr. F.W. Wiggins Office | 20 Court Street |
| Former YMCA | 22 Court Street |
| Franklin Hatch Library | 24 Court Street |

Six individual NRL properties are located in the study area. These include two churches (one with a manse), a county courthouse and park, a county jail, a library, and a firehouse. Note one building—the U.S. Post Office at 88 Main Street—is an individual NRL property. Below is a summary of these individual NRL properties.

The Unitarian Universalist Church at 3 Church Street (93NR00455) is one of Cortland's oldest buildings as well as the oldest Universalist church in the state. It is a large, rectangular, cobblestone building with late Federal/early Greek Revival-style design features (Todd 1993). The church was built in 1837 by Benjamin Davis, a cobblestone mason from Clarendon, New York, and Horace Bliss of Truxton, New York. The two-story church has a front gable roof, which is sheathed in standing seam metal. Built with the distinctive characteristics of the cobblestone method of construction, the walls are made of grayish brown, medium-sized field cobbles that are laid in horizontal rows and bonded with limestone mortar. The structure rests on a cobblestone foundation. Stone quoins are used to decorate and stabilize the corners of the building. Stone lintels and sills ornament and reinforce the doors and windows. Another distinguishing feature of the church is its early nineteenth-century, two-tiered bell tower that is embellished with bold, Greek Revival-style corner pilasters. The building also boasts a gable-roofed entrance porch (ca. 1890) that shelters a pair of paneled wooden doors. The doors are surmounted by a large, multi-paned fanlight and flanked by groups of three Ionic columns that support an arcade of semi-circular wooden arches. Interior renovations to the church in the early

1890s saw the original small-paned windows replaced with the present stained-glass windows made by the renowned Utica Stained Glass Company. Historically, the church is important as a result of its activities in connection with the Underground Railroad during the mid-nineteenth century. Church members aided runaway slaves with provisions of food, clothing and bandages. The Unitarian Universalist Church remains architecturally significant as a rare and distinguished example of the cobblestone method of construction applied to a religious facility in New York State and as an outstanding example of Greek Revival-style religious architecture in Cortland. The property is a component of the Cobblestone Architecture of New York State Multiple Documentation Form (Todd 1992).

The First Presbyterian Church Complex (a.k.a. United Presbyterian Church and Manse, 02NR01889) at 23 Church Street embodies many of the distinctive characteristics of American Gothic Revival-style ecclesiastical design popular during the late 1880s and 1890s (Krattinger 2001). The church, designed by Samuel Burrage Reed (built 1889-1890), is a solidly-massed limestone structure consisting of a central hip-roof block fronted by steeply pitched gable projections on three sides. The center gable is marked by three symmetrically arranged, pointed arch windows. A tripartite Gothic window surmounts the center window. The façade is highlighted by a tall multi-staged bell tower which rises from its northwest corner and houses one of the two entrances found on the building's west side. A smaller tower is located opposite the center gable projection on the southwest corner as well. The second west side entrance is situated within the base of this tower and is similar in conception to the opposite entrance, although it lacks the elaboration of the first. The octagonal bell-stage of the tower holds a 4,000-pound bell that was cast by Meneely and Company of Troy, New York. In 1922, a two-story "church house" wing of limestone was added to the east side of the building. The addition is asymmetrical with restrained Late Gothic aspects and features a *porte cochere* with buttressed corners and cast stone detailing. Fenestration consists of window bands with cast stone trim, inset Gothic tracery and windows with diamond-paned glazing. A subsequent two-story Sunday School addition of yellow brick was added to this block in 1958.

Completed in 1903, the manse is located immediately south of the church. Executed in the Queen Anne-style, the building is constructed of a wooden frame sheathed in Roman brick. Other features include a prominent front-facing gable highlighted by decorative half-timbering and stucco, a full-length porch fronting the west elevation, building corners that are articulated by pilasters, and flared projecting eaves by modillions.

The First Presbyterian Church is an excellent example of an eclectic interpretation of the Gothic style characteristic of the late 1880s and 1890s. In addition, the interior further reflects trends in late nineteenth-century church planning. The church remains an intact and distinctive example of Late Victorian religious design.

The Cortland County Courthouse on Cortland Park (90NR00266) is architecturally significant as an example of public architecture imitating the grandeur of the U.S. Capital at the local level (Levy 1974). Heavily influenced by Beaux Arts Classicism, this three-story building was built in the shape of a Latin cross and constructed of smooth cut Indiana limestone. The structure features a low profile hip roof. Originally of slate, it was replaced in 1969 with asphalt shingles. Doric columns adorn the second and third story balconies that sit above the entranceway. A parapet also of Indiana limestone tops the roof cornice. The most striking feature of the building is its cupola, which rests on a balustraded octagonal base above which are 24 Corinthian columns. Modillions on the cornice are repeated in proper scale. Topping the order is a four-inch concrete dome, which is copper overlaid, and sixteen-inch steel arc beams

that meet at a circular opening in the top. The statue of justice stands on an Ionic columned finial above the drum. Built ca. 1924, it is the third of the county's three courthouses and was designed by architect James Riley Gordon, known for designing fine public buildings, especially courthouses. The courthouse remains an outstanding example of imitation at its finest. Located on the east side of the courthouse is Cortland County Jail, which is also NRL (91NR00162). Note there is no NRHP nomination form for Cortland County Jail.

Cortland Fire Headquarters (90NR00265) is architecturally significant as an example of early twentieth-century concern for exterior elaboration and detail in functional buildings not found in later periods (Levy 1974). Built in 1914 as part of a community modernization and expansion program, the building's plain interior, which suggests thrift and simplicity, is in sharp contrast to its exterior. Constructed of yellow-faced brick over hollow clay tiles, the three-story rectangular structure features Dutch style stepped gables, uncommon for central New York with a square bell tower. Designed by the Syracuse firm of Sackett and Park, the building is historically significant as Cortland's first central fire station and headquarters.

Cortland Free Library (07NR05818) is architecturally significant as an excellent example of an early twentieth-century educational building, designed in the popular Georgian Revival-style of the period (Opalka 2008a). It is located one block west of the NRL Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District. The immense one-story building is constructed of tan tapestry brick laid in Flemish bond and rests on a high stone basement. The entrance, a projecting portico with four columns, paired at each end, occupies the center bay of the seven-bay-wide structure. Modern modifications include the replacement of the original front staircase with a handicapped access ramp and smaller staircase in 1972. The library was designed by Carl W. Clark and was built on land donated by prominent Cortland industrialist and resident Charles Wickwire. Its cornerstone was laid on June 23, 1927. The library is historically significant for its association to the history and development of Cortland in the early twentieth century. Despite modern alterations, the Cortland Free Library retains a high degree of its original architectural character.

A total of 909 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database for Cortland (NYSHPO nd). The city has one NRL historic district (Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District), six individual NRL properties, and nine individual NRE buildings. Most of the buildings, approximately 479, have a determination of "Not eligible" and 14 have an "Undetermined" NRHP status, while the remaining 299 buildings have no NRHP determinations.

4.5.3 Town of Cuyler (MCD 02303). The western edge of the Town of Cuyler is located in the extreme northeast corner of the five-mile visual APE. Nearly the entire portion of the town in the study area is in the project viewshed. No wind turbines or associated project elements are proposed for construction in the town.

Village centers are situated along the town's primary roads. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings, and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas. The town has large tracts of dense forest located within the project area.

No NRL or NRE properties are enumerated for the Town of Cuyler. A total of 33 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database for the town (NYSHPO nd). Of these properties, 26 have a determination of "Not eligible," two have an "Undetermined" status, and the remaining five buildings have no NRHP determinations.

4.5.4 Town of Homer (MCD 02306). The Town of Homer is located within the northwest section of the five-mile visual APE. Nearly the entire town is located in the project viewshed. The town contains the hamlets of East Homer and East River, both located in the project viewshed. The hamlets of Homer, Little York, Pratt Corners and Scott are either located outside the project area or not in the project viewshed. At the time of the survey (i.e. the 2008 project configuration), three of the proposed project wind turbines were to be in Homer, along with associated electric lines (below grade and overhead) and related facilities, including interconnection facilities for the connection to the existing 115-kV transmission line, access roads, parking areas, and operations and maintenance facilities (see edr 2012 for changes).

The Town of Homer is characterized by its pastoral, hilly setting. Village centers are located along the town's primary road, NY 13. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas. The town has large tracts of dense forest located within the project area.

East Homer is a rural hamlet located along NY 13, sited in the eastern section of the town. The community consists of a small cluster of mid-nineteenth-century to present-day residences, most of which have been compromised. Albright Creek flows through the center of East Homer and converges with the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River to the south of the hamlet. The Lehigh Valley Railroad skims the southern boundary of the hamlet.

East River is located in the Tioughnioga River Valley along River Road. This small rural hamlet consists of a handful of mid-nineteenth-century to present-day buildings. All of these properties have been compromised. To the west of the community is the East Branch of the Tioughnioga River and the Lehigh Valley rail line.

Three NRL bridges (Water, Wall and Pine Streets Lenticular Truss bridges) are located in the five-mile APE, but are not in the project viewshed. The eastern edge of the NRL Old Homer Village Historic District in the Village of Homer is partially in the five-mile APE, but not in the project viewshed. A total of 27 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database for the village (NYSHPO nd). The town has no NRE properties, 17 buildings with determinations of "Not eligible," and seven buildings with no NRHP determinations.

4.5.5 Town of Freetown (MCD 02304). The Town of Freetown is located in the extreme southeast corner of the five-mile visual APE. Nearly the entire town is within the project viewshed. One hamlet lies within the five-mile APE, East Freetown. The remaining hamlets—Freetown Corners, Galatia, and Texas Valley—are all located outside the project area. No wind turbines or associated project elements are proposed for location in the town.

Village centers are located along the town's primary roads. Interstate 81, a north-south divided highway, crosses the southwest corner of Freetown, and NY 41 crosses the northeast part of Freetown. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas. The town has large tracts of dense forest from the Baker School House State Forest Area, a nature preserve area that encompasses 1,276 acres between the towns of Freetown and Solon. The tract was originally used for agricultural practices in the 1800s, but farmers abandoned the land because it was not suited for intensive farming due to the thin, relatively steep, and acidic soil. This land

was sold to the state in the 1930s to undergo reforestation. Today, NYSDEC foresters manage the forest to provide diverse ecological, economic, and recreational services for all New Yorkers and visitors (NYSDEC 2009).

East Freetown is a small rural hamlet located at the northeastern corner of the town along NY 41. The Baker School Forest Preserve serves as the western boundary of the hamlet. East Freetown was a stop on the DL&W Railroad. Much of the built environment consists of compromised mid-nineteenth-century to present-day buildings.

No NRL or NRE properties are located in the Town of Freetown. A total of 17 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database (NYSHPO nd). The town has three properties with a determination of “Not eligible,” three have an “Undetermined” status, and one building has no NRHP determination.

4.5.6 Town of Preble (MCD 02309). The Town of Preble is located in the northwest corner of the five-mile visual APE. The majority of the town is within the project viewshed. The town contains the hamlets of Baltimore, Cummings Crossing, Preble and Slab City, all of which are located outside the study area. No wind turbines or associated project elements are proposed for location in the town.

