

Phase IA Historic Resources Survey

Methodology

Hoffman Falls Wind Project

Towns of Fenner, Nelson, Smithfield, and Eaton, Madison County,
New York

Prepared for:



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October 2023

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

NYSHPO Project Review Number:	21PR03978
Involved State/Federal Agencies:	New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (Section 14.09); New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), Section 94-c Application
Phase of Survey:	Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology
Location Information:	Towns of Fenner, Nelson, Smithfield, and Eaton, Madison County, New York
Survey Area:	
Facility Description:	A proposed 100-megawatt (MW) wind-powered electric generating facility consisting of up to 24 Wind Turbine Generators (WTGs) and associated infrastructure.
Facility Site:	Approximately, 4,078 acres of leased or purchased private land to contain all components of the proposed Facility.
Historic Resources Study Area:	The area within five miles of the Facility Site boundary, which has been defined as the appropriate study area for effects on above-ground historic resources, totaling approximately 191.5 square miles (122,540 acres).
Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Visual Effects:	The area where the Facility may result in effects on historic resources, such as visual or auditory impacts. The APE for Visual Effects includes those areas within five miles around the Facility Site where Facility components are anticipated to be visible based on a viewshed analysis, totaling approximately 46 square miles (29,462 acres).
USGS 15-Minute Quadrangles:	<i>Cazenovia, NY, Canastota, NY, Oneida, NY, Morrisville, NY, Munnsville, NY, Erieville, NY, West Eaton, NY, and Hamilton, NY</i>
Historic Resources Survey Overview:	A total of 120 previously identified historic resources are located within five miles of the Facility Site, including one National Historic Landmark, 38 resources listed in the State and/or National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP; including three historic districts), 21 resources that were previously determined by

NYSHPO to be S/NRHP-eligible (including five historic districts), and 60 resources for which S/NRHP eligibility has not been formally determined (including one bridge and 43 cemeteries). Of the 120 previously identified historic resources, 29 are located in the APE for Visual Effects, including one National Historic Landmark, 16 S/NRHP-listed resources, five resources previously determined to be S/NRHP-eligible by NYSHPO, and seven resources without a formal S/NRHP eligibility determination.

Report Authors:

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Date of Report:

October 2023

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

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

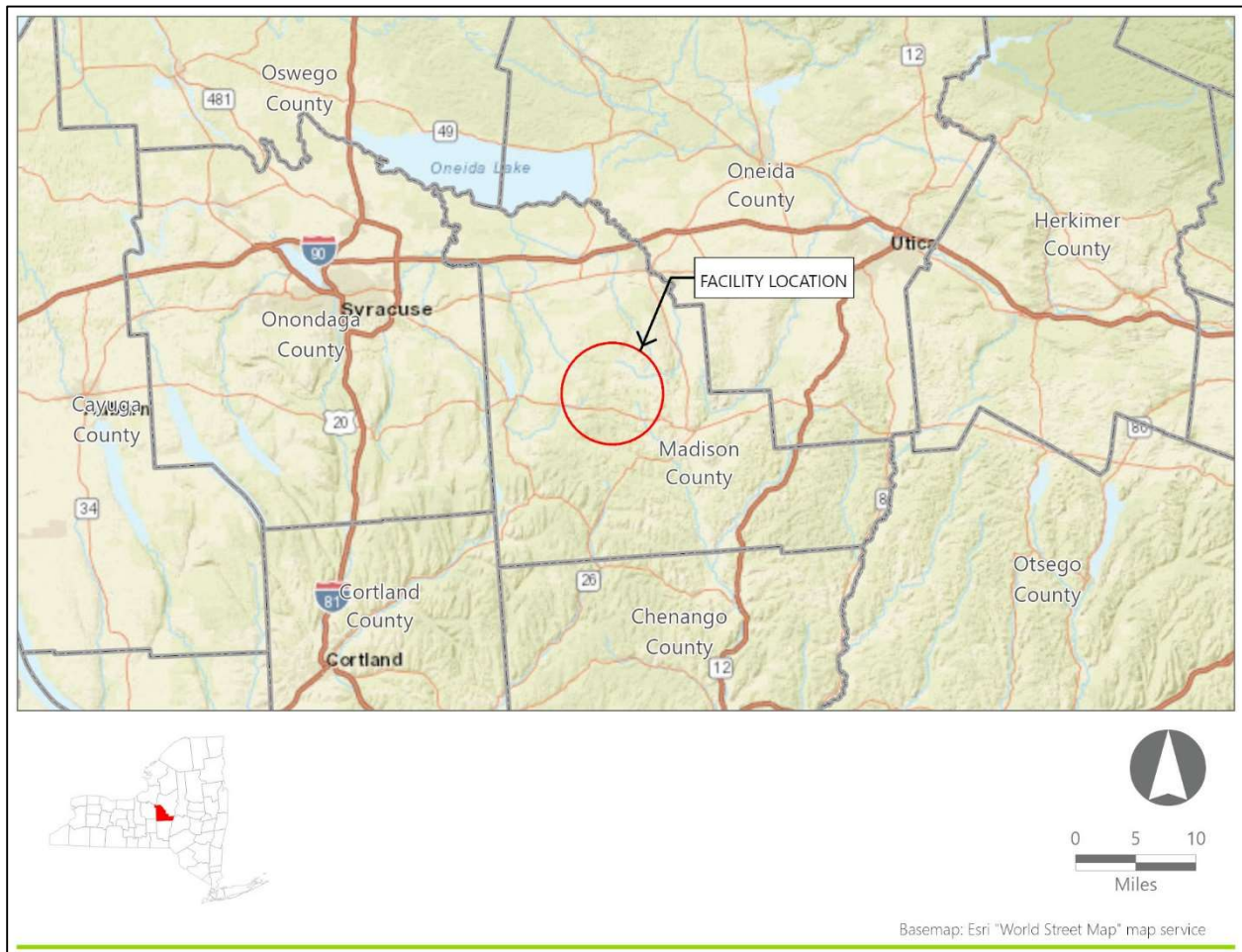


Figure 1. Regional Facility Location

As described in 19 NYCRR § 900-2.10 (Exhibit 9: Cultural Resources), a Section 94-c Application must include:

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

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

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

1.2 Facility Location and Description

The proposed Facility is a utility-scale wind energy generating project with a generating capacity of up to 100 megawatts (MW) located in the Towns of Fenner, Nelson, Smithfield, and Eaton in Madison County, New York (Figure 1). The Facility will consist of up to 24 wind turbines (with a current maximum height of 660 feet²) and supporting infrastructure, which will include an underground collection system, gravel access roads, a meteorological tower, an aircraft detection lighting system tower, temporary construction laydown areas, a concrete batch plant, an operations and maintenance facility, a collection substation, a point-of-interconnection (POI) switchyard, and a short overhead transmission line.

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

Facility: Collectively refers to all components of the proposed project, including wind turbines and supporting infrastructure.

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

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

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

Historic Resources Study Area: The area within five miles of the Facility Site, which is defined in Section 1.3 of this report as the appropriate study area for effects on historic resources (Figure 3).

APE for Direct Effects: The Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Direct Effects for the Facility is the area containing all proposed soil disturbance associated with the Facility. It is anticipated that the APE for Direct Effects will change as the Facility's design advances and becomes more refined.