The Town of Preble is characterized by rolling hills and deep valleys. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas. The town has large tracts of dense forest located within the project area.

Two NRL properties are located in Preble; both are located outside the five-mile APE. Little survey work has been conducted in the town. There are no NRE properties in Preble. A total of five previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database (NYSHPO nd). One property has an “Undetermined” status and two have no NRHP determinations.

4.5.7 Town of Solon (MCD 02311). The Town of Solon is located in the central eastern portion of the five-mile visual APE. The majority of the town is within the project viewshed. The town contains the Hamlet of Solon, located within the project area. At the time of the survey (i.e. the 2008 project configuration), approximately 16 of the project wind turbines were proposed in Solon, along with associated electric lines (below grade and overhead) and related facilities, including interconnection facilities for the connection to the existing 115-kV transmission line, access roads, parking areas, and operations and maintenance facilities (see edr 2012 for changes).

Village centers are located along the town’s primary roadway, NY 41 an east-west thoroughfare. The town is largely rural with deep rolling hills. Agriculture is the major industry, with farms comprising 47.45 percent of the land. Solon has two major waterways, Trout Brook and Cheningo Creek. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas.

The town has large tracts of dense forest from the Baker School House State Forest Area and the Taylor Valley State Forest. The Baker School House State Forest Area is a nature preserve that encompasses 1,276 acres between Freetown and Solon. The tract was originally

used for agricultural practices in the 1800s, but farmers abandoned the land because it was not suited for intensive farming due to the thin, relatively steep, and acidic soil. This land was sold to the state in the 1930s to undergo reforestation. Today, NYSDEC foresters manage the forest. The Taylor Valley State Forest encompasses 4,638 acres and is located in the towns of Cuyler, Solon, Taylor, and Truxton. This area was purchased by the state between 1931 and 1967 with an additional purchase in 1977. It comprises a valley that was carved out by glacial movement thousands of years ago (NYSDEC 2009).

The Hamlet of Solon is located along NY 41 in the center of the town. It is a small rural hamlet with sparsely scattered buildings, with ancestral burial grounds to the north and west of the hamlet's boundaries. The building stock largely comprises mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock, few of which retain their historic outbuildings. Most of these structures have been heavily compromised. The Taylor Valley State Forest frames the eastern portion of the hamlet.

One NRL property is located in the Town of Solon and within the project viewshed: the *Hatheway Homestead* (90NR00264). It is architecturally significant as an outstanding example of a nineteenth-century rural manor home at its finest (McDougall 1975). Built in 1844, the dwelling is architecturally reflective of the conservative New England building style of the period, yet features decorative characteristics of the Greek Revival. The original house plan is a 2½-story square block with a five-bay wide front. A wing was added along the east side of the house in 1867. A hip roof covers the main block and the wing has a low gable roof. One plain brick and three paneled brick chimneys serve the original section of the structure, three additional chimneys are found in the wing. A simple one-bay portico supported by fluted columns with Ionic capitals adorns the main entrance. Other Greek Revival aspects include a three-part entablature at the roof line and frieze windows on the north side of the main block. Historically, Hatheway Homestead is significant for its association to Colonel Samuel Hatheway, Justice of the Peace and a strong voice within the Democratic Party. Though the building was converted into a restaurant in 1959, much of its original architectural integrity remains in place.

A total of 16 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database for the town (NYSHPO nd). Of these properties, there are no individual NRE buildings and 15 have a determination of "Not eligible."

4.5.8 Town of Taylor (MCD 02312). The Town of Taylor is located in the southeastern portion of the five-mile visual APE. Approximately half of the town is within the project viewshed. The town contains the hamlets of Taylor, Taylor Center, Taylor Valley, and Union Valley, all of which are located in the study area. No wind turbines or associated project elements are proposed for location in the town.

The Town of Taylor is largely rural and characterized by deep rolling hills. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas. The town has large tracts of dense forest including a State Forest Reforestation area.

One NRL property is located in the Town of Taylor, but is not within the five-mile APE. A total of 75 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database (NYSHPO nd). Taylor has one individual NRE building, 14 properties have a determination of "Not eligible," 54 have an "Undetermined" status, and five buildings have no NRHP determinations.

4.5.9 Town of Truxton (MCD 02313). The Town of Truxton is located in the northeastern portion of the five-mile visual APE. Approximately half of the town is within the project viewshed. The town contains the hamlets of Cheningo and Truxton, both are located within the study area. At the time of the survey (i.e. the 2008 project configuration), 16 of the proposed project wind turbines were to be in Truxton, along with associated electric lines (below grade and overhead) and related facilities, including interconnection facilities for the connection to the existing 115-kV transmission line, access roads, parking areas, and operations and maintenance facilities (see edr 2012 for changes).

Village centers are located along the town's primary roads. Its built environment includes mid-nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. Small family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings and agricultural fields can be found to a lesser degree in outlying areas. The town has large tracts of dense forest including a State Forest Reforestation area.

The town developed in the early nineteenth century with the growth of small industrial mills. Early industry in the town included a sash and blind factory, a carriage shop, gristmills, a tannery, and blacksmith shops. The major industry has been and remains agriculture with dairying the primary endeavor in the community. The landscape of the town was altered in 1869 when a group of businessmen from nearby communities formed a new railroad line called the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad. The railroad began service to Truxton in 1872. The line was eventually expanded and linked to the New York Central (its name changed to the New York, Ontario & Western [O&W]). In 1905, the Lehigh Valley Railroad purchased this section of track. Rail use declined in the mid-twentieth century, and by 1967 the Lehigh Valley Railroad received permission to discontinue 47 miles of track between Canastota and Cortland (Opalka 2008b).

Chenigo is a small rural hamlet located along Chenigo Creek, at the intersection of Taylor Valley Road and Chenigo Solon Pond Road. The hamlet consists of early to mid-nineteenth-century dwellings, two churches, and a cemetery. Much of the building stock in Chenigo has been compromised.

Truxton is a small hamlet located at the intersection of NY 13 and NY 91. The hamlet is densely populated with surrounding agricultural lands. The Tioughnioga River flows to the south, providing a good source of hydropower in the early years of the community. The hamlet grew with the addition of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad in 1872. The built landscape consists of mid-to-late nineteenth-century to present-day housing stock. The hamlet has been heavily compromised over the years (Figures 4.8 and 4.9).

The most famous citizen of Truxton is Baseball Hall-of-Fame manager John J. McGraw (Figure 4.10). McGraw was born in Truxton in 1873. McGraw was raised by his father after his mother and four of his siblings died of diphtheria. To cope with the loss he immersed himself in baseball. In the late 1880s McGraw played for local teams before signing a \$40-a-month contract to play in Olean, New York, part of the New York/Penn League in 1890. After playing for several minor league teams, he signed on with the Baltimore Orioles in 1891 as third baseman until the team was excluded from the National League in 1900. The following season McGraw took the position of manager of the New York Giants, a position he would hold until his death in 1932. Under his tenure the Giants won three World Series trophies, ten pennants, and finished second eleven times. McGraw ranks second in the number of team wins with 2,840. He was inducted in the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1937, three years after his death. McGraw is



Figure 4.8. Vintage postcard of West Main Street, Truxton (Cortland County Historical Society).



Figure 4.9. Vintage postcard of Main Street, Truxton (Cortland County Historical Society).



Figure 4.10. Kid Gleason, manager of the Chicago White Sox, Kenesaw M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, and John McGraw in 1922 (*Baseball Forum*).

honored throughout the Hamlet of Truxton. A monument dedicated to him was erected at the intersection of NY 13 and Academy Street and the John J. McGraw Field was erected with funds donated by McGraw. This field was the site of a 1938 exhibition game between the New York Giants and the local Truxton Giants. It was estimated that seven thousand people came to witness the game. Today, it serves as a town park (Cortland County Historical Society, John J. McGraw file). A monument in the center of the hamlet on NY 41 also commemorates McGraw.

There is one NRL property located in the Town of Truxton: Truxton Depot (03NR05138), also known as the former Lehigh Valley Railroad Depot. Built in 1872, the structure is architecturally significant as an intact example of a small late nineteenth-century railroad depot (Opalka 2008b). The typical one-story, rectangular building is divided into freight and passenger sections. It sits on a full stone foundation beneath the passenger section and widely spaced stone piers under the freight wing. Featuring board and batten siding, a gabled roof supported by decorative brackets, and a characteristic three-sided bay observation window, it is also trimmed with simple, slightly arched window and door casings. The depot is historically significant as it reflects the development and prosperity of Truxton as an important farming community.

A total of 30 previously inventoried properties are identified in the SPHINX database for Truxton (NYSHPO nd). The town has six individual NRE buildings, 20 properties with a determination of "Not eligible," and four buildings with no NRHP determinations.

5.0 Architectural Survey Results

This report documents a total of 136 recommended individual NRE properties and three recommended proposed Historic Districts (totaling 63 resources), including three historic districts, in the visual APE for the 2008 configuration of the project (see edr 2012 for the current project layout). Farm complexes with numerous farm buildings or features are considered as one property. As part of the final architectural survey, these properties were examined along with other historic resources in the positive viewshed. The breakdown of the results follows the order of the Annotated List of Properties in Section 8.0, which catalogs the findings of this architectural survey.

Table 5.1 lists the NRL and NRE properties in each municipality located in the project viewshed: these include two NRL historic districts; nine NRL individual buildings/structures; and 14 NRE individual buildings/structures. The two NRL historic districts partially within the project viewshed include: 1) *Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District*, consisting of 109 properties inclusive of one cemetery; and 2) *Main Street Historic District*, consisting of 34 contributing properties including one cemetery. NRL properties appear in bold print in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1. NRL and NRE properties in five-mile APE project viewshed.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town/Village/ Hamlet | NRHP Status/ SHPO # |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| NRL Historic District No Map Point Assigned | Tompkins Street/Main Street Historic District | Tompkins Street/Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRL 90NR00267 |
| NRL Historic District No Map Point Assigned | Main Street Historic District | Main Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRL 90NR00273 |
| *18¹ | United Presbyterian Church & Manse | 25 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRL 02NR01889 |
| *19 | Cortland Free Library | 32 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRL 07NR05818 |
| *25 | Fire House | 21 Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRL 90NR00265 |
| 28 | | 39 East Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRE(I)/ USN 02340.000857 |
| *35 | Cortland County Jail | Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRL 91NR00162 |
| *38 | Cortland County Courthouse & Courthouse Park | 46 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRL 90NR00266 |
| *58 | | 83 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE(I)/ USN 02340.000917 |
| *76 | Cortland County Poor Farm | 1949 Lorings Crossing Road | Cortlandville | NRL 90NR00262 |
| *103 | Old Fire House | 12 South Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN 02343.000016 |
| *104 | "The Brick" | 18-24 South Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN 02343000017 |

¹ Map Points with an asterisk indicates property is within both the topographic and vegetative viewsheds.

Table 5.1 continued.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town/Village/Hamlet | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 105 | "The Brick" | 23 South Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE(I)/ |
| *107 | | 27 South Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN 02343.000010 |
| 108 | McGraw House | 30 South Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN 02343.000019 |
| 114 | | 19-21 West Academy Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN 02343.000048 |
| *115 | Central Paper Box Company Inc | 12 West Main Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN 02343.000097 |
| *116 | Presbyterian Church | 3 West Main Street/NY 41 | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRL 90NR00272 |
| *134 | Hathaway Homestead | 3976 NY 41 | Solon | NRL 90NR00264 |
| *138 | Milkland Motel | 3455 NY 13 | Truxton | NRE(I)/ USN 02313.000027 |
| *143 | | 6312 Academy Street | Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN 02313.000021 |
| 144 | Solomon Goddard House & Octagonal Carriage Barn | 6313 Academy Street | Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN 02313.000001 |
| 145 | | 6321 Academy Street | Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN 02313.000021 |
| 152 | | 3703 NY 13 | Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN 02313.000002 |
| *159 | Truxton Depot | 6290 Railroad Street | Truxton (h) | NRL 03NR05138 |

5.1 TOWN OF CORTLANDVILLE (MCD 02302)

Twelve individual properties are recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Cortlandville (Table 5.2). One NRL property is located in the project viewshed in the town (see Table 5.1; see Village of McGraw [Table 5.3] for summary of other resources).

Table 5.2. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the Town of Cortlandville.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | Recommended NRHP Status |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| *71 | Hicks Farm | 4095 Hicks Hill Road | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 72 | Hicks Farm | 4097 Hicks Hill Road | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 73 | Hicks Farm | 4141 Hicks Hill Road | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 74 | | 1655 Lighthouse Hill Road | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 75 | Bridge over East Tioughnioga River | Lorings Crossing Road | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *77 | | 1709? NY 13 | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *78 | | 1793 NY 13 | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *79 | | 4477NY 41 | Cortlandville | NRE |

Table 5.2 continued.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| *80 | Telephone Building (Verizon) | NY 41 | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 82 | | 2795 Phelps Road | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *83 | Dist. No. 3 School | 1994 River Road | Cortlandville | NRE |

5.1.1 Village of McGraw (MCD 02343). Twenty-five individual properties are recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the Village of McGraw, Town of Cortlandville (Table 5.3). McGraw contains one NRL historic district, one individual NRL property, and seven individual NRE properties in the project viewshed (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.3. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the Village of McGraw.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 84 | McGraw Grange Hall | 24 Church Street | Cortlandville, McGraw (v) | NRE; USN 02340.000082 (No Deter.) |
| *85 | | 39 Clinton Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *86 | | 10 East Academy | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *87 | | 12 East Academy | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *88 | | 14 East Academy | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *89 | | 7 East Academy Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *90 | | 8 East Academy Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *91 | McGraw Depot DL&W RR | 2 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 92 | | 7 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 93 | B.H. Randall Residence | 11 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *94 | McGraw Box Company | 12 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 95 | | 13 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 96 | | 20 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *97 | | 22 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 98 | | 23 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 99 | | 27 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 100 | | 31 Elm Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *101 | K.C. Roes Garage | 12.5 Main Street/NY 41 | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 102 | McGraw Rural Cemetery | NY 41 | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 106 | Former Corset Factory | 25 South Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *109 | A.P. McGraw House | 35 South Street | Cortlandville | NRE USN: 02343.000012 (No Deter.) |
| 110 | NYC College Cemetery | West Academy Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| *111 | | 2 West Academy Street | Cortlandville | NRE USN: 02343.000054 (No Deter.) |
| *112 | McGraw High School | West Academy Street | Cortlandville | NRE |
| 113 | | 16 West Academy Street | Cortlandville | NRE |

5.2 CITY OF CORTLAND (MCD 02340)

Sixty-three individual properties are recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the City of Cortland (Table 5.4). Three historic districts comprising 63 resources are proposed as NRE (Tables 5.5, 5.6, 5.7). Cortland contains one NRL historic district, five individual NRL properties, and two individual properties in the project viewshed (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.4. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the City of Cortland.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | City | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| *1 | | 12 Arthur Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *2 | | 14 Arthur Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *3 | | 29 Cedar Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *4 | | 33 Cedar Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| 5 | DL&W RR Signal Tower | Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *6 | "Lunch Room" | 87 Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *7 | DL&W Freight House | 92, 94 Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *8 | DL&W RR Passenger Station | Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *9 | Cortland High School | Central Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *10 | | 11 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *11 | | 17 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *12 | | 27 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *13 | | 47 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *14 | Unitarian Church | 3 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *15 | | 4 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *16 | | 11 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *17 | Baptist Church | 19 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *20 | | 45 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *21 | | 9 Clinton Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE USN: 12340.000919 (No Deter.) |
| *22 | | 59-61 Clinton Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *23 | Grace Episcopal Church | 13 Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *24 | Dr. F.W. Wiggins Office | 20 Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *26 | Former YMCA | 22 Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *27 | Franklin Hatch Library | 24 Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *29 | | 42 East Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *30 | First Congregational Church | 10 Elm Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *31 | | 60 Elm Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *32 | | 14 Grant Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *33 | | 18 Grant Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *34 | | 22 Grant Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *36 | | 41 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *37 | | 45 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *39 | First Church of Christ Scientist | 49 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |

Table 5.4 continued.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | City | Recommended NRHP Status |
|------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---|
| *40 | | 70 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *41 | Hewett Building | 9 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE USN: 02340.000921 (No Deter.) |
| *42 | Adessa Block | 11 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *43 | Telephone Building (Verizon) | 12-16 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *44 | | 13 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *45 | | 16 Hubbard Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *46 | | 28 Hubbard Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *47 | | 29 Hubbard Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *48 | | 9 Jewett Street | Cortland(c) | NRE |
| *49 | | 14 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE USN: 02340.000402 (No Deter.) |
| *50 | | 15 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE USN: 02340.000384 (No Deter.) |
| *51 | | 51 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *52 | Cortland Granite Works | 39 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *53 | St. Mary's R.C. Church | 44 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *54 | St. Mary's Rectory | North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *55 | St. Mary's Convent | 59 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *56 | St. Mary's School | 61 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *57 | | 53 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *59 | | 84 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *60 | | 85 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *61 | | 86 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *62 | | 87 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *63 | | 88 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *64 | | 89 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *65 | | 90 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *66 | | 91 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *67 | | 93 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *68 | | 4 Pendleton Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| 69 | F.H. Cobb Company | 58 Pendleton Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |
| *70 | | 6-8 Rickard Street | Cortland (c) | NRE |

Table 5.5. Properties in proposed North Church Street Historic District, City of Cortland.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | City | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| *160 | | 17-19 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. ² USN: 02340.000385 (No Deter.) |
| *161 | | 20 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000405 (No Deter.) |
| *162 | | 21 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. Recommend Eligible |
| *163 | | 24 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000407 (No Deter.) |
| *164 | | 25 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Non-Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000386 (No Deter.) |
| *165 | | 26 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000408 (No Deter.) |
| *166 | | 27 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000387 (No Deter.) |
| *167 | | 28-30 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000409 (No Deter.) |
| *168 | | 29 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Non-contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN:02340.000388 (No Deter.) |
| *169 | | 31-33 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Non-Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN:02340.000389 (No Deter.) |
| *170 | | 32 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN:02340.000410 (No Deter.) |
| *171 | | 34 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000411 (No Deter.) |
| *172 | | 35 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000390 (No Deter.) |
| *173 | | 37 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000391 (No Deter.) |
| *174 | | 39 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N. Church St. H.D. USN: 02340.000392 (No Deter.) |

**Table 5.6.
Properties in proposed North-East Main Street Historic District, City of Cortland.**

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | City | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| *175 | | 2 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. ³ |
| *176 | | 3 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *177 | | 4 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *178 | | 5 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *179 | | 6 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *180 | | 7 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |

² Recommended contributing element of proposed North Church Street Historic District³ Recommended contributing element of proposed North-East Main Street Historic District

Table 5.6 continued.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | City | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---|
| *181 | | 8 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *182 | | 9 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *183 | | 11 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *184 | | 13 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *185 | | 15 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *186 | | 83 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. NRE(I) USN: 02340.000917 |
| *187 | | 84 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *188 | | 85 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *189 | | 86 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *190 | | 87 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *191 | | 88 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *192 | | 89 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *193 | | 90 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *194 | | 91 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |
| *195 | | 93 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to N-E Main St. H.D. |

Table 5.7.**Properties in proposed Church-Williams-Port Watson Historic District, City of Cortland.**

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | City | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|---|
| *196 | | 53 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. ⁴ |
| *197 | | 54 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *198 | | 55 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *199 | | 56 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *200 | | 57 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *201 | | 58 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Non-contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *202 | | 59 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *203 | | 60 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *204 | | 61 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *205 | | 62 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *206 | | 63 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *207 | | 64 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *208 | | 66 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *209 | | 70 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *210 | | 72 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *211 | | 74 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |

⁴ Recommended Contributing element of proposed Church-Williams-Port Watson Historic District

Table 5.7 continued.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | City | Recommended NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| *212 | | 61 Port Watson Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *213 | | 65 Port Watson Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *214 | | 14 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *215 | | 21 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *216 | | 22 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *217 | | 23 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *218 | | 24 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *219 | | 26 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *220 | | 28 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Non-Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *221 | | 30 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |
| *222 | | 32 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson H.D. |

5.3 TOWN OF CUYLER (MCD 02303)

No properties were identified as potentially NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Cuyler. No NRL or NRE properties are located in Cuyler.

5.4 TOWN OF FREETOWN (MCD 02304)

Two individual properties are recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Freetown (Table 5.8). No NRL or NRE properties are located in the Town of Freetown.

Table 5.8. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the Town of Freetown.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town | NRHP Status |
|-----------|-----------------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|
| 117 | Loope Cemetery | NY 41 | Freetown | Recommended NRE |
| 118 | Whitehouse Milk & Cream Co. | 2977 NY 41 | Freetown | Recommended NRE |

5.5 TOWN OF HOMER (MCD 02306)

Ten individual properties are recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Homer (Table 5.9). No NRL or NRE properties are located in the project viewshed in Homer.

Table 5.9. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the Town of Homer.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town | NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| *119 | | 2102 NY 13 | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| 120 | | River Crossing Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| *121 | | 2128 River Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| 122 | | 2177 River Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |

Table 5.9 continued.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town | NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-----------------|
| *123 | Crocker Farmhouse | 2185 River Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| *124 | The Windwood Farms | 2205 River Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| 125 | | 2520 River Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| *126 | | 5375 Town Line Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| *127 | East Homer School | 5433 Mead Road | Homer | Recommended NRE |
| 128 | East Homer Cemetery | NY 13 | Homer | Recommended NRE |

5.6 TOWN OF PREBLE (MCD 02309)

No properties were identified as potentially NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Preble. No NRL or NRE properties are located in the project viewshed in Preble.

5.7 TOWN OF SOLON (MCD 02311)

Five individual properties are recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Solon (Table 5.10). One NRL property (Hathaway Homestead [see Table 5.1]) is within the project viewshed. There are no individual NRE properties in Solon.

Table 5.10. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the Town of Solon.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town | NRHP Status |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|
| *129 | | 4417 Maybury Road | Solon | Recommended NRE |
| 130 | | 4249 NY 41 | Solon | Recommended NRE |
| 131 | | 4256 NY 41 | Solon | Recommended NRE |
| 132 | Maplewood Cemetery | North Road | Solon | Recommended NRE |
| 133 | Unnamed Cemetery | 3747 NY 41 | Solon | Recommended NRE |

5.8 TOWN OF TAYLOR (MCD 02312)

One individual property is recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Taylor (Table 5.11). No NRL or NRE properties are located in the project viewshed in Taylor.