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

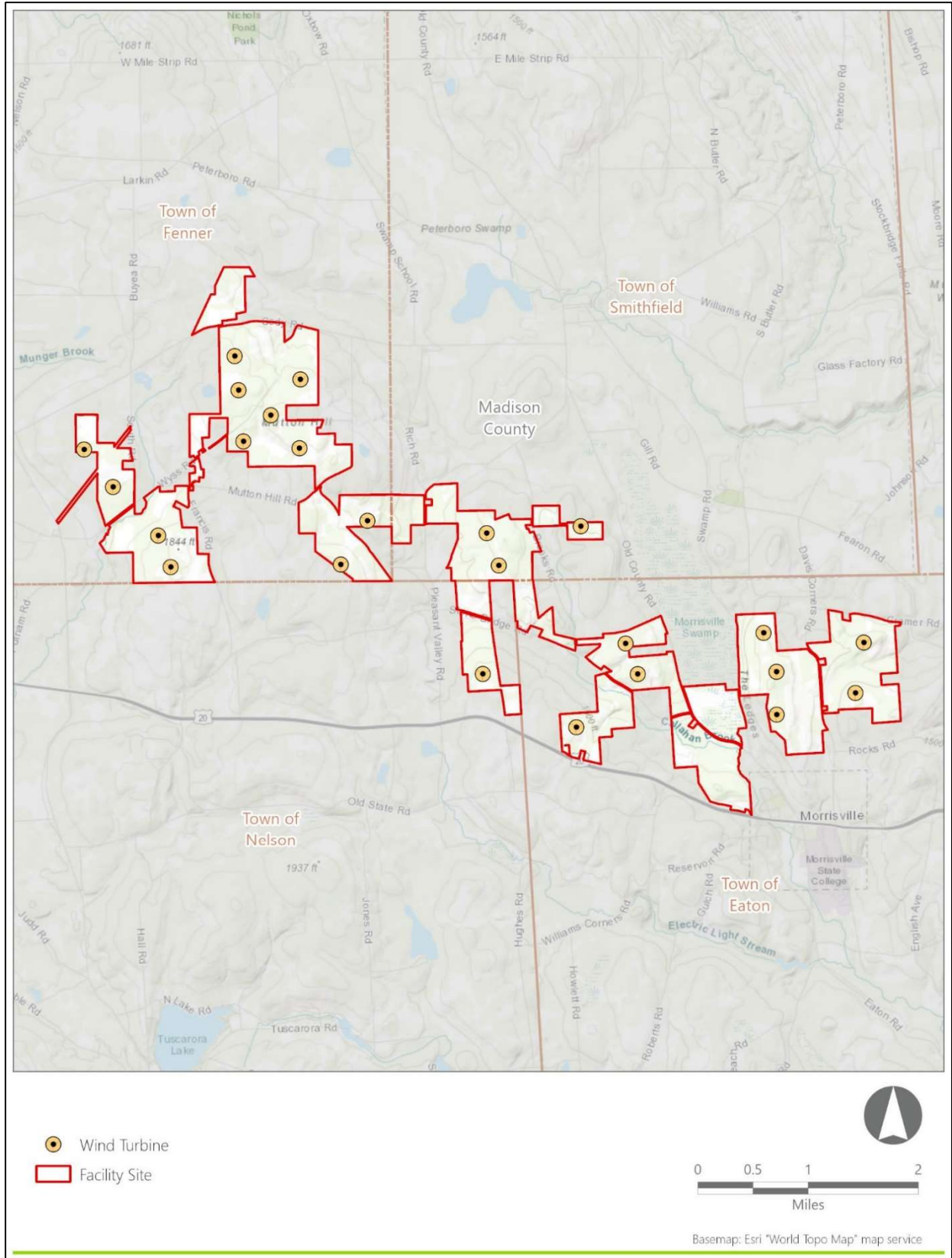


Figure 2. Facility Layout

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

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

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

The Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility includes parts of the Towns of Fenner, Nelson, Smithfield, Cazenovia, Sullivan, Lincoln, Stockbridge, and Eaton, along with the entirety of the Villages of Cazenovia, Munnsville, and Morrisville and a small portion of the Village of Hamilton in Madison County, New York. The Historic Resources Study Area also includes part of the Town of Augusta in Oneida County, New York. Per the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines*, the APE for Visual Effects on historic properties for wind projects is defined as those areas within five miles of proposed turbines (and other above ground features) which are within the potential viewshed of a given project (Figure 3; NYSHPO, 2006). Recent NYSHPO guidance on cultural resources surveys for wind energy projects notes that the viewshed analysis which forms the basis for the APE for Visual Effects may consider the screening effects of topography and estimated vegetated canopy heights (NYSHPO, 2023a).

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

1.4 NYSHPO Consultation

The NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines* request that cultural resources surveys for wind energy projects include consultation with NYSHPO to determine the scope and methodology to identify and evaluate historic resources. An initial request for consultation was made to NYSHPO via the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website (NYSHPO, 2023b) on June 16, 2021 (EDR, 2021a). This submittal included a description of the proposed Facility and a map of the Facility Site and proposed a historic resources survey be conducted in accordance with the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines* in order to meet the Section 94-c requirements. On July 2, 2021, NYSHPO provided a response via CRIS concurring with EDR's general approach to the historic resources survey and requested that they be provided with the methodology and scope of work for historic resources surveys for the Facility (NYSHPO, 2021; Attachment A). Subsequent to EDR's initial request for consultation in June 2021, the Facility layout was changed. The descriptions and figures herein reflect the current Facility layout. In addition, preliminary consultation was initiated with the Oneida Indian Nation through an introductory letter sent June 15, 2021 (EDR, 2021b; Attachment A).

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

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

2.0 BACKGROUND AND SITE HISTORY

2.1 Previously Identified Historic Resources

EDR reviewed the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) website maintained by NYSHPO to identify significant historic buildings, resources and/or districts located within the Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility. A total of 120 historic resources within the Historic Resources Study Area were identified using the CRIS website, 29 of which are located within the APE for Visual Effects. These resources are described based on their formal historic designation below.

2.1.1 *National Historic Landmarks*

One National Historic Landmark, the Gerrit Smith Estate (97NR01148), is located within the Historic Resources Study Area. This property was the lifetime home of Gerrit Smith, a nationally recognized abolitionist and social reformer. The 7.78-acre site's few extant resources include a nineteenth-century farmhouse, barn, and adjacent laundry; a mid-nineteenth century wrought iron fence; and the S/NRHP-listed Peterboro Land Office (90NR01418). This resource is located within the APE for Visual Effects.

2.1.2 *S/NRHP-Listed Resources*

A total of 38 resources listed in the S/NRHP are located within the Historic Resources Study Area, including three historic districts. The majority of these resources, including two of the S/NRHP-listed historic districts, are located in the Village of Cazenovia or along Cazenovia Lake. The remaining resources consist primarily of residences and civic/religious buildings in rural or hamlet settings. Of the 38 S/NRHP-listed resources, 16 are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

2.1.3 *S/NRHP-Eligible Resources*

A total of 21 resources are located within the Historic Resources Study Area which have been previously determined to be S/NRHP-eligible by NYSHPO, including five historic districts. Of these 21 resources, five are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

2.1.4 *Resources with Undetermined S/NRHP Eligibility*

A total of 60 resources within the Historic Resources Study Area have not been formally evaluated by NYSHPO in terms of their S/NRHP eligibility, including one bridge and 43 cemeteries. Of these 60 resources, seven are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

Locations of previously identified historic resources within the Historic Resources Study Area are depicted on Figure 3. A list of all previously identified historic resources located within the Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility is included as Attachment B.

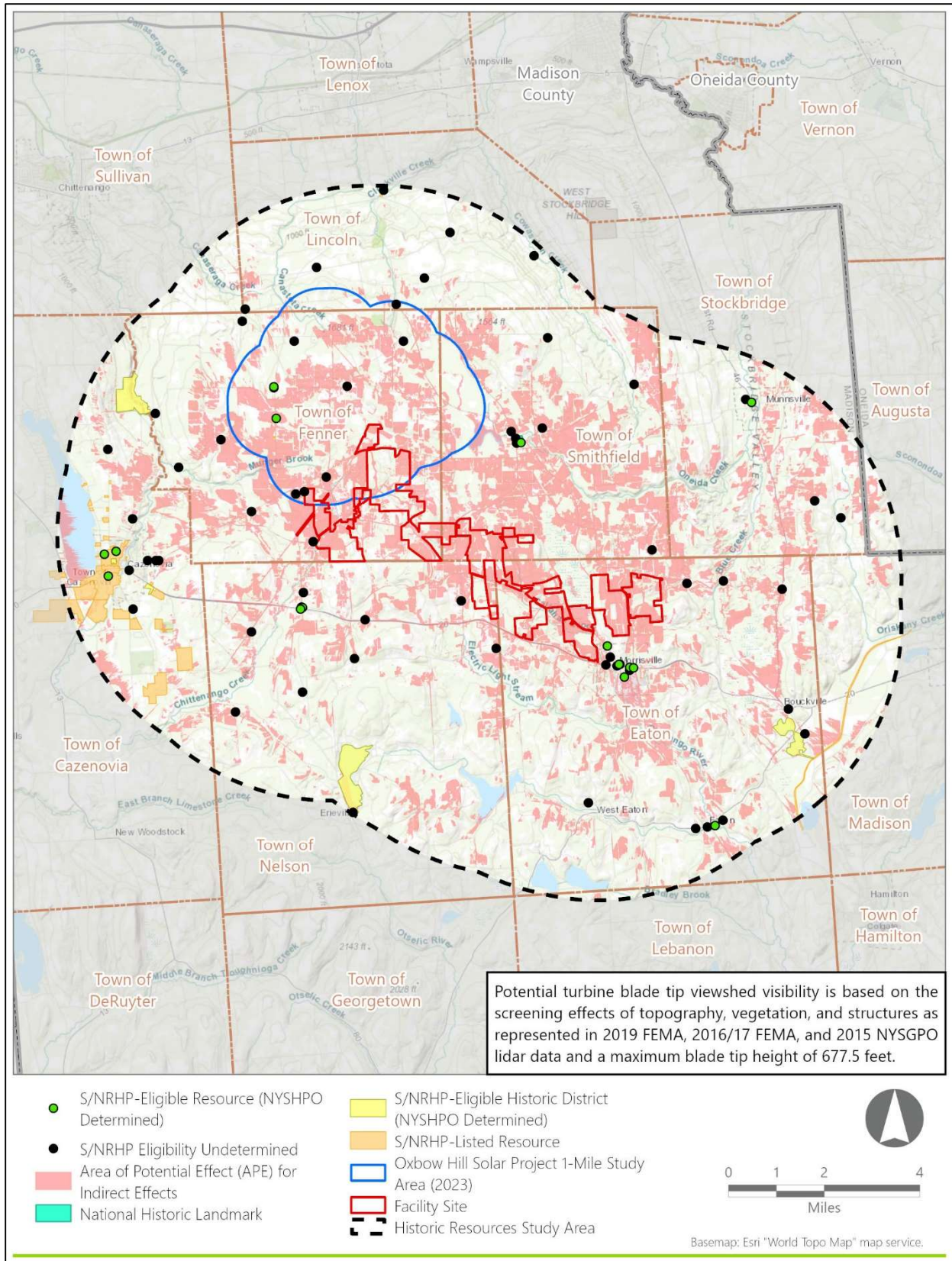


Figure 3. Previously Identified Historic Resources and Area of Potential Effect (APE) for Visual Effects