Table 5.11. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the Town of Taylor.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town | NRHP Status |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------------|
| 135 | Taylor Valley Cemetery | Taylor Valley Road | Taylor | Recommended NRE |

5.9 TOWN OF TRUXTON (MCD 02313)

Eighteen individual properties are recommended as NRE in the project viewshed in the Town of Truxton; six in the town (Table 5.12) and twelve in the Hamlet of Truxton (Table 5.13). One individual NRL property and five individual NRE properties are located in the project viewshed in Truxton (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.12. Individual Recommended NRE properties in the Town of Truxton.

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Town | NRHP Status |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|
| *136 | | 3622 Cheningo Road | Truxton | Recommended NRE |
| *137 | Farm Complex | 3215 NY 13 | Truxton | Recommended NRE |
| 139 | | 3989 NY 13 | Truxton | Recommended NRE |
| 140 | | 4481 NY 13 | Truxton | Recommended NRE |
| *141 | Apulia Cemetery | NY 91 | Truxton | Recommended NRE |
| *142 | Cheningo Cemetery | Taylor Valley Road | Truxton | Recommended NRE |

**Table 5.13.
Individual Recommended NRE properties in the hamlet Truxton, Town of Truxton.**

| Map Point | Property Name | Address | Hamlet | NRHP Status |
|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---|
| 146 | Truxton Elementary School | 6337 Academy Street | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE USN: 02313.000033 (No Deter.) |
| 147 | John J. McGraw Field | Cheningo Road | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| *148 | St. Patrick Cemetery | NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| *149 | Truxton Cemetery | NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| 150 | | 3660 NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| 151 | | 3699 NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| *153 | Hiawatha Hotel | 3744 NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| *154 | | 3766 NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| *155 | Farm Complex | 3851 NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| *156 | John McGraw Memorial | NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| 157 | Truxton Methodist Church | 6270 NY 13 | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |
| 158 | | 3749 Prospect Street | Truxton (h) | Recommended NRE |

6.0 Impacts

The study area is a five-mile radius extending from the perimeter edge of the proposed 2008 layout of the Crown City Wind Farm project site (see edr 2012 for more recent revisions to the project; the discussion herein pertains to the 2008 project area). The Project is located in Cortland County. The towns included within the its five-mile visual APE primarily include portions of Cortlandville, Cuyler, Homer, Freetown, Preble, Solon, Taylor, and Truxton, as well as the City of Cortland. No structures or buildings will be demolished or physically altered in connection with the construction of the Project. Access to the surrounding historical, recreational, and commercial land uses will not be impeded by the Project.

The definition of visual impacts has historically been conceptually problematic. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) defines *Visual Impact* as:

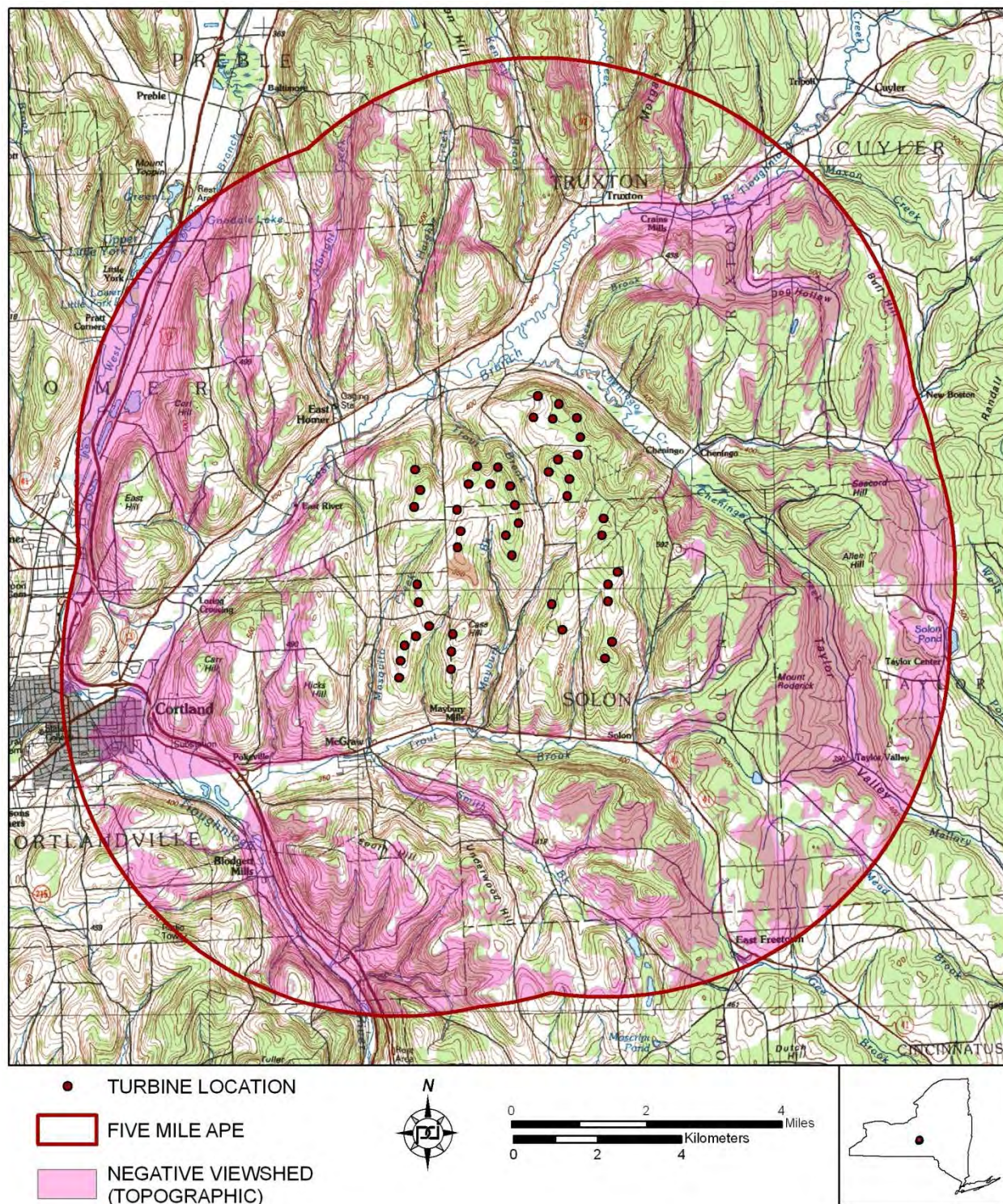
...when the mitigating effects of perspective do not reduce the visibility of an object to insignificant levels. Beauty plays no role in this concept. A visual impact may also be considered in the context of contrast. For instance, all other things being equal, a blue object seen against an orange background has greater visual impact than a blue object seen against the same colored blue background. Again, beauty plays no role in this concept [NYSDEC 2000:10-11].

However, the difficulty lies in defining insignificant levels or in determining the levels of contrast that have an effect. Further, at what level of contrast does the effect become adverse? In the overall assessment, the multivariate natures of the NRL and NRE properties in the viewshed can be considered to a limited degree. In many instances, the setting of the property contributes to its eligibility, while in other cases it is less so or not at all important. In this analysis, the level of effect (visibility and contrast) is measured on the dataset as a whole—the National Register listed and eligible (and potentially eligible) properties within the viewshed (Table 6.1 [end]).

There are 164 NRL, NRE and recommended NRE properties within the five-mile topographic viewshed (Figure 6.1) or Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI) of the Project in its 2008 configuration. Eleven of these properties are cemeteries and five are districts that comprise an additional estimated* total of 192 structures (contributing or individually eligible). The total number of structures/places within the ZVI is approximately 351. Figure 6.2 illustrates a categorical distribution of the number of visible turbines. The number of turbines that can be seen from all properties documented within the five-mile APE (e.g., NRL, NRE and recommended NRE properties) spans the full range of values. There is some notable skewing in the distribution toward the lower turbine numbers, also indicated by a median value of 10. The average number of turbines that are visible from an NRL/NRE property, however, is 11.7; the average distance from an NRL/NRE property to the nearest turbine is 3.3 miles (5.3 kilometers).

Another method for illustrating the degree of visual impact is based on categories suggested by the U.S. Forest Service. In this framework, the project viewshed or ZVI is divided into zones of relative visibility based on geographical distance to the nearest turbine: Foreground (0-0.5 mile); Middle ground (0.5-3.0 miles); and Background (3.0 miles to horizon). Of the identified properties, only one is situated such that proposed turbines are in the visual foreground, 75 are cases where turbines would be in the visual middle ground, and there are 88 instances where proposed turbines are in the visual background (more than 3.0 miles from the structures) (Figure 6.3).

* Individual property mapping is not available for districts that were previously determined eligible or listed.



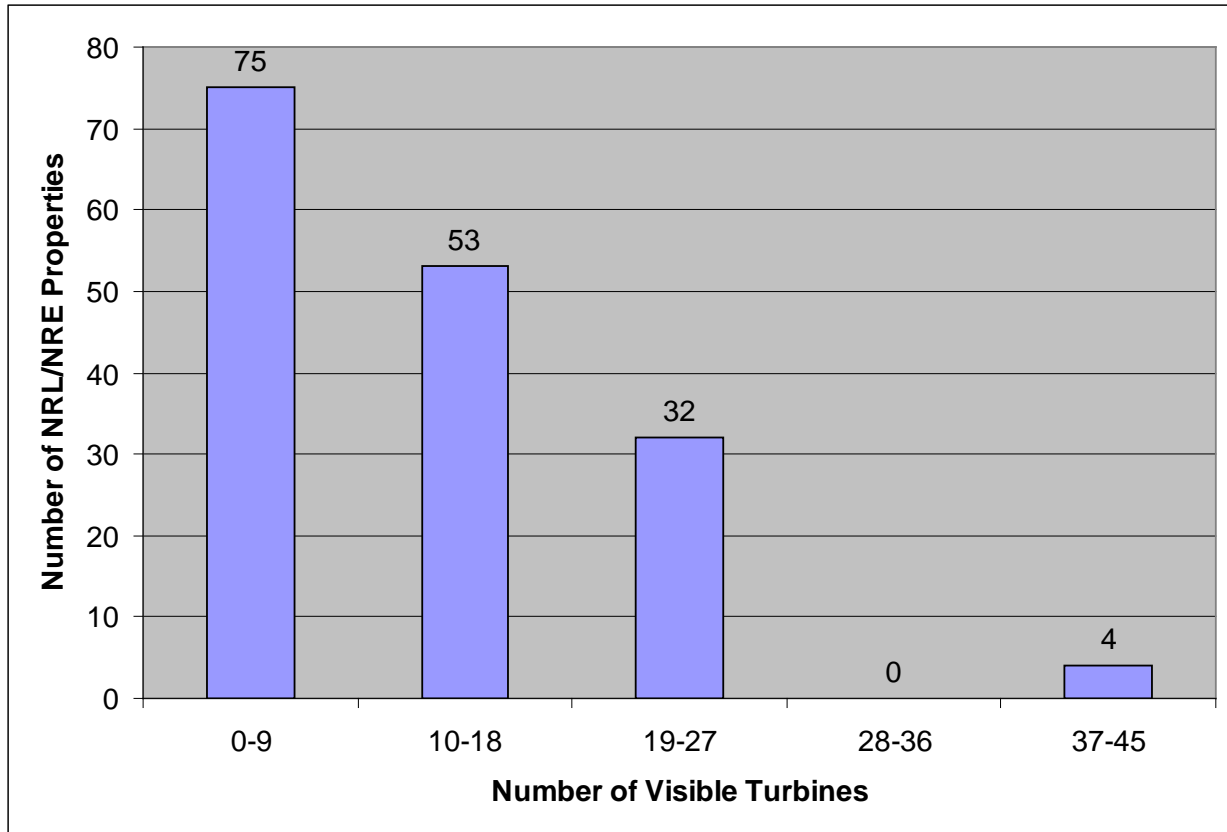


Figure 6.2. Graph showing the categories of visible turbines and the numbers of properties in each category based on the topographic viewshed.

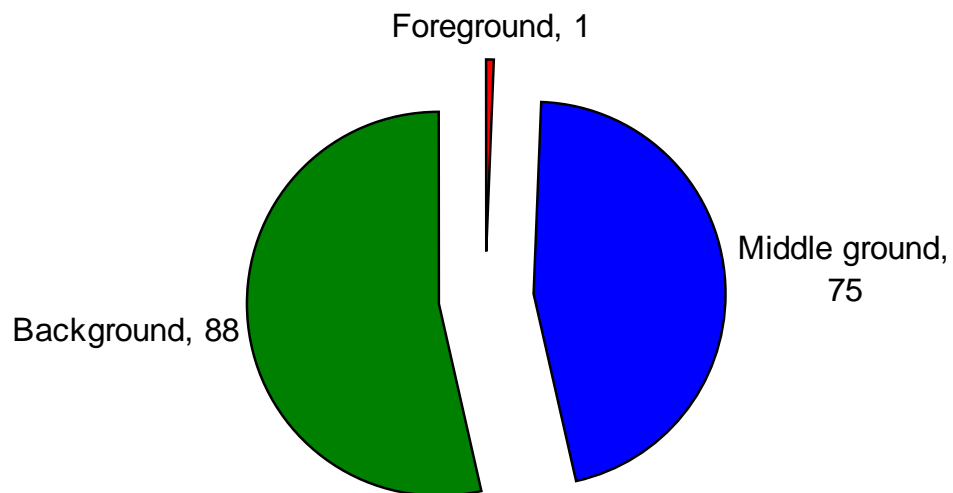


Figure 6.3. Chart showing the number of NRL/NRE properties within each of the three U.S. Forest Service zones of relative visibility based on the topographic viewshed.

While some of these properties are grouped together within municipalities—specifically in the City of Cortland and the Village of McGraw—and along roads or in associated complexes such as farmsteads, on the whole, the properties are found across the study area which typifies dispersed rural settlement and reflects the historic rural development of the region (see Table 6.1 at end of section). Because the visual impact analysis is topography-based and does not account for above-ground obstructions such as vegetative cover, buildings, and infrastructure, it overestimates the number of visible turbines and the number of properties from which they can be seen.

A preliminary vegetated viewshed of the five-mile visual APE for the 2008 project configuration was generated by Epsilon Associates (Figure 6.4). Figure 6.5 is the preliminary vegetated viewshed overlain on the topographic viewshed, illustrating the marked difference between the two. The model, which generally requires field checking and refinement, represents a best-case scenario with respect to visual impacts. The preliminary vegetated viewshed shows 119 NRL/NRE properties within the vegetated viewshed with an average distance to the nearest turbine of 3.6 miles and an average number of visible turbines of 11. This is in contrast to the values derived from the topographic viewshed of 3.3 miles and 11.7 turbines. The chart in Figure 6.6 illustrates the portion of these 119 properties in the zones of relative visibility. Turbine locations are illustrated on the large, foldout maps included at the end of this report (Appendix A).

Sixty-six percent of the properties lie within the background zone of relative visibility. When the number of actual structures/places is considered, the number in the background zone would likely swell since four of the five districts are in the background.

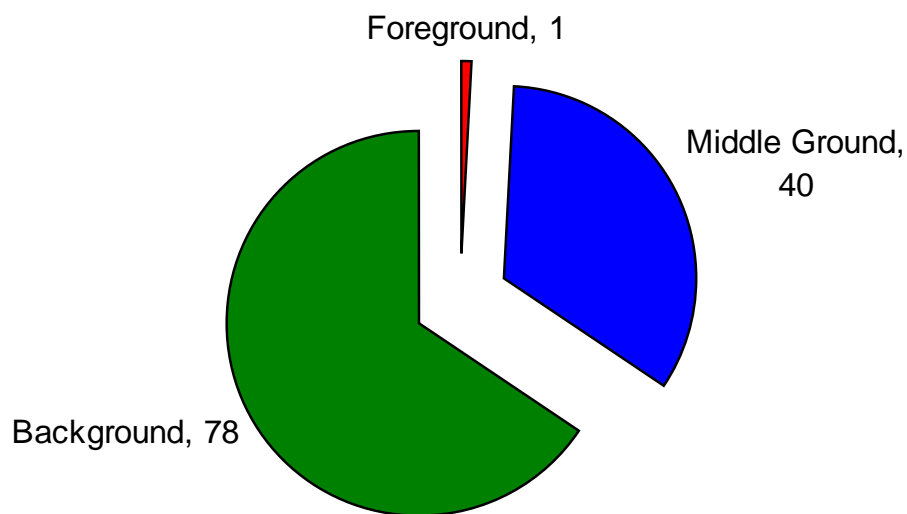


Figure 6.6. Chart showing the number of NRL/NRE properties within each of the three U.S. Forest Service zones of relative visibility based on the vegetated viewshed.

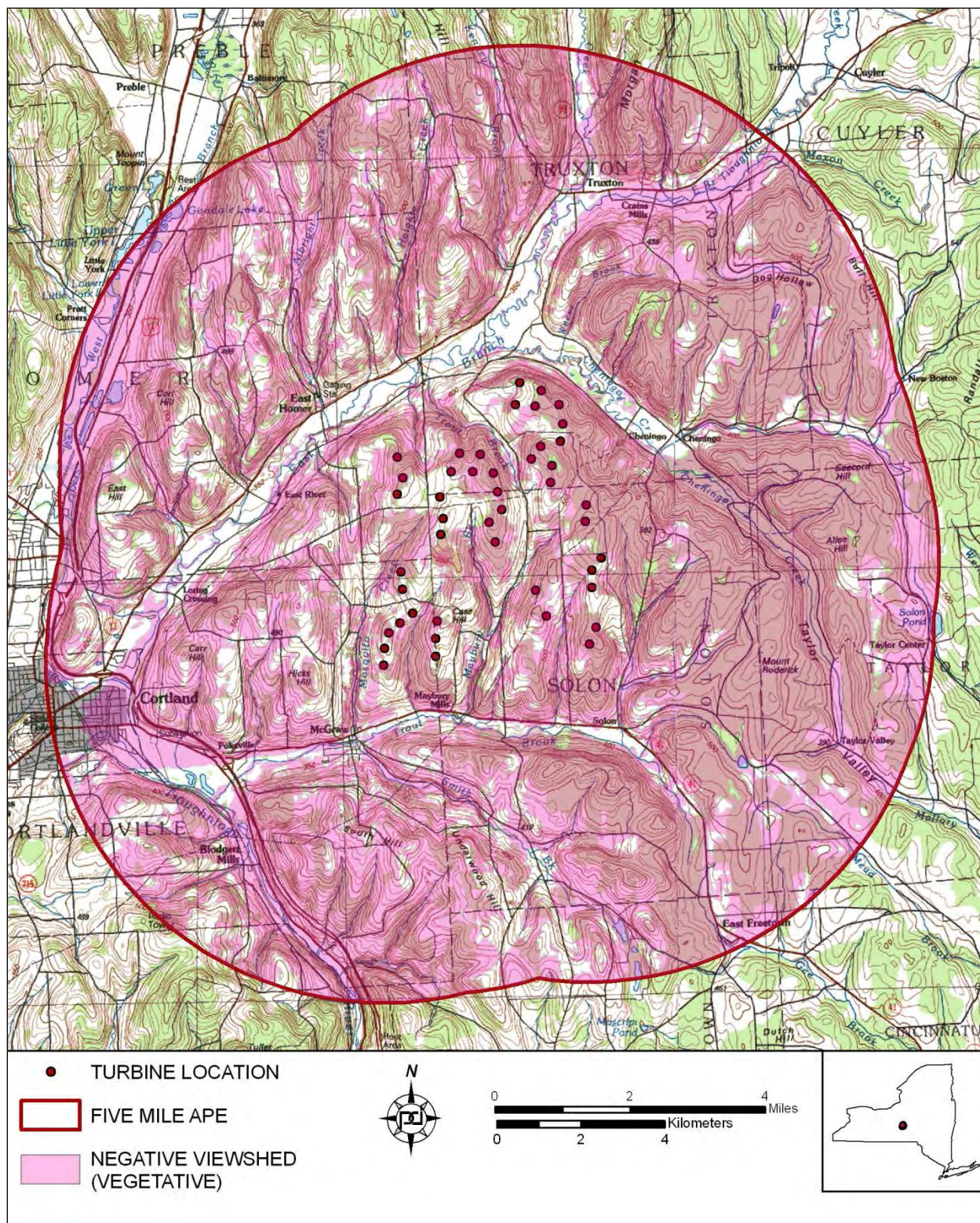


Figure 6.4. Vegetated viewshed within the five-mile radius APE of the Crown City Wind Farm (USGS 15' Quadrangles, Auburn, NY 1986 and Norwich, NY 1986).