2.2 Previous Historic Resources Surveys

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

- The *Historic Resources Survey, Oxbow Hill Solar, LLC, Town of Fenner, Madison County, New York* was completed in 2023 and evaluated a total of 15 resources, including one S/NRHP-Listed resource (Fenner Baptist Church 01NR01828]), three resources which were subsequently determined by NYSHPO to be S/NRHP-Eligible, and eight resources for which S/NRHP eligibility could not be evaluated due to lack of visibility from the public right-of-way (EDR, 2023). Of these 15 resources, one is located within the APE for Visual Effects for the Facility.
- The *Erieville Reservoir Dam Vegetation Removal--Built Resource Identification* was completed in 2023 and identified five resources which NYSHPO subsequently determined to be S/NRHP-Eligible as contributing resources to the NYS Canal System: Erieville Reservoir & Dam, which is located within the Historic Resources Study Area and partially within the APE For Visual Effects for the Facility (AECOM, 2023).
- A *Cultural Resources Survey Report for An Architectural Survey of PIN 2111.33.121. US Route 20 Pedestrian and Safety Improvements. Town of Nelson, Madison County, New York (MCD 05312) (17SR00668)* was completed in 2017, prepared by Mark S. LoRusso. The purpose of the survey was to record all architectural resources along a 0.9-mile stretch of State Route 20 in the Town of Nelson. The report provided recommendations of S/NRHP eligibility for 41 resources. One S/NRHP-listed resource was identified during the survey (Nelson Methodist Episcopal Church [07NR05754]) and two additional resources were recommended as S/NRHP-eligible; NYSHPO concurred with the recommendation. (LoRusso, 2017). None of these three resources, which are located around the intersection of Nelson Road and State Route 20, are within the APE for Visual Effects.
- A *Historic Building Survey of Five-Mile "Ring" Study Area for the Proposed West Hill Wind Power Project, Towns of Stockbridge, Lincoln, and Smithfield, Madison County, New York* was completed in 2007 by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. The purpose of the survey was to identify historic resources within a five-mile APE of the proposed West Hill Wind Farm. The survey documented approximately 331 historic resources⁴ (Panamerican, 2007).
- A *Comprehensive Historic Resources Survey, Hamlet of Nelson and Environs, Town of Nelson, Madison County, New York (13SR00263)* was completed in 2002 by Jessie Ravage. The survey documented a total of 49 resources and recommended that 39 resources, including one cemetery, appeared to meet S/NRHP eligibility criteria (Ravage, 2002). Two of these 39 resources are located within the APE for Visual Effects for the Facility.
- The *Reconnaissance Survey of the Historic Chenango Canal Within the Boundaries of Madison County* was completed in 2002 by Cynthia A. Carrington and Emanuel J. Carter, Jr. The purpose of the survey was to identify and evaluate the condition of extant Chenango Canal infrastructure within Madison County. The survey report identified numerous extant portions of the canal prism, locks, culverts,

⁴ A complete list and map of resources surveyed as part of this report is not available, so it is not known how many are located within the APE for Visual Effects for the Facility. Due to the age of the survey, it is assumed any resources previously surveyed and within the APE for Visual Effects would need to be re-surveyed to verify their current condition and eligibility status.

aqueducts, canal basins, and associated elements along the length of the canal in Madison County (Carrington and Carter, 2002). The five-mile-long Summit Level portion of the Chenango Canal (04NR05260) was subsequently listed in the S/NRHP and is partially located within the Historic Resources Study Area and APE for Visual Effects for the Facility.

- A *Phase 1A Cultural Resources Assessment, Fenner Wind Power Project, Town of Fenner, Madison County, New York* was completed in 2000 (revised 2001) by John Milner Associates, Inc. The purpose of the survey was to identify previously recorded historic resources within the vicinity of the proposed Fenner Wind Farm. The report identified 10 S/NRHP-listed resources within a five-mile radius of the project, including one historic district and one NHL. The report recommended that a comprehensive historic resources survey be completed to determine whether previously unrecorded historic structures exist within the project's viewshed and to assess the project's potential impact (John Milner and Associates, Inc., 2001). Of the 10 historic resources identified by the survey, two are located within the APE for Visual Effects, including the Gerrit Smith Estate NHL (97NR01148).
- A *Village of Morrisville, Madison County, New York, Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources* was completed in 1994. The survey recommended 33 resources, including two potential historic districts, as eligible for listing in the S/NRHP, several of which are located in the APE for Visual Effects for the Facility (Cayuga Preservation Consultants, 1994).

Because the survey areas of these previous historic resources surveys overlap, some resources may be represented more than once in the counts listed above.

2.3 History of the Historic Resources Study Area

Archives and repositories consulted during EDR's research for the Facility included the online digital collections of the Library of Congress, New York State Library, David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, and United States Geological Survey (USGS). Sources reviewed for the Facility included the following:

- *Gazetteer of the State of New York: Embracing A Comprehensive View of the Geography, Geology, and General History of the State, and A Complete History and Description of Every County, City, Town, Village, and Locality* (French, 1860);
- *History of Madison County, State of New York* (Hammond, 1872);
- *History of Chenango and Madison Counties, Vol. 2* (Smith, 1880);
- *Our County and Its People, A Descriptive and Biographical Record of Madison County, New York* (Smith, 1899);
- *The Encyclopedia of New York State* (Eisenstadt, 2005); and,

Historic maps and views reproduced in the report include the following:

- 1829 Burr *Map of the County of Madison* (Burr, 1829);
- 1858 French *Gillette's Map of Oneida County, New York* (French, 1858);
- 1859 French *Gillette's Map of Madison County, New York* (French, 1859);

- 1890 Burleigh Cazenovia, N.Y. bird's eye view (Burleigh, 1890);
- 1895 *Bien Madison, Chenango, and Broome Counties* (Bien, 1895); and,
- 1943 *Cazenovia, Morrisville, Erieville, Munnsville, and West Eaton, NY* (USGS, 1943a; 1943b; 1943c; 1943d; 1943e), 1955 *Oneida, NY* (USGS, 1955), and 1957 *Canastota, NY* (USGS, 1957) 7.5-Minute USGS Topographic Quadrangles.

The Facility is located in the Towns of Fenner, Smithfield, Nelson, and Eaton in Madison County, New York. The Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility includes most of the Towns of Fenner and Smithfield in Madison County; parts of the Towns of Cazenovia, Nelson, Sullivan, Lincoln, Eaton, Stockbridge, and Madison in Madison County; the entirety of the Villages of Cazenovia, Munnsville, and Morrisville and part of the Village of Hamilton in Madison County; and part of the Town of Augusta in Oneida County.

The Historic Resources Study Area is located within the Oneida Indian Nation Homeland, which stretches from the St. Lawrence River to the Susquehanna River. While sources differ on the specific date of the emergence of the Haudenosaunee, many researchers agree that a formalized Confederacy of five nations (also, the Great League of Peace, the Five Nations, or the Six Nations) took shape during the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. The initial five nations of the Haudenosaunee included, loosely from west to east, the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk. In 1722, the Oneida sponsored the Tuscarora in joining the Haudenosaunee as a sixth nation, who settled in Central New York in lands adjacent to the Oneida. By the 1780s, the Oneida also incorporated the Brotherton and Stockbridge Nations into their territory (Smith, 1880; Obomsawin, 2005; Oneida Indian Nation, 2019; Britannica, 2023). Please note that the history of the Oneida Indian Nation is also described in the Phase IA Archaeological Survey report for the Facility.

European explorers and traders began visiting Central New York by the mid-seventeenth century. In the ensuing decades, Dutch and English land companies and settlers claimed land farther west into the Mohawk River Valley, fueling tensions with the Haudenosaunee regarding the competitive fur trade and international wars. Conflicts between the Haudenosaunee and the French continued into the eighteenth century as French forts were established throughout New York. Following the French and Indian War, the 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix established a boundary line to demarcate the Haudenosaunee, Delaware, and Shawnee territories and regulate westward colonial expansion. In exchange, the Haudenosaunee forfeited their claims to the Ohio River Valley. Although the treaty bound colonists to remain east of the line, many continued to migrate and settle on Native land (Obomsawin, 2005; Preston, 2005; Thomas, 2005).

During the early- to mid-eighteenth century, there were at least 24 Oneida villages between the St. Lawrence and Susquehanna Rivers, including several in or near the present-day Towns of Cazenovia, Fenner, and Stockbridge. During the American Revolutionary War, both the British and the Americans embraced the aid of various Haudenosaunee member nations, despite the Confederacy's official policy of neutrality. The war divided the Haudenosaunee, with the Oneida and Tuscarora aiding the American colonists and the remaining nations providing support to the British. In retaliation, Washington ordered the Sullivan-Clinton invasion of 1779, where Haudenosaunee homes and crops were burned throughout Central and Western New York (Smith, 1880; Obomsawin, 2005; Britannica, 2023).

The Haudenosaunee were forced to cede all land west of New York State and Pennsylvania in the second Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784; however, the treaty stated that the Oneida and Tuscarora “shall be in possession of the lands on which they are settled” (Lehman, 1990; Oneida Indian Nation, 2019). The following year, the Oneida were forced to sell approximately 300,000 acres (121,406 hectares) in Broome and Chenango counties to New York State to maintain the state’s protection. Through a series of treaties negotiated between 1784 and 1789, the Oneida and Tuscarora ceded nearly all their remaining land to the State and Federal governments. Lands acquired from the 1788 Treaty of Fort Schuyler were designated as the Chenango Twenty Townships (also referred to as the Governor’s Twenty Townships, Governor’s Purchase, or Clinton’s Purchase) and comprised parts of Oneida, Madison, and Chenango counties. The following year, the 484,000 acres were surveyed by Horace P. Schuyler into twenty numbered townships, which were further subdivided into 250-acre lots (McFee, 2005a). The Trade and Intercourse Act (also, the Non-Intercourse Act) of 1790 and the Treaty of Canandaigua in 1794 prohibited the sale of Native lands without the participation and consent of the federal government, and reaffirmed Oneida Indian Nation sovereignty, respectively (MacLeitch, 2005; Obomsawin, 2005; Oneida Indian Nation, 2019).

Despite the aforementioned treaties and policies, Non-Native settlers were present in almost all of Madison County’s present towns by 1795 (Helmer, 2005a). Between 1795 and 1846, a series of more than twenty-five treaties with New York State stripped the Oneida of nearly five million acres (2,023,400 hectares), enabling settlement to accelerate as the expropriated Oneida lands were systematically surveyed by the state, then bought and re-sold by land speculators. The county’s population increased from 8,036 in 1800 to 25,144 in 1810 as new settlers arrived from New England, from elsewhere in New York State, and from the British Isles (particularly Wales). There was also a notable community of freed African Americans connected to abolitionist Gerrit Smith in the hamlet of Peterboro. During this period, approximately 700 Oneidas left New York and established the Oneida Nation of Wisconsin in Green Bay by 1836. In 1839, another Oneida faction purchased land in what is now Ontario, Canada. By 1845, the New York State census recorded only 210 Oneidas residing in the state, and in 1849 the state enacted an allotment act that encouraged the division of communally owned land into separate parcels, accelerating the loss of Oneida Reservation land (Helmer, 2005a; Obomsawin, 2005; Oneida Indian Nation, 2019).

By 1829, as shown on the Burr *Map of the County of Madison* (Figure 4), many of the communities present today within the Historic Resources Study Area were established, including hamlets such as Peterboro, Perryville, and Nelson, as well as the larger settlements of Cazenovia and Morrisville. Land within the towns was platted into parcels that were approximately one-half-mile square and a network of early roads connected the hamlets and villages (Smith, 1800; Burr, 1829; Hammond, 1872; Smith, 1899; Helmer, 2005a). This network of stage and county roads included the Seneca Turnpike (formerly, the Great South Genesee Road, Genesee Road, or State Road), Cherry Valley Turnpike (formerly, the Third Great Western Turnpike), Peterboro Turnpike, and Hamilton and Skaneateles Turnpike (Hammond, 1872; Helmer, 2005a). The Cherry Valley Turnpike began in Albany and developed in stages moving west, passing through the Towns of Madison, Eaton, Nelson, and Cazenovia in the Historic Resources Study Area. The turnpike was an important east-west road, despite not passing through any major cities, and was eventually designated as U.S. Route 20 (Route 20 Association of New York State, 2023).

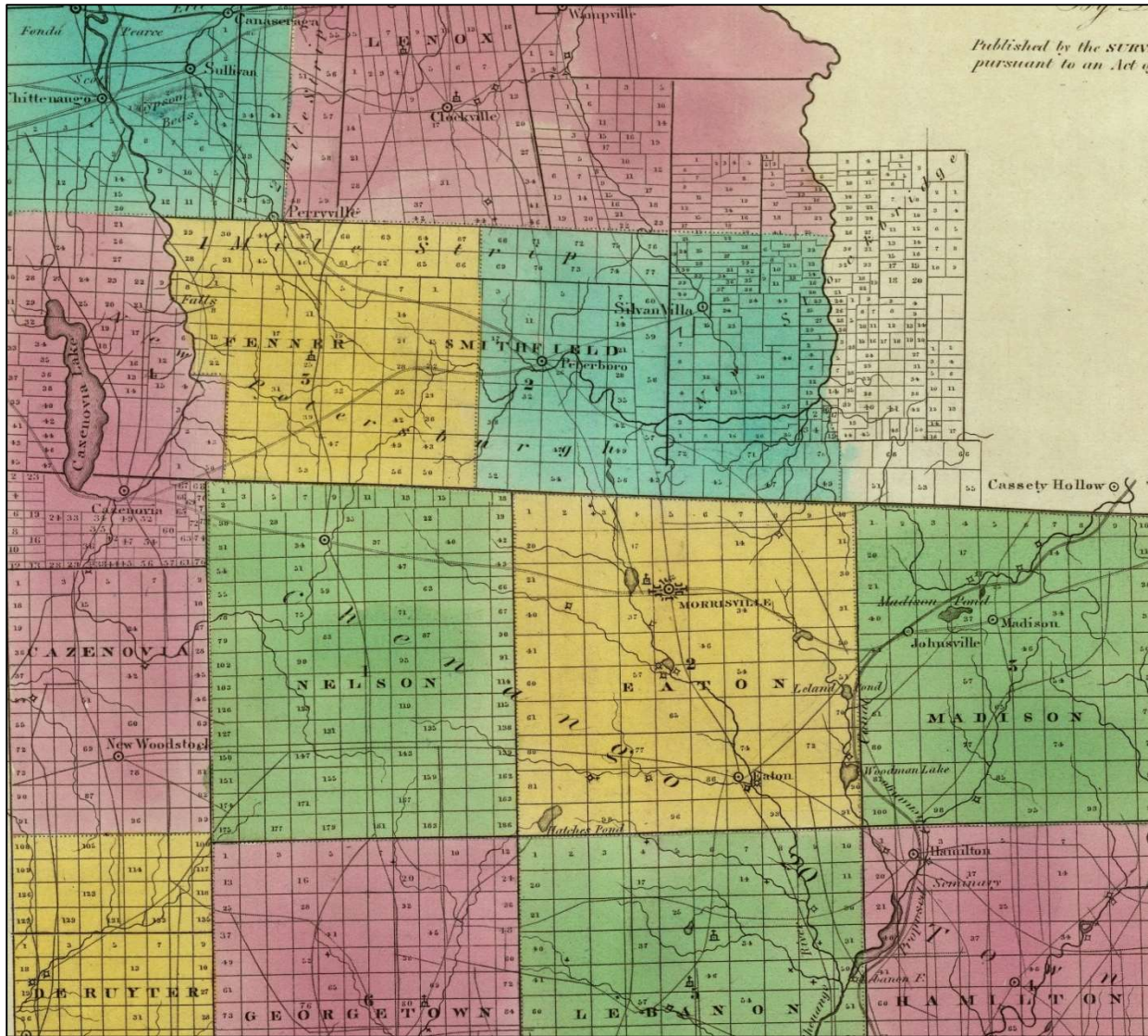


Figure 4. 1829 Burr Map of the County of Madison

By 1829, Nelson, Peterboro, and Morrisville were centers of population near the Facility Site. A network of roads traversed Madison County and towns had been platted into one-half-mile-square parcels (Burr, 1829; David Rumsey Historical Map Collection).

The Historic Resources Study Area was also shaped by water transportation routes. Digging for the Erie Canal commenced on July 4, 1817, in Rome (Oneida County) and was completed on October 26, 1825, in Buffalo (Erie County), linking the Hudson River in the east to Lake Erie and the Great Lakes in the west. The Erie Canal passed through Madison County north of the Historic Resources Study Area. In 1836 the Chenango Canal was completed, linking the Erie Canal at Utica with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. It passed through the Towns of Madison and Eaton in the southeast portion of the Historic Resources Study Area. In addition, several towns within the Historic Resources Study Area encompassed lakes and reservoirs which were integral feeders for both the Erie and Chenango Canals (Hammond, 1872; Smith, 1800; Helmer, 2005a).

Predating the formation of Madison County in 1806, the Town of Cazenovia, then in Oneida County, was formed in 1793. It developed several early manufacturing enterprises along Chittenango Creek. (Helmer, 2005b). The Town of Sullivan was formed from the Town of Cazenovia in 1803. Early industries included plaster, gypsum, and lime quarrying (Helmer, 2005c). The Towns of Nelson, Eaton, and Madison were formed in 1807. Eaton's agricultural economy was founded on grain, cattle, and sheep raising in the early nineteenth century, and the town was the site of Madison County's first cheese factory in 1851. Nelson was settled substantially by Welsh immigrants. During the nineteenth century, the leading industry was dairy farming, which was bolstered by local processing plants, factories, and related industries. (Smith, 1880; Helmer, 2005d; 2005e; 2005f). The Town of Madison likewise had a nineteenth-century economy based in agriculture, with the first planting of hops in 1807. Later in the century, the town prospered from the establishment of canal and rail transportation (Helmer, 2005f). European settlement of the present Town of Lincoln, which was not set off from the Town of Lenox until 1896, began in 1792 when a group of Palatine Germans from the Mohawk Valley settled at Clockville. The town developed an ironworks and several other manufacturing concerns in the nineteenth century, likely aided by its proximity to the Erie Canal just a few miles to the north (Helmer, 2005g).

The land comprising the Town of Smithfield was purchased by Peter Smith in 1795; the town was later formed in 1807. Starting out as a trader, Smith developed successful relationships with the Oneida, which led to a lease agreement for 50,000 acres. He established his land office in the hamlet of Peterboro (prior to 1894, Peterborough), subdividing and selling parcels from his holdings. In total, he was reported to have acquired between 500,000 and 1,000,000 acres across the state. A cheese factory and several mills were established in Peterboro, while dairying and hops cultivation formed the basis of Smithfield's economy throughout the nineteenth century. (Smith, 1899; Helmer, 2005h; Madison County, 2021).

The Town of Fenner was formed in 1823 from the New Petersburg and Mile Strip tracts in the Towns of Cazenovia and Smithfield. The land was originally leased (1794) and later purchased (1797) directly from the Oneida. During the initial settlement, agriculture and related industries led the economy, supplemented by quarrying and milling. (French, 1860; Hammond, 1872; Smith, 1800; Helmer, 2005i; Town of Fenner, 2020). The Town of Stockbridge was named for the Stockbridge Indians (today, the Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohicans) who had settled there in the late eighteenth century after the land was gifted to them by the Oneida. Along with many Oneida, the Stockbridge relocated to Wisconsin in the 1820s and the town was formally established in 1836 (Helmer, 2005j).

Centers of population within the Historic Resources Study Area developed at the intersections of transportation corridors and along waterways (Figure 5). The Village of Cazenovia, located where Chittenango Creek empties into Cazenovia Lake, was incorporated in 1810 and developed several early manufacturing industries; it served briefly as the county seat from 1810 to 1815. A seminary was founded in the village in 1824 and eventually evolved into Cazenovia College (closed in 2023; Smith, 1880; Helmer, 2005b; Greene, 2005). Farther east along the Cherry Valley Turnpike, the Village of Morrisville was incorporated in 1819 and served as county seat from 1817 to 1910. Morrisville's location at the intersection of the Cherry Valley Turnpike and Callahan Brook led to the development of early manufacturing interests including woolen factories, a tannery, and a foundry (Helmer, 2005k). The Village of Munnsville developed along Oneida Creek, producing cloth, farm implements, and other iron goods (Helmer, 2005l).



Figure 5. 1859 French Gillette's Map of Madison Co., New York

Numerous smaller population centers developed throughout the Historic Resources Study Area during the early and mid-nineteenth century, including the hamlets of Perryville (split between the Towns of Fenner, Sullivan, and Lincoln); Chittenango Falls (split between the Towns of Fenner and Cazenovia); Clockville (Town of Lincoln); Erieville and Nelson Flats (Town of Nelson); Eaton, West Eaton, Pierceville, Pine Woods, and Pratts Hollow (Town of Eaton); Bouckville (Town of Madison); and Peterboro and Siloam (Town of Smithfield). During the nineteenth century, these communities were typically comprised of a cluster of residences, one or two churches, a hotel, a post office, one or more retail stores, and one or more small-scale manufacturing enterprises and/or dairy processing factories (French, 1859; Beers, 1875).