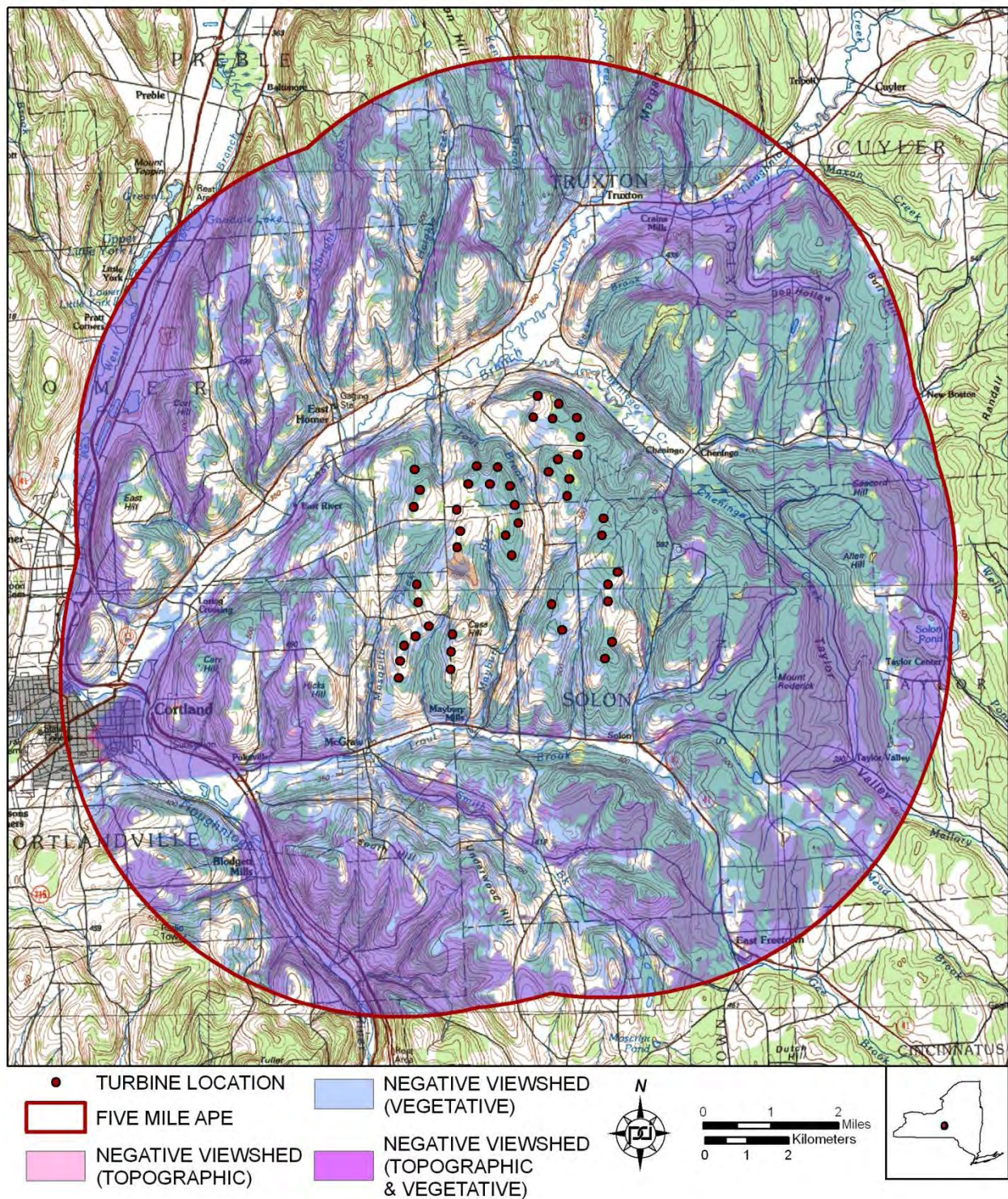


Figure 6.5. Composite (topographic and vegetated) viewshed within the five-mile radius APE of the Crown City Wind Farm (USGS 15' Quadrangles, Auburn, NY 1986 and Norwich, NY 1986).

Within or immediately adjacent to the Project area there are existing visual intrusions such as electrical distribution lines and an existing electrical transmission line that extends through the northern half of the study area in a northeast-southwest alignment (Photographs 6.1 and 6.2), another electrical transmission line enters the northern portion of the five-mile APE and connects with the line in Truxton. Cellular communication towers are located on Corl Hill and East Hill in Homer; South Hill, south of Cortland; off Ahrens Road in Cortlandville; and on a hill in the Baker School House State Forest in Solon. Other vertical intrusions include telephone poles, water towers, and other modern visual features, such as a disused 308-ft-tall telecommunications tower near Sportsman Club Road in Solon. Most of these modern intrusions, to a certain extent, may have compromised some historical settings. Existing modern visual intrusions are relatively small compared to the proposed 492-ft (150-m) high wind turbines (although the telecommunications tower is comparable in height).

Based on the provided information, it is apparent that construction of the wind farm will change the visible landscape of the region and create a distinct visual aspect. The turbines will be unique and prominent visible features on the landscape in many locations where there are not or ever have been other types of vertical, manmade features. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)-required lighting on some of the turbines will also be visible from many locations. While there may be some screening afforded by stands of mature trees and forested areas during the growing season, the features of the turbines will be visible during periods of dormancy. Stands of mature trees and other vegetation will provide some screening. However, the degree of screening will be partially related to seasonality; turbines will be more visible during periods of dormancy (i.e. fall and winter) when fauna without leaves and sparser understory will provide less screening than they will during the growing season.



Photograph 6.1. Existing electrical corridor in the five-mile APE, facing northeast toward Truxton on Townline Road (*Panamerican 2008*).



Photograph 6.2. Existing electrical corridor in the five-mile APE, facing west-southwest toward Homer on Townline Road (*Panamerican 2008*).

Because the visual impact analysis is topography based and does not include vegetative cover or other obstructions, it undoubtedly overestimates the number of visible turbines and the number of properties from which they can be seen. In many ways, it represents the worst-case scenario with respect to general visual impacts. The tentative vegetated viewshed tends, on the other hand, to underestimate the extent to which the turbines are visible and represents a best-case scenario. Nevertheless, the proposed Project will be prominently sited in the northeastern portion of Cortlandville, the northwestern section of Solon, the southeastern portion of Homer and the southwestern section of Truxton. The most significant visual impacts will be on open farming land (rural agricultural landscapes), and any of the following that have unrestricted views of the wind farm: historic properties on ridges, cemeteries, historic properties within Cortlandville, Homer, Solon and Truxton, historic properties along major thoroughfares in the area, and at historic crossroads communities. As noted above, the impacts to these resources vary with the surrounding topography, distance from the turbines, existing landscaping and vegetation, and surrounding land uses.

A review of the SPHINX database indicated that two NRL Historic Districts, nine NRL (individual) properties; and 14 previously determined NRE (individual) properties are in the five-mile visual APE. In the following table, bolded entries with an asterisk are properties that lie within both the topographic and vegetated viewsheds of the wind farm.

Table 6.1. All NRL, NRE, and potentially NRE¹ properties ordered sequentially by map point within the Five-Mile APE of the Crown City Wind Farm (2008 project layout).

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| *1 | 13 | 4.97 | 1 | | 12 Arthur Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *2 | 13 | 4.98 | 1 | | 14 Arthur Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *3 | 2 | 4.66 | 1 | | 29 Cedar Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *4 | 1 | 4.67 | 1 | | 33 Cedar Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| 5 | 1 | 4.56 | 1 | DL&W RR Signal Tower | Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *6 | 1 | 4.58 | 1 | "Lunch Room" | 87 Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *7 | 1 | 4.6 | 1 | DL&W Freight House | 92, 94 Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *8 | 1 | 4.57 | 1 | DL&W RR Passenger Station | Central Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *9 | 4 | 4.74 | 1 | Cortland High School | Central Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *10 | 6 | 4.85 | 1 | | 11 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *11 | 9 | 4.85 | 1 | | 17 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *12 | 9 | 4.85 | 1 | | 27 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *13 | 10 | 4.84 | 1 | | 47 Charles Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *14 | 5 | 4.78 | 1 | Unitarian Church | 3 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *15 | 6 | 4.82 | 1 | | 4 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *16 | 5 | 4.79 | 1 | | 11 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *17 | 5 | 4.79 | 1 | Baptist Church | 19 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *18 | 5 | 4.79 | 1 | United Presbyterian Church & Manse | 25 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRL/02NR01889 |

¹ NRL = National Register Listed; NRE = National Register Eligible; I = Individual property