The hamlet of Peterboro, in the Town of Smithfield, is noteworthy as a nineteenth-century center of progressive political activity. The hamlet developed around the land office built in 1804 for Peter Smith, an investor who purchased and resold land throughout New York State. Smith's son, Gerrit Smith (1797-1874), was a well-known philanthropist who, along with his wife Ann Carrol Fitzhugh Smith, supported abolition and women's rights. The Smith estate is now a National Historic Landmark (97NR01148). The S/NRHP-listed former Smithfield Presbyterian Church (now, the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum; 94NR00715) was the site of the inaugural meeting of the New York State Antislavery Society in 1835 (Helmer, 2005h).

The construction of rail networks in the latter half of the nineteenth century enabled farm products, especially dairy products, to be quickly shipped to distant markets. In 1870, construction began on the Cazenovia and Canastota Railroad, connecting with the New York Central line in Canastota. The line ran north-south through Madison County, with stops in Chittenango Falls and Perryville. The railroad was bankrupt within a few years and acquired by the Elmira, Cortland, and Northern Railroad, and by 1898 it was part of the Lehigh Valley Railroad (William G. Pomeroy Foundation, 2023). Railroad access led to the further development of the Village of Cazenovia and lakeside areas as a summer resort community, with several large residences designed by prominent architects constructed in the late nineteenth century (Helmer, 2005d; Figure 6). Madison County was also serviced by the Syracuse and Utica, the West Shore, the Unadilla Valley, and the New York, Ontario and Western railroads, along with other local branches (Figure 7). Unable to compete with the profitability and efficiency of the railroads, the use of the Erie and Chenango Canals gradually declined, and the Chenango Canal was closed in 1878 (Hammond, 1872; McFee, 2005b; Helmer, 2005a).

Outside of the villages and hamlets, the Historic Resources Study Area was dominated by agriculture throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Hops were a leading crop until a blight decimated the industry in the early-twentieth century; in 1874, Madison was the second largest hops-producing county in New York State with 2,670,457 pounds of hops. Wheat, barley, tobacco, and apples were other important nineteenth-century crops. Dairy farming developed rapidly beginning in the late 1830s and continued to thrive throughout the century. By 1874, Madison County was home to 78 dairy processing factories, which produced nearly five million pounds of cheese and 334,228 pounds of butter. Manufacturing enterprises within the Historic Resources Study Area were generally limited to the villages and hamlets and remained small-scale (Smith, 1880).

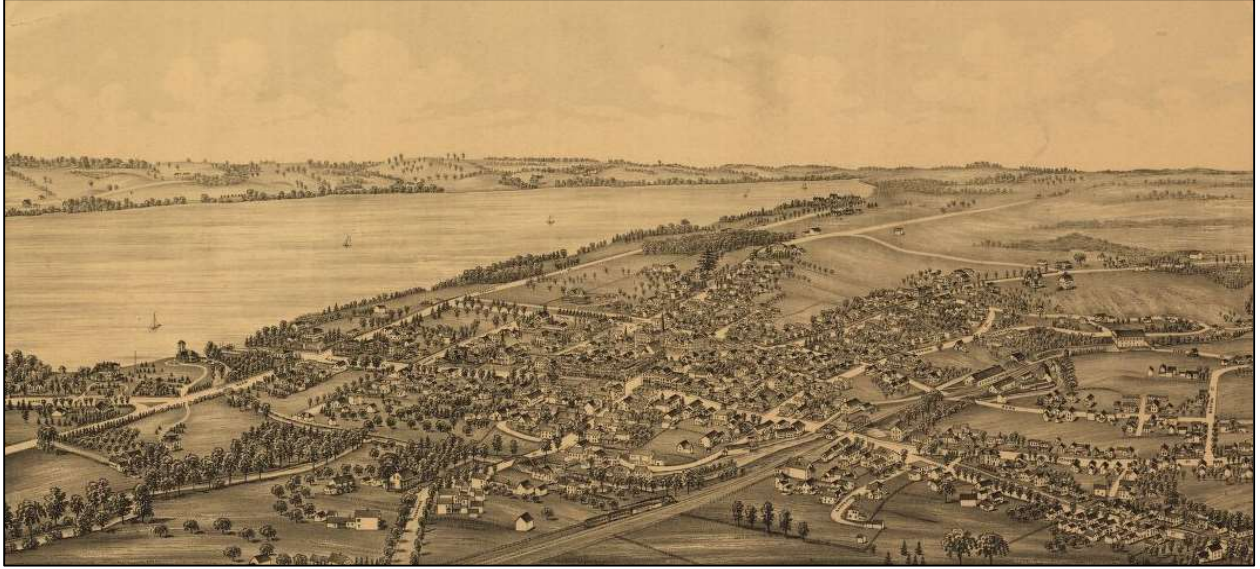


Figure 6. 1890 Burleigh *Cazenovia, N.Y.* bird's eye view (Burleigh, 1890; collection of Library of Congress)

Although the land use within the Historic Resources Area remained primarily agricultural through the twentieth century, notable development occurred in several locations. In 1908, the New York State Legislature approved funding to establish a college of agriculture in Morrisville in the Town of Eaton. The former Madison County Courthouse and county clerk's office building were repurposed for the school when the county seat was moved from Morrisville to Wampsville in 1910. The college became part of the State University of New York (SUNY) system when it was created in 1948, and subsequently was expanded significantly in the post-WWII era (Figure 8). Now known as SUNY College of Agriculture and Technology at Morrisville, the school has an enrollment of 3,000 and is one of the largest employers within the Historic Resources Study Area (Helmer, 2005m; SUNY Morrisville, 2023). The Village of Cazenovia emerged as a commuter suburb for residents working in Syracuse in the post-WWII era. Twentieth-century housing development within the Historic Resources Study Area primarily occurred within and near the Villages of Cazenovia and Morrisville and along the shores of Cazenovia Lake, Tuscarora Lake, the Eaton Reservoir, Leland Ponds, and Madison Lake, with scattered rural residences along state and county roads.



Figure 7. 1895 Bien Madison, Chenango, and Broome Counties

Transportation and development conditions did not change significantly in the second half of the nineteenth century with the exception of the addition of railroad lines near the boundaries of the Historic Resources Study Area (Bien, 1895; David Rumsey Historical Map Collection).

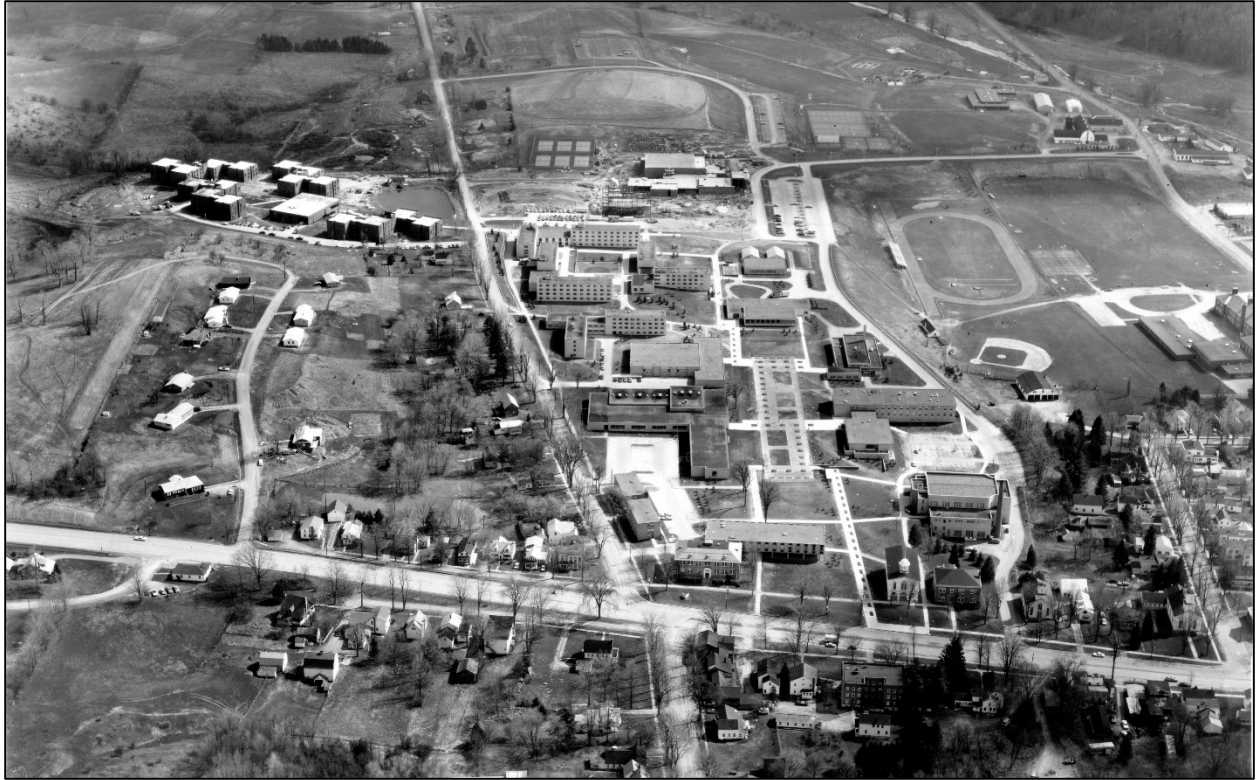


Figure 8. 1970 aerial view of the SUNY Morrisville campus. Most of the large buildings in the center of the image were constructed in the 1960s. New suburban-style residential housing is also evident (SUNY, 1970).

Transportation routes also evolved in the twentieth century, with railroads largely abandoned in favor of highways (Figure 9). The Cherry Valley Turnpike became the property of New York State and was designated U.S. Route 20 in 1926 (Route 20 Association of New York State, 2023). Most of the twentieth- and twenty-first-century commercial development within the Historic Resources Study Area has occurred along this corridor. In 1967, the Elmira, Cortland, and Northern Railroad closed, and the tracks were removed (William G. Pomeroy Foundation, 2023). Several multi-use trails were established along former rail and canal routes within the Historic Resources Study Area, including the Chittenango Gorge Trail, the Canastota Cazenovia State Trailway, and the Chenango Canal Towpath Trail. In the Town of Nelson, more than 5,000 acres of privately-owned land were acquired by New York State during the twentieth century. Stoney Pond State Forest comprises 1,469 acres including an impound pond near the center of the town (NYSDEC, 2023a). In the southwest portion of the town, the 3,744-acre Tioughnioga Wildlife Management Area occupies a reforested area of former dairy farms purchased by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the 1930s (NYSDEC, 2023b).

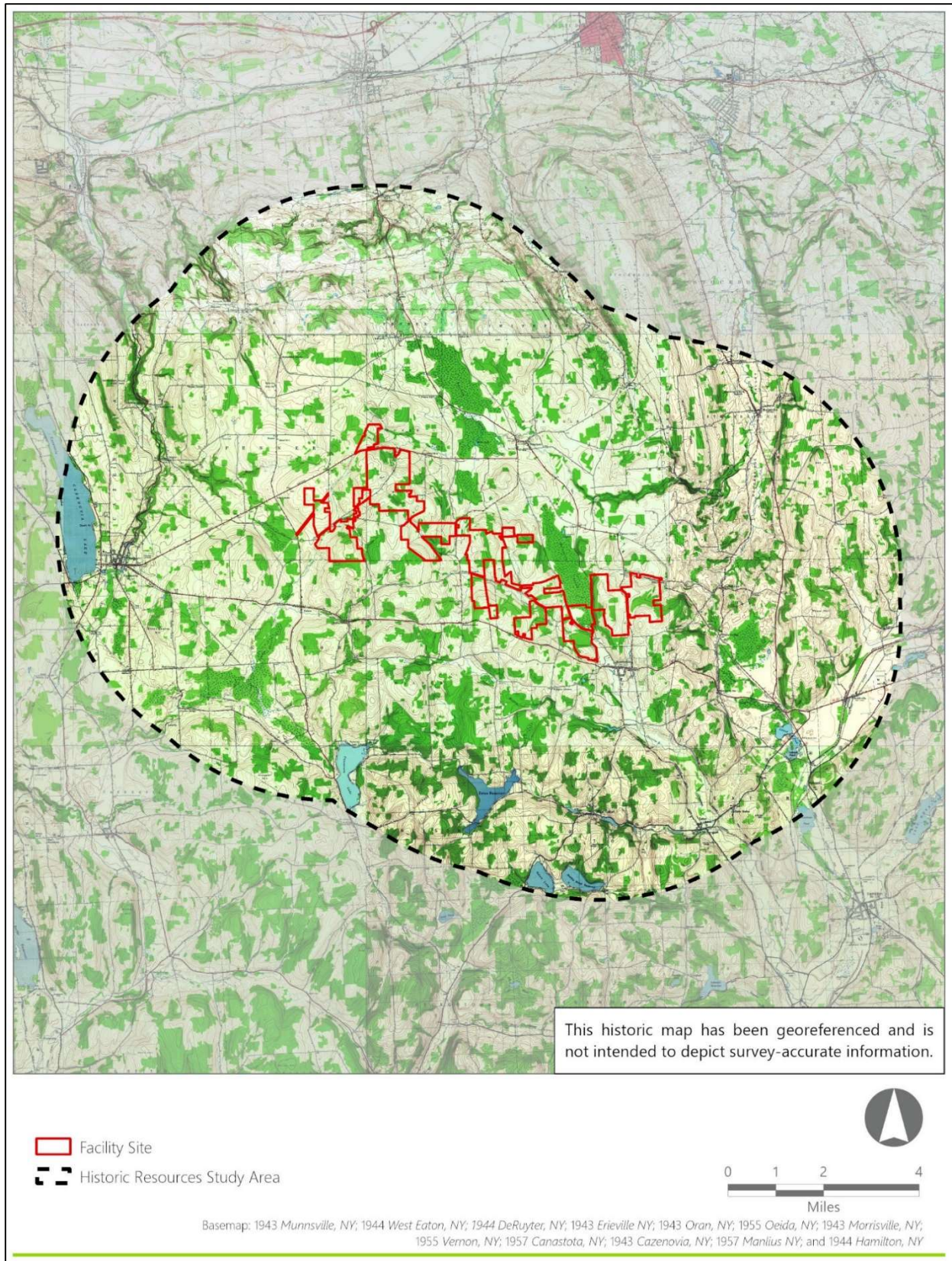


Figure 9. 1943-1957 USGS Topographic Quadrangles

Despite the loss of nearly all of their ancestral land, the Oneida Nation has maintained a presence in Central New York until today. By the early twentieth century, the Nation's lands had been reduced to two plots totaling 32 acres and 65 acres, respectively, on Marble Hill in Oneida and Madison counties, northeast of the Historic Resources Study Area. In 1970, the Oneida Indian Nation filed a federal lawsuit for the return of land in Oneida and Madison counties. While the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in the Nation's favor, settlement negotiations were largely inconclusive until the involvement of the U.S. Justice Department (on behalf of the Oneida) in 1998-1999. The Oneida first reclaimed 42 acres near the City of Oneida in 1987. Since 2008, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has accepted more than 17,000 acres of Oneida-owned land into federal trust (Obomsawin, 2005; Oneida Indian Nation, 2019). The Stockbridge Munsee Band of Mohicans also filed suit to reclaim lands that had been given to them by the Oneida, and in 2002 the band regained several acres near the Village of Munnsville (Helmer, 2005e; Obomsawin, 2005; Oneida Indian Nation, 2019).

In the twenty-first century, Madison County remains predominantly agricultural; however, the number of active farms has reduced dramatically. As of 2017, there were just under 700 farms in operation with approximately one-third of the land under cultivation (USDA, 2017). Regional manufacturing is primarily limited to a handful of facilities in villages outside the Historic Resources Study Area. Despite its rural character, the county population has steadily increased from 46,214 in 1950 to 69,441 in 2000. More recently, land use has been diversified following the introduction of multiple renewable energy projects, including three commercial wind farms and the installation of the country's first solar cap on a municipal landfill (Madison County Planning Department, 2016). Today, the Oneida Indian Nation is located within two counties in Central New York State, encompassing nearly 18,000 acres. The largest concentrations of the Nation's noncontiguous land holdings are located on both sides of the New York State Thruway (Interstate 90) in the Towns of Vernon and Verona (in Oneida County), and in the Stockbridge Valley along both sides of Oneida Creek, northeast of the Historic Resources Study Area. Of the nearly 1,000 enrolled members of the Oneida Indian Nation, approximately 500 reside in Central New York. The Oneida Indian Nation Enterprises, which includes the Turning Stone Resort Casino and service stations (mostly in Oneida County), is the largest regional employer providing around 4,000 jobs. Many Madison County residents also commute to nearby cities in the surrounding counties for employment opportunities (Helmer, 2005a; Oneida Indian Nation, 2019, 2020a, 2020b).

2.4 Existing Conditions and Expected Resource Types

Existing conditions and resource types within the Historic Resources Study Area have been observed and photographed during site visits and evaluated through an examination of publicly available aerial imagery. The 5-mile-radius Historic Resources Study Area is in a rural part of Madison and Oneida Counties and occupies nearly all of the Towns of Fenner and Smithfield in Madison County; portions of the Towns of Cazenovia, Sullivan, Lincoln, Stockbridge, Nelson, Eaton, Madison, and Lebanon along with the Villages of Cazenovia, Morrisville, and Munnsville in Madison County; and a portion of the Town of Augusta in Oneida County. The proposed Facility Site is located in the southeast corner of the Town of Fenner, the southwest corner of the Town of Smithfield, the northeast corner of the Town of Nelson, and the northwest corner of the Town of Eaton. The Facility Site contains gently rolling topography consisting of a mix of agricultural lands and undeveloped second growth forest (Figure 10).

Land use in the Historic Resources Study Area is typical of Central New York and includes a mix of undeveloped land, rural agricultural, rural residential, educational, and village/hamlet development patterns. U.S. Route 20 is the largest transportation corridor within the Historic Resources Study Area, passing east-to-west through the Towns of Madison, Eaton, Nelson, and Cazenovia, with numerous county, town, and village roads completing the transportation network. The roads and highways that cross the Facility Site and the Historic Resources Study Area offer open views of the rural landscape when not interrupted by topography, hedgerows and woodlots. In addition, the proposed Facility Site is adjacent to the Fenner Wind Farm (built in 2001), which consists of 20 turbines and occupies approximately 1,400 acres in the Town of Fenner (Figure 11).



Figure 10. Representative view of agricultural and forested land within the Historic Resources Study Area. Looking west from Peterboro Cemetery, Town of Smithfield.



Figure 11. Representative view of the Fenner Wind Farm within the Historic Resources Study Area. Looking northwest from Cody Road west of Mutton Hill Road, Town of Fenner.

The proposed Facility Site is characterized by a hilly, rural visual setting consisting of agricultural fields interspersed with large forest stands. Built features in the immediate vicinity of the Facility Site include nineteenth- and twentieth-century farmsteads and rural residences (Figures 12-13).



Figure 12. Representative view of a nineteenth-century farmstead within the Facility Site. Looking east along Stone Bridge Road toward Pleasant Valley Road, Town of Nelson.



Figure 13. Representative view of rural residences near the Facility Site. Looking north from Francis Road and Stone Bridge Road, Town of Nelson.