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| *19 | 7 | 4.83 | 1 | Cortland Free Library | 32 Church Street | Cortland (c) | NRL/07NR05818 |
| *20 | 4 | 4.81 | 1 | | 45 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *21 | 9 | 4.9 | 1 | | 9 Clinton Avenue | Cortland (c) | USN: 12340.000919 No Determination |
| *22 | 3 | 4.71 | 1 | | 59-61 Clinton Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *23 | 8 | 4.9 | 1 | Grace Episcopal Church | 13 Court Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *24 | 8 | 4.88 | 1 | Dr. F.W. Wiggins Office | 20 Court Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *25 | 8 | 4.88 | 1 | Fire House | 21 Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRL/90NR00265 |
| *26 | 8 | 4.87 | 1 | Former YMCA | 22 Court Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *27 | 7 | 4.86 | 1 | Franklin Hatch Library | 24 Court Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| 28 | 1 | 4.6 | 1 | | 39 East Court Street | Cortland (c) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02340.000857 |
| *29 | 2 | 4.63 | 1 | | 42 East Court Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *30 | 5 | 4.77 | 1 | First Congregational Church | 10 Elm Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *31 | 1 | 4.52 | 1 | | 60 Elm Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *32 | 10 | 4.84 | 1 | | 14 Grant Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *33 | 10 | 4.84 | 1 | | 18 Grant Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *34 | 10 | 4.81 | 1 | | 22 Grant Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *35 | 3 | 4.72 | 1 | Cortland County Jail | Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRL/91NR00162 |
| *36 | 3 | 4.68 | 1 | | 41 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| *37 | 3 | 4.68 | 1 | | 45 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *38 | 4 | 4.76 | 1 | Cortland County Courthouse & Courthouse Park (cont'd) | 46 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | NRL/90NR00266 |
| *39 | 2 | 4.68 | 1 | First Church of Christ Scientist | 49 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *40 | 2 | 4.73 | 1 | | 70 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *41 | 10 | 4.95 | 1 | Hewett Building | 9 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | USN: 02340.000921 No Determination |
| *42 | 10 | 4.96 | 1 | Adessa Block | 11 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *43 | 12 | 4.97 | 1 | Telephone Building (Verizon) | 12-16 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *44 | 10 | 4.96 | 1 | | 13 Groton Avenue | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *45 | 1 | 4.39 | 1 | | 16 Hubbard Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *46 | 1 | 4.39 | 1 | | 28 Hubbard Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *47 | 1 | 4.36 | 1 | | 29 Hubbard Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *48 | 12 | 4.98 | 1 | | 9 Jewett Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *49 | 8 | 4.8 | 1 | | 14 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | USN: 02340.000402 No Determination |
| *50 | 5 | 4.78 | 1 | | 15 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | USN: 02340.000384 No Determination |
| *51 | 10 | 4.77 | 1 | | 51 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| *52 | 10 | 4.9 | 1 | Cortland Granite Works | 39 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *53 | 12 | 4.94 | 1 | St. Mary's R.C. Church | 44 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *54 | 12 | 4.94 | 1 | St. Mary's Rectory | North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *55 | 10 | 4.89 | 1 | St. Mary's Convent | 59 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *56 | 11 | 4.9 | 1 | St. Mary's School | 61 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *57 | 11 | 4.9 | 1 | | 53 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *58 | 11 | 4.9 | 1 | | 83 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02340.000917 |
| *59 | 13 | 4.92 | 1 | | 84 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *60 | 12 | 4.89 | 1 | | 85 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *61 | 10 | 4.94 | 1 | | 86 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *62 | 12 | 4.9 | 1 | | 87 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *63 | 9 | 4.95 | 1 | | 88 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *64 | 12 | 4.91 | 1 | | 89 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *65 | 7 | 4.96 | 1 | | 90 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *66 | 7 | 4.92 | 1 | | 91 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| *67 | 7 | 4.94 | 1 | | 93 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *68 | 2 | 4.5 | 1 | | 4 Pendleton Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| 69 | 1 | 4.57 | 1 | F.H. Cobb Company | 58 Pendleton Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *70 | 4 | 4.57 | 1 | | 6-8 Rickard Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *71 | 39 | 0.97 | 1 | Hicks Farm | 4095 Hicks Hill Road | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| 72 | 37 | 0.91 | 1 | Hicks Farm | 4097 Hicks Hill Road | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| 73 | 37 | 0.83 | 1 | Hicks Farm | 4141 Hicks Hill Road | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| 74 | 1 | 4.25 | 2 | | 1655 Lighthouse Hill Road | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| 75 | 1 | 3.34 | 2 | Bridge over East Tioughnioga River | Lorings Crossing Road | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| *76 | 11 | 3.23 | 2 | Cortland County Poor Farm | 1949 Lorings Crossing Road | Cortlandville | 90NR00262 NRL |
| *77 | 11 | 4.01 | 1 | | 1709? NY 13 | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| *78 | 21 | 3.79 | 2 | | 1793 NY 13 | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| *79 | 8 | 0.9 | 1 | | 4477NY 41 | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| *80 | 9 | 0.93 | 1 | Telephone Building (Verizon) | NY 41 | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| *81 | 45 | 4.68 | 1 | Farm Complex | 2494 Pendleton Street | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| 82 | 22 | 0.6 | 3 | | 2795 Phelps Road | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |
| *83 | 5 | 3.13 | 2 | Dist. No. 3 School | 1994 River Road | Cortlandville | Recommend Eligible |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 84 | 16 | 1.07 | 1 | McGraw Grange Hall | 24 Church Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | USN: 02340.000082 No Determination |
| *85 | 19 | 1.22 | 1 | | 39 Clinton Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *86 | 21 | 1.39 | 1 | | 10 East Academy | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *87 | 20 | 1.38 | 1 | | 12 East Academy | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *88 | 20 | 1.38 | 1 | | 14 East Academy | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *89 | 20 | 1.36 | 1 | | 7 East Academy Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *90 | 21 | 1.39 | 1 | | 8 East Academy Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *91 | 18 | 1.31 | 1 | McGraw Depot D.L.& W. RR | 2 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 92 | 14 | 1.32 | 1 | | 7 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 93 | 14 | 1.34 | 1 | B.H. Randall Residence | 11 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *94 | 15 | 1.38 | 1 | McGraw Box Company | 12 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | USN: 02343.000008 No Determination |
| 95 | 15 | 1.34 | 1 | | 13 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 96 | 13 | 1.38 | 1 | | 20 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *97 | 14 | 1.41 | 1 | | 22 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 98 | 12 | 1.4 | 1 | | 23 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 99 | 9 | 1.41 | 1 | | 27 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 100 | 9 | 1.43 | 1 | | 31 Elm Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *101 | 14 | 1.17 | 1 | K.C. Roes Garage | 12.5 Main Street/NY 41 | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 102 | 7 | 0.85 | 1 | McGraw Rural Cemetery | NY 41 | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *103 | 17 | 1.24 | 1 | Old Fire House | 12 South Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02343.000016 |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| *104 | 17 | 1.29 | 1 | "The Brick" | 18-24 South Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02343000017 |
| 105 | 14 | 1.26 | 1 | "The Brick" | 23 South Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02343000017 |
| 106 | 14 | 1.28 | 1 | Former Corset Factory | 25 South Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *107 | 17 | 1.32 | 1 | | 27 South Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02343.000010 |
| 108 | 19 | 1.36 | 1 | McGraw House | 30 South Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02343.000019 |
| *109 | 17 | 1.35 | 1 | A.P. McGraw House | 35 South Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | USN: 02343.000012 No Determination |
| 110 | 11 | 1.13 | 1 | NYC College Cemetery | West Academy Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| *111 | 21 | 1.41 | 1 | | 2 West Academy Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | USN: 02343.000054 No Determination |
| *112 | 24 | 1.48 | 1 | McGraw High School | West Academy Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 113 | 23 | 1.46 | 1 | | 16 West Academy Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | Recommend Eligible |
| 114 | 20 | 1.43 | 1 | | 19-21 West Academy Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02343.000048 |
| *115 | 12 | 1.26 | 1 | Central Paper Box Company Inc | 12 West Main Street | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02343.000097 |
| *116 | 11 | 1.18 | 1 | Presbyterian Church | 3 West Main Street/NY 41 | Cortlandville, Mcgraw (v) | NRL/90NR00272 |
| 117 | 6 | 3.69 | 41 | Loope Cemetery | NY 41 | Freetown | Recommend Eligible |
| 118 | 10 | 4.81 | 41 | Whitehouse Milk & Cream Co. | 2977 NY 41 | Freetown, East Freetown (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *119 | 21 | 2.86 | 4 | | 2102 NY 13 | Homer | Recommend Eligible |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 120 | 1 | 1.9 | 4 | | River Crossing Road | Homer | Recommend Eligible |
| *121 | 9 | 2.84 | 8 | | 2128 River Road | Homer | Recommend Eligible |
| 122 | 5 | 2.73 | 8 | | 2177 River Road | Homer | Recommend Eligible |
| *123 | 5 | 2.69 | 8 | Crocker Farmhouse | 2185 River Road | Homer | Recommend Eligible |
| *124 | 5 | 2.66 | 4 | The Windwood Farms | 2205 River Road | Homer | Recommend Eligible |
| 125 | 1 | 1.49 | 5 | | 2520 River Road | Homer | Recommend Eligible |
| *126 | 19 | 0.91 | 5 | | 5375 Town Line Road | Homer | Recommend Eligible |
| *127 | 17 | 1.51 | 5 | East Homer School | 5433 Mead Road | Homer, East Homer (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 128 | 26 | 1.42 | 5 | East Homer Cemetery | NY 13 | Homer, East Homer (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *129 | 15 | 0.73 | 30 | | 4417 Maybury Road | Solon | Recommend Eligible |
| 130 | 9 | 0.99 | 11 | | 4249 NY 41 | Solon, Maybury Mills (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 131 | 3 | 0.85 | 11 | | 4256 NY 41 | Solon, Maybury Mills (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 132 | 4 | 0.97 | 41 | Maplewood Cemetery | North Road | Solon, Solon (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 133 | 2 | 1.17 | 41 | Unnamed Cemetery | 3747 NY 41 | Solon, Solon (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *134 | 3 | 1.25 | 41 | Hathaway Homestead | 3976 NY 41 | Solon, Solon (h) | NRL/90NR00264 |
| 135 | 8 | 2.83 | 45 | Taylor Valley Cemetery | Taylor Valley Road | Taylor | USN: 02312.000035 No Determination |
| *136 | 5 | 0.41 | 32 | | 3622 Cheningo Road | Truxton | Recommend Eligible |
| *137 | 25 | 1.17 | 26 | Farm Complex | 3215 NY 13 | Truxton | Recommend Eligible |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| *138 | 24 | 1.64 | 26 | Milkland Motel | 3455 NY 13 | Truxton | NRE(I)/ USN: 02313.000027 |
| 139 | 1 | 3.18 | 32 | | 3989 NY 13 | Truxton | Recommend Eligible |
| 140 | 1 | 4.64 | 32 | | 4481 NY 13 | Truxton | Recommend Eligible |
| *141 | 11 | 4.94 | 26 | Apulia Cemetery | NY 91 | Truxton | Recommend Eligible |
| *142 | 13 | 1.71 | 40 | Chenango Cemetery | Taylor Valley Road | Truxton, Chenango (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *143 | 27 | 2.89 | 26 | | 6312 Academy Street | Truxton, Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02313.000021 |
| 144 | 27 | 2.92 | 26 | Solomon Goddard House & Octagonal Carriage Barn | 6313 Academy Street | Truxton, Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02313.000001 |
| 145 | 27 | 2.94 | 26 | | 6321 Academy Street | Truxton, Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02313.000021 |
| 146 | 27 | 2.99 | 26 | Truxton Elementary School | 6337 Academy Street | Truxton, Truxton (h) | USN: 02313.000033 No Determination |
| 147 | 21 | 2.82 | 26 | John J. McGraw Field | Chenango Road | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *148 | 12 | 2.98 | 26 | St. Patrick Cemetery | NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *149 | 13 | 2.87 | 26 | Truxton Cemetery | NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 150 | 27 | 2.77 | 26 | | 3660 NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 151 | 27 | 2.9 | 26 | | 3699 NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 152 | 27 | 2.93 | 26 | | 3703 NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | NRE(I)/ USN: 02313.000002 |
| *153 | 22 | 2.91 | 26 | Hiawatha Hotel | 3744 NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *154 | 20 | 2.93 | 26 | | 3766 NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *155 | 6 | 3.07 | 26 | Farm Complex | 3851 NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *156 | 27 | 2.87 | 26 | John McGraw Memorial | NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 157 | 27 | 2.81 | 26 | Truxton Methodist Church | 6270 NY 13 | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| 158 | 21 | 3.07 | 26 | | 3749 Prospect Street | Truxton, Truxton (h) | Recommend Eligible |
| *159 | 24 | 2.82 | 26 | Truxton Depot | 6290 Railroad Street | Truxton, Truxton (h) | NRL/03NR05138 |
| *- | 7 | 4.81 | 1 | Tompkins/Main St. Hist. Dist. | | Cortland (c) | NRL 90/NR00267 |
| *- | 11 | 1.00 | 1 | Main St. Hist. Dist. | | McGraw (v) | NRL 90/NR00273 |
| *- | 8 | 4.74 | 1 | N. Church St. Hist. Dist. | | Cortland (c) | -- |
| *- | 9 | 4.83 | 1 | N-E Main St. Hist. Dist. | | Cortland (c) | -- |
| *- | 4 | 4.71 | 1 | Church-Williams-Port Watson Hist. Dist. | | Cortland (c) | -- |
| *160 | 7 | 4.78 | 1 | | 17-19 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD ¹ USN: 02340.000385 No Determination |
| *161 | 8 | 4.8 | 1 | | 20 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000405 No Determination |
| *162 | 7 | 4.78 | 1 | | 21 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recommend Eligible |
| *163 | 7 | 4.8 | 1 | | 24 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000407 No Determination |
| *164 | 7 | 4.78 | 1 | | 25 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Non-Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000386 No Determination |
| *165 | 8 | 4.8 | 1 | | 26 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000408 No Determination |

¹ Recommended contributing element of proposed North Church Street Historic District

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------|--|
| *166 | 7 | 4.78 | 1 | | 27 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000387 No Determination |
| *167 | 8 | 4.8 | 1 | | 28-30 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000409 No Determination |
| *168 | 7 | 4.78 | 1 | | 29 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Non-contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000388 No Determination |
| *169 | 7 | 4.78 | 1 | | 31-33 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Non-Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000389 No Determination |
| *170 | 8 | 4.8 | 1 | | 32 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000410 No Determination |
| *171 | 8 | 4.8 | 1 | | 34 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000411 No Determination |
| *172 | 7 | 4.78 | 1 | | 35 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000390 No Determination |
| *173 | 8 | 4.78 | 1 | | 37 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000391 No Determination |
| *174 | 8 | 4.77 | 1 | | 39 North Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N. Church St. HD USN: 02340.000392 No Determination |
| *175 | 9 | 4.89 | 1 | | 2 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD ² |
| *176 | 12 | 4.87 | 1 | | 3 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |

² Recommended contributing element of proposed North-East Main Street Historic District