Significant population centers within the Historic Resources Study Area include the Villages of Cazenovia, Munnsville, and Morrisville. Smaller areas of concentrated settlement include the hamlets of Nelson, Peterboro, Perryville, Pratts Hollow, Erieville, Eaton, West Eaton, Chittenango Falls, Clockville, and Bouckville. The Village of Cazenovia is located west of the Facility Site on the shore of Cazenovia Lake. Most of the village lies within the S/NRHP-listed Cazenovia Village Historic District (90NR01444), and historic resources within the village retain an overall high level of integrity of materials and setting (Figure 14). The village contains primarily nineteenth-century residences along with a relatively intact central business district of two- to four-story nineteenth-century commercial buildings. The former campus of Cazenovia College occupies several blocks in the village. Twentieth- and twenty-first-century commercial development is located east of downtown Cazenovia, along U.S. Route 20. Post-WWII suburban-type housing is located on the village's outskirts and extends beyond the village boundary into the Town of Cazenovia. Upscale lakeside housing, including several S/NRHP-listed nineteenth- and twentieth-century "cottages", is located along the shores of Cazenovia Lake (Figure 15).



Figure 14. Albany Street Historic District (90NR01445), Village of Cazenovia. Looking east along Albany Street within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 15. Ormonde (91NR00138), 4790 East Lake Road, Town of Cazenovia. Representative S/NRHP-listed lakeside residence within the Historic Resources Study Area.

The Village of Morrisville is located east of the Facility Site on U.S. Route 20. The village is visually dominated by SUNY Morrisville, which occupies 48 buildings on its 150-acre campus within the village and an additional 1,000 acres of nearby farm and woodland (SUNY Morrisville, 2023). Campus buildings primarily date from the post-WWII era, with a smaller number of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century buildings concentrated along the south side of Main Street, including the S/NRHP-listed Old Madison County Courthouse (90NR01447; Figure 16). The Village of Morrisville also has a small commercial district with nineteenth- and twentieth-century commercial buildings and numerous nineteenth-century residences (Figure 17).



Figure 16. SUNY Morrisville buildings, village of Morrisville, Town of Eaton. View along Main Street including the Old Madison County Courthouse (90NR01447).



Figure 17. Village of Morrisville, Town of Eaton. View along Main Street.

The Village of Munnsville is located northeast of the Facility Site in the Town of Stockbridge. The village is primarily characterized by nineteenth-century residences surrounding a small business district of nineteenth- and twentieth-century commercial buildings (Figures 18-19).



Figure 18. Main Street, Village of Munnsville. View north along Main Street.



Figure 19. 5292 Canada Street, Village of Morrisville. Representative nineteenth-century residence.

The hamlet of Peterboro is northeast of the Facility Site. The hamlet consists of several dozen nineteenth-century residences and a handful of commercial buildings organized around a village green (Figure 20). The S/NRHP-listed Smithfield Presbyterian Church (now, the National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum; 94NR00715) and the Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark (97NR01148; Figure 21) are located in the hamlet.



Figure 20. Peterboro United Methodist Church, 5240 Pleasant Valley Road, hamlet of Peterboro, Town of Smithfield.

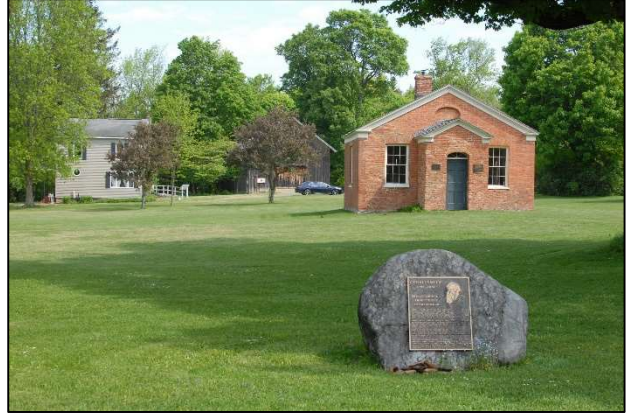


Figure 21. Peterboro Land Office and Gerrit Smith Estate National Historic Landmark (97NR01148), hamlet of Peterboro, Town of Smithfield.

The hamlet of Nelson is located just southwest of the Facility Site. It consists of a few dozen nineteenth-century residences, a handful of commercial buildings, and a church organized around the intersection of U.S. Route 20 and Nelson Road/Erieville Road (Figure 22).

The hamlet of Erieville is south of the Facility Site, near the south end of Tuscarora Lake. It is characterized by a cluster of nineteenth-century residences, a church, and a handful of commercial buildings around the intersection of Erieville Road and Damon Road/Eaton Brook Road (Figure 23).



Figure 22. Nelson Methodist Episcopal Church (07NR05754), Town of Nelson.



Figure 23. Erieville Road, hamlet of Erieville, Town of Nelson.

Lakeside residences dating primarily from the early- to mid-twentieth century are located along the shores of Tuscarora Lake and of the Eaton Reservoir to the east (Figures 24-25).



Figure 24. Tuscarora Lake, Town of Nelson. Looking north from Tuscarora Road within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 25. Eaton Reservoir, Town of Eaton. Looking north from Eaton Brook Road at Hatch Road, within the Historic Resources Study Area.

Several smaller hamlets are present within the Historic Resources Study Area. The hamlet of Perryville is located northwest of the Facility Site and consists of a church and several dozen residences grouped around the intersection of four county and town roads. The hamlet of Chittenango Falls is northwest of the Facility Site and consists of about a dozen residences on both sides of Chittenango Creek in the Towns of Cazenovia and Fenner. Much of the hamlet lies within the S/NRHP-eligible Chittenango Falls State Park Historic District (USN 05302.000167). The hamlet of Clockville is located north of the Facility Site and consists of a handful of civic/commercial buildings at the intersection of several county roads, surrounded by primarily nineteenth-century residences. The hamlet of Eaton is located southeast of the Facility Site and is characterized by a small commercial area along NY Route 26 with several side streets of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences. The hamlet of West Eaton is southeast of the Facility Site. It consists of a handful of commercial buildings and a church with a few residential side streets organized around the intersection of Eaton Brook Road and Eagleville Road. The hamlet of Pratts Hollow is east of the Facility Site and consists of a church, a tavern, and a dozen residences clustered around the intersection of Pratts Hollow Road and Lynch Road/Rocks Road in the Town of Eaton. The hamlet of Bouckville, located southeast of the Facility Site, is organized around U.S. Route 20 where it crossed the Chenango Canal. The canal prism through Bouckville is largely intact and is included in the S/NRHP-listed Chenango Canal Summit Level Historic District (04NR05260). Bouckville includes several notable nineteenth-century commercial buildings as well as numerous nineteenth-century residences.

Stoney Pond State Forest and Tioughnioga Wildlife Management Area comprise a portion of the Historic Resources Study area in the Town of Nelson, characterized by dense forests and few roads or structures. The nineteenth-century farmsteads indicated on historic maps within these areas generally do not appear to be extant.

Civic and commercial buildings in the villages and hamlets within the Historic Resources Study Area have a diverse range of style and construction, including Greek Revival and Italianate-style commercial buildings, Colonial Revival-style schools, cobblestone buildings, and Gothic Revival-style churches (Figures 26-29).



Figure 26. Nelson Welsh Congregational Church (93NR00504), Town of Nelson. Representative civic/religious building within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 27. Cazenovia Central School (USN 05344.000344), Village of Cazenovia. Representative public-school building within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 28. Italianate-style and vernacular commercial buildings, hamlet of Peterboro. Representative nineteenth-century commercial buildings within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 29. Greek Revival commercial buildings within the Albany Street Historic District (90NR01445), Village of Cazenovia. Representative nineteenth-century commercial buildings within the Historic Resources Study Area.

Residences located in the population centers throughout the Historic Resources Study Area display architectural styles and typologies including Greek Revival, Italianate, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Foursquare, Colonial Revival, and Ranch, as well as vernacular and manufactured housing (Figures 30-31).



Figure 30. Colonial Revival, Greek Revival, and Queen Anne residences within the Cazenovia Village Historic District (90NR01444), Village of Cazenovia. Representative nineteenth- and twentieth-century residences in a village setting within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 31. Italianate and Greek Revival residences along Main Street, Village of Morrisville. Representative nineteenth-century residences in a village setting within the Historic Resources Study Area.

Rural residences and farms within the Historic Resources Study Area are widely spaced along roadways and typically include vernacular interpretations of Greek Revival and Victorian style houses, agricultural buildings and farm facilities, residences in various popular styles of the early twentieth century, late-twentieth-century Ranch style residences, and modular homes (Figures 32-35).



Figure 32. 4843 Old Country Road, Town of Smithfield. Representative nineteenth-century farmstead with a Greek Revival residence within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 33. 4524 Francis Road, Town of Fenner. Representative twentieth-century Ranch-style rural residence near the Facility Site.



Figure 34. 3449 Wyss Road, Town of Fenner. Representative nineteenth-century farm near the Facility Site.



Figure 35. 2870 Hardscrabble Road, Town of Nelson. Representative nineteenth-century farm within the Historic Resources Study Area.

Several cemeteries are located within the Historic Resources Study Area, ranging from small rural cemeteries with a few dozen burials to larger town and village cemeteries with hundreds of burials (Figures 36-37). Cemeteries are not typically eligible for listing unless they satisfy S/NRHP Criteria Consideration D which stipulates a cemetery may be eligible “if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events” (NPS, 1990).



Figure 36. Erieville Cemetery, Town of Nelson. Representative village/hamlet cemetery within the Historic Resources Study Area.



Figure 37. Lyons Cemetery, Hardscrabble Road, Town of Nelson. Representative rural cemetery within the Historic Resources Study Area.

Numerous resources which have not been previously evaluated by NYSHPO are located throughout the Historic Resources Study Area, in both rural and village/hamlet settings. These types of resources are sometimes determined S/NRHP-eligible under Criterion C (i.e., they “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” [CFR, 2023]), and often derive their significance from being representative examples of architectural styles that retain their overall integrity of design and materials. The architectural integrity of historic resources throughout the Historic Resources Study Area is variable, with

many properties showing noticeable alteration while others retain high levels of integrity of materials and setting. While the architecture throughout the Historic Resources Study Area is stylistically diverse, the majority of the historic resources throughout the Historic Resources Study Area appear to be residences constructed between approximately 1830 and 1970. Newly identified resources within the Historic Resources Study Area are expected to consist of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residences, farmsteads, civic/religious buildings, educational buildings, and cemeteries.