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|---|
| *177 | 9 | 4.88 | 1 | | 4 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *178 | 12 | 4.86 | 1 | | 5 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *179 | 10 | 4.86 | 1 | | 6 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *180 | 11 | 4.85 | 1 | | 7 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *181 | 11 | 4.85 | 1 | | 8 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *182 | 11 | 4.84 | 1 | | 9 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *183 | 11 | 4.83 | 1 | | 11 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *184 | 11 | 4.82 | 1 | | 13 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *185 | 11 | 4.82 | 1 | | 15 East Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *186 | 11 | 4.89 | 1 | | 83 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD NRE(I) USN: 02340.000917 |
| *187 | 13 | 4.92 | 1 | | 84 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *188 | 12 | 4.89 | 1 | | 85 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *189 | 9 | 4.94 | 1 | | 86 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *190 | 12 | 4.9 | 1 | | 87 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------|--|
| *191 | 9 | 4.95 | 1 | | 88 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *192 | 12 | 4.9 | 1 | | 89 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *193 | 7 | 4.96 | 1 | | 90 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *194 | 7 | 4.92 | 1 | | 91 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *195 | 7 | 4.94 | 1 | | 93 North Main Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to N.-E. Main St. HD |
| *196 | 5 | 4.83 | 1 | | 53 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD ³ |
| *197 | 5 | 4.86 | 1 | | 54 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *198 | 5 | 4.83 | 1 | | 55 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *199 | 5 | 4.86 | 1 | | 56 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *200 | 5 | 4.83 | 1 | | 57 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *201 | 5 | 4.86 | 1 | | 58 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Non-contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *202 | 4 | 4.83 | 1 | | 59 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *203 | 5 | 4.87 | 1 | | 60 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *204 | 4 | 4.84 | 1 | | 61 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |

³ Recommended Contributing element of proposed Church-Williams-Port Watson Historic District

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| *205 | 5 | 4.87 | 1 | | 62 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *206 | 4 | 4.84 | 1 | | 63 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *207 | 5 | 4.87 | 1 | | 64 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *208 | 5 | 4.87 | 1 | | 66 Church Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *209 | 2 | 4.73 | 1 | | 70 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *210 | 2 | 4.73 | 1 | | 72 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *211 | 3 | 4.73 | 1 | | 74 Greenbush Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *212 | 2 | 4.74 | 1 | | 61 Port Watson Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *213 | 2 | 4.72 | 1 | | 65 Port Watson Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *214 | 5 | 4.88 | 1 | | 14 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *215 | 4 | 4.81 | 1 | | 21 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *216 | 4 | 4.81 | 1 | | 22 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *217 | 3 | 4.8 | 1 | | 23 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *218 | 4 | 4.8 | 1 | | 24 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *219 | 4 | 4.79 | 1 | | 26 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |

Table 6.1 continued.

| Report Map Point | Number of Turbines Visible | Distance to Nearest Turbine-mile(s) | Nearest Turbine | Property Name | Address | Town/Village | NRHP Status/SHPO # |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|
| *220 | 3 | 4.78 | 1 | | 28 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Non-Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *221 | 3 | 4.77 | 1 | | 30 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |
| *222 | 3 | 4.75 | 1 | | 32 Williams Street | Cortland (c) | Recom. Contributing to Church-Williams-Port Watson HD |

7.0 Mitigation

There are 159 individual historic properties within the five-mile APE of the project's 2008 configuration that are listed, eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These resources include nine NRL individual properties, 14 NRE structures/buildings, and 136 potential NRE individual properties. In addition, there are two NRL historic districts and three proposed NR historic districts within the five-mile APE.

The number of turbines that can be seen from all properties documented within the five-mile APE (e.g., NRL, NRE and recommended NRE properties) spans the full range of values. While some of these properties are grouped together within villages or hamlets, along roads or in associated complexes such as farmsteads, on the whole, the properties are widely dispersed across the area. As noted in Section 6.0, the impacts to these resources vary with the surrounding topography, distance from the turbines, existing landscaping and vegetation, and surrounding land uses.

Some screening will be afforded by mature trees and forested areas for at least part of the year. This observation is especially true for buildings/structures in the areas surrounding streams and steep embankments. The topography of some portions of the five-mile visual APE will provide additional screening.

Should the Lead Agency determine that the effect of the Project on cultural resources is adverse, then the Crown City Wind Farm Project will be obligated to avoid or mitigate significant visual impacts under Article 8 of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) and 6NYCRR Part 617 as delineated in the NYSDEC's *Assessing and Mitigating Visual Impacts* (2000).

If required, the mitigation of visual effects to these properties presents an opportunity for a number of alternative mitigative strategies. The usual mitigative approaches can be applied; however, broader alternative strategies can encourage local community input and assist those communities through the undertaking of "hometown" cultural resource projects that are commonly in need of financial and professional assistance. The suggested mitigative strategies, some of which are listed below, are grouped into several categories. These categories overlap; and some of the categories include the more traditional mitigative alternatives.

PROJECT CRITERIA

The Crown City Wind Farm Project proposes the following working criteria for any proposed "historical mitigation" project or activity. These criteria provide that the subject of any such project should:

1. Be consistent with the guidance of NYSHPO
2. Have historical significance
3. Serve a public historic purpose
4. Be a good investment
5. Be appropriate to the state of preservation of local historical resources

PROFESSIONAL DESIGN AND SITING

NYSDEC considers a properly designed and sited project the best way to mitigate potential impacts. The Crown City Wind Farm Project is designed to mitigate the visual impact of the turbines where practical. The color of the towers is a non-specular neutral white or off-white so the towers will blend into a white sky. The turbines are laid out in a random, natural pattern so that the flow of the landscape is not interrupted. FAA lighting should not be required on every turbine.

The project layout consists of 45-50 1.8MW WTGs, approximately 13.52 miles of access roads, and approximately 8.85 miles of collection line. These roads would allow vehicles to access each WTG site during construction of the wind farm. After construction, the same corridors would be reduced to no more than 20 feet wide (road = 16-ft with 2-ft shoulders on either side) to allow access for operation and maintenance.

The Project requires approximately 14 miles of electric collection lines (also referred to as circuits). Overhead collection lines will be required as necessary where underground cabling is unfeasible. The collection lines would collect electricity from the transformers located at each WTG and transfer it to the project substation in the Town of Homer. The underground collection system will be installed in a trench that is typically four feet deep and generally located along the side of the Project access road corridors in order to minimize additional ground disturbance. The APE for underground connecting lines with no adjacent access roads is 12 ft wide.

Other Project construction includes: a substation to facilitate the interconnection with the existing 115-kV transmission line located within the project area; an operation and maintenance building that would contain management offices for wind farm personnel; and construction of a temporary construction laydown area where equipment and materials would be located during the construction of the wind farm.

The overall electrical system will be designed and constructed in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the National Electric Safety Code, the National Electrical Code (NEC), the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA), and the New York State Building Code.

MAINTENANCE

NYSDEC considers the maintenance of buildings/structures and landscapes and the decommissioning of objects or buildings/structures as part of a mitigation strategy. Proper maintenance prevents “eyesores” and is an integral part of the Crown City Wind Farm Project plan.

Local laws require a decommissioning plan to be put into place to remove obsolete and unused turbines. The plan will include periodically reviewed cost estimates for the removal of towers and the reclamation of the areas including concrete foundations, access roads, seeding and re-vegetation and salvage of various materials.

SURVEYS

The completion of various types of surveys is a more traditional form of Section 106 mitigation; nevertheless it can also be used as a type of “offset” as described by NYSDEC. An “offset” is the correction of an existing aesthetic problem identified within a ZVI as compensation for project impacts. Elements of these surveys can include:

- GIS mapping of the county’s cultural resources within the affected area
- Complete a detailed architectural survey of Cortland County
- Conduct surveys identifying specific architectural styles and types of buildings, structures and landscapes within the counties, towns, villages and hamlets affected by the project
- Listing NRE resources
- Sites/buildings/structures/objects/districts/landscapes that have been identified as NRE, but never listed within the area affected by the project
- Completing formal recordation documents (e.g., Historic American Buildings Survey [HABS], Historic American Engineering Record [HAER], Historic American Landscape Survey [HALS]) for the power houses/dams as well as sites, buildings, structures, landscapes that have been identified but never completed within the APE.

MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The creation of a pool of funds overseen by a third party is a less traditional, but effective way of offsetting project impacts.

- Establish a monetary fund, with NYSHPO oversight, to initiate an historic landscape preservation program to support the preservation of historic landscapes in New York State. The introduction of such a program would offer technical assistance to municipalities and not-for-profit organizations to increase awareness of historic landscapes in New York State.
- Establish a cemetery maintenance program that can disburse funds to maintain the many small historic cemeteries in the area.
- Provide funds towards the construction of a “Historic Center” for storage and display of historic material. The location can be determined upon consultation with the county and affected towns.
- Donations to libraries in the affected area for purchase of local and Cortland County material.
- Create a Historic Property Visual Mitigation Grant Fund for use by the owners of historic structures affected by the project. Funds from grants would be used to purchase onsite screening or make repairs to affected historic structures. The details of oversight, submission protocols, and eligibility will be negotiated with the NYSHPO.

A potential mitigation candidate in Cortlandville is The New York Central College Cemetery, which is located on a forested hill southwest of McGraw Central High School on West Academy Street in the Village of McGraw, Town of Cortlandville. In 1975, an OPRHP Archeological Site inventory was completed for the cemetery (USN 02343.000002-D01), which reported it as a small neglected cemetery in poor condition. The cemetery is historically significant for its association with the New York Central College and the African-American higher education in the mid-nineteenth century in New York State. African-American students who perished from a small pox epidemic in 1850 at the college were buried at this remote cemetery, a good distance from the center of the college. The limits of the cemetery have yet to be identified. A formal investigation of the cemetery with the use of ground penetrating radar would confirm the extent of the cemetery as well as the number of graves present. Restoration or repair of the grave markers is also necessary. Preparation of an NRHP Nomination would formally document the cemetery and its history. The nomination could be used as part of county's high school curriculum and or for brochures or historic markers in conjunction with the region's heritage tourism initiative. The cemetery is presently unmarked. A historic marker or informational kiosk at the foot of the cemetery's path on the high school grounds would bring greater awareness to the cemetery and McGraw's role in the African-American experience during the mid-nineteenth century. McGraw also served as a station on the Underground Railroad at the Widger Residence at 17 West Academy Street, opposite the high school.

HERITAGE TOURISM

The creation of Heritage Tourism materials has become an important part of municipalities, regions, and states promotional activities. These materials can be easily used by many individuals and widely distributed. Most of the activities listed below fall within the traditional Section 106 mitigation sphere, and all can be used as offset.

- 10-Minute Video Presentation. A video presentation can be used in schools, for presentations to civic groups, and on public access television.
- Brochure. A brochure highlighting historic architecture can be distributed at public libraries, visitor's centers, etc., within the affected area.
- Posters. Posters can be produced highlighting the area and its history.
- Driving/Walking tours. Tours can be conducted out of the public library, visitor's centers, etc., within the affected area.
- Exhibit. Exhibits focusing on history and architecture can be set up in libraries, visitor's centers, town halls, etc., within the affected area.
- Power-Point Presentation. This can be used in schools, for presentations to civic groups within the affected area

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Educational activities have a broad appeal and can target a wide age group. Activities for school-age groups can help raise awareness of cultural resources within the community at an early age and engender excitement within the school system. Educational activities of various types are traditional Section 106 mitigation options; however, the creation of a graphic novel is a twist on this traditional use. The items below are also excellent offset activities.