3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Criteria for Evaluating the Significance of Historic Resources

Historically significant properties are defined herein to include buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been listed on the S/NRHP, as well as those properties that NYSHPO has formally determined are eligible for listing on the S/NRHP. Criteria set forth by the National Park Service for evaluating historic properties (36 CFR 60.4) state that a historic building, district, object, structure or site is significant (i.e., eligible for listing on the S/NRHP) if the property conveys (per NPS, 1990; CFR, 2023):

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

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

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

3.2 Historic Resources Survey Methodology

The NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines* (NYSHPO, 2006) suggest the completion of a preliminary historic resources survey of the areas located within one mile of the turbines where viewshed analysis indicates the Facility is potentially visible, to be followed by a meeting with NYSHPO staff in Albany to review the results of the preliminary survey. The purpose of this meeting is to allow NYSHPO the opportunity to verify the evaluation criteria being used by the consultant to determine S/NRHP eligibility. However, EDR's cultural resources staff have successfully undertaken numerous previous historic resources surveys for energy projects in New York State in close consultation with NYSHPO staff. In these previous surveys, NYSHPO staff have concurred with EDR staff's proposed survey methodologies, and recommendations regarding the potential S/NRHP eligibility of historic resources without the need for additional survey or justification. In recent correspondence related to other wind energy projects in New York, NYSHPO staff have confirmed that EDR does not need to conduct this initial one-mile survey and confirmation of methodology. Therefore, a one-mile survey and initial consultation with NYSHPO to review the results of the one-mile survey are not proposed herein.

It is worth noting that approximately 17.6 square miles of the Historic Resources Study Area for the Facility is located within the area recently surveyed (2023) for the Oxbow Hill Solar Project (Section 2.2 and Figure 3). Due to the recent date of the previous survey, EDR assumes that no additional historic resources survey will be necessary within the areas where the Oxbow Hill Solar Project APE for Visual Effects overlaps with the APE for Visual Effects for the Facility, and proposes only conducting a survey within the remaining portions of the Historic Resources Study Area that have not been recently surveyed for historic resources. However, if any historic resources of exceptional architectural or historic significance are encountered that have not have previously been surveyed, EDR will document these resources with photographs and description of architectural style and materials, and will provide a recommendation of S/NRHP eligibility.

In accordance with the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines*, EDR will conduct a historic resources survey of the Facility’s APE for Visual Effects within the Historic Resources Study Area (Figure 2). The Facility’s APE is defined in Section 1.3 of this report. The final survey area will include areas within five miles of proposed turbines and other above ground features which are within the potential viewshed based on topography and estimated vegetated canopy heights. The final survey area will be specified in the Historic Resources Survey Report. The historic resources survey will be conducted by a qualified architectural historian who meets the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR Part 61). The historic resources survey will identify and document those buildings within the APE that, in the opinion of EDR’s architectural historian, appear to satisfy S/NRHP eligibility criteria. In addition, the survey will also be conducted for the purpose of providing updated photographs and recommendations of eligibility for previously identified S/NRHP-eligible resources, as well as previously surveyed resources within the APE whose S/NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined.

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

Table 1. Local Stakeholders within the Historic Resources Study Area

Municipality or Organization	Contact	Title
Madison County	Matthew Urtz	Historian
Madison County Historical Society	N/A	N/A
Town of Cazenovia	N/A	Historian
Village of Cazenovia	N/A	Historian
Cazenovia Preservation Foundation	Jen Wong	Executive Director
Cazenovia Heritage	Anne Beckwith Ferguson	President
Town of Sullivan	Mike Beardsley	Historian
Town of Lincoln	David Sadler	Historian
Town of Fenner	Gerald Davies	Historian
Town of Smithfield	Donna Burdick	Historian

Municipality or Organization	Contact	Title
Town of Nelson	Fay Lyon	Historian
Erieville-Nelson Heritage Society	Fay Lyon	N/A
Town of Eaton	Sue Greenhagen	Historian
Old Town of Eaton Museum	N/A	N/A
Village of Morrisville	Sue Greenhagen	Historian
Town of Stockbridge	David Sadler	Historian
Village of Munnsville	N/A	N/A
Village of Munnsville, Fryer Memorial Museum	N/A	N/A
Town of Madison	Diane Van Slyke	Historian
Madison Historical Society Museum	N/A	N/A
Town of Lebanon	Joann Collins	Town Clerk
Town of Augusta	Sonya Furness	Historian

Historic resources survey fieldwork will include systematically driving public roads within the Historic Resources Study Area to evaluate the S/NRHP eligibility of structures and properties within the APE for Visual Effects. When sites that appear to satisfy S/NRHP eligibility criteria are identified, the existing conditions of the property will be documented by EDR’s architectural historian using the Esri ArcGIS® Collector application to collect geospatial location data, photographs of the resource (and property) and field notes describing the style, physical characteristics and materials (e.g., number of stories, plan, external siding, roof, foundation, and sash), condition, physical integrity, and other noteworthy characteristics for each resource. Following the historic resources survey fieldwork, geospatial location data, photographs, brief descriptions, and additional information about surveyed resources will be entered into survey forms in the CRIS Trekker Manager application for review by NYSHPO.

EDR’s evaluation of historic resources within the APE for Visual Effects will focus on the physical condition and integrity (with respect to design, materials, feeling, and association) to assess the potential architectural significance of each resource. If deemed appropriate, individual buildings located within villages and hamlets will not be documented as individual properties, but instead will be described collectively as districts. For previously surveyed historic resources, EDR will make a recommendation of S/NRHP eligibility for structures and properties within the Historic Resources Study Area whose S/NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined. An updated photograph (or photographs) of previously identified properties will be taken, and an updated recommendation of S/NRHP eligibility will be provided where applicable.

If significant changes to materials or form are found to have occurred, or if a resource is found to no longer be extant, an updated recommendation of S/NRHP eligibility will be provided. Previously identified resources whose S/NRHP eligibility has not formally been determined will be given an updated recommendation of S/NRHP eligibility.

Note that all properties included in the historic resources survey will be photographed and assessed from public rights-of-way. The condition and integrity of all resources will be evaluated based solely on the visible

exterior of the structures. No inspections or evaluations requiring access to the interior of buildings, or any portion of private property, will be conducted as part of this assessment. In accordance with the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines* and based on previous consultation with NYSHPO for previous wind projects,⁵ buildings that are not sufficiently old (i.e., are less than 50 years in age), that lack architectural integrity, or otherwise were evaluated by EDR's architectural historian as lacking historical or architectural significance will *not* be included in or documented during the survey.

EDR will provide initial survey results and recommendations of S/NRHP eligibility for historic properties surveyed, including photographs, brief property descriptions, and location maps, to NYSHPO via the CRIS website. EDR is requesting that NYSHPO review these results and provide determinations of eligibility prior to EDR completing a historic resources effects analysis for the Facility, so that only the potential effects of the Facility on historic properties determined eligible by NYSHPO are considered.

3.3 Historic Resources Survey Report

The methods and results of the survey will be summarized in an illustrated Historic Resources Survey report, along with an annotated properties table that will include an entry for each identified property. The complete report and CRIS Trekker survey forms will be provided to NYSHPO via the CRIS website.

⁵ See Historic Resources Survey Reports for the Cassadaga Wind Project (15PR02730; 2016), Baron Winds Project (15PR02834; 2017), Heritage Wind Project (18PR01833; 2019), High Bridge Wind Project (19PR01283; 2019), and Prattsburgh Wind Farm (21PR00977; 2022).

4.0 SUMMARY

4.1 Summary of Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology

On behalf of Liberty Renewables Inc., EDR has prepared this Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology for the proposed Hoffman Falls Wind Project, Towns of Fenner, Nelson, Smithfield, and Eaton, Madison County, New York. Per the NYSHPO *Wind Guidelines* and recent NYSHPO guidance, the APE for Visual Effects on historic resources for wind projects is defined as those areas within five miles of proposed turbines which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography and estimated vegetated canopy heights) of the facility (NYSHPO, 2006, 2023a).

A total of 120 previously identified historic resources are located within the Historic Resources Study Area for the Hoffman Falls Wind Project:

- One National Historic Landmark, the Gerrit Smith Estate (97NR01148), is located in the Historic Resources Study Area and APE for Visual Effects.
- There are 38 resources which are listed in the S/NRHP, including three historic districts. Of these 38 resources, 16 are located in the APE for Visual Effects.
- There are 21 resources that have been determined eligible for listing in the S/NRHP, including five historic districts. Of these 21 resources, five are located within the APE for Visual Effects.
- There are 60 resources for which S/NRHP eligibility has not been formally determined, including 43 cemeteries and one bridge. Of these 60 resources, seven are located within the APE for Visual Effects.

This Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology proposes the following activities to identify historic resources and evaluate the potential effect on those resources located within the APE for Visual Effects of the proposed Hoffman Falls Wind Project:

- EDR will conduct a historic resources survey of the APE for Visual Effects for the Facility (excluding those portions of the APE for Visual Effects which were surveyed in 2023 for the Oxbow Hill Solar Project) and provide photographs and a brief description of all resources recommended to be eligible for listing in the S/NRHP.
- In addition, EDR will provide updated recommendations of S/NRHP eligibility for resources within the APE for which S/NRHP eligibility has not yet been determined.
- EDR will provide initial survey results and recommendations of S/NRHP eligibility for historic resources surveyed, including photographs and a brief description, to NYSHPO via the CRIS website. EDR is requesting that NYSHPO review these results and provide determinations of eligibility prior to EDR completing any further analyses, so that only the potential effects of the Facility on historic properties determined eligible by NYSHPO are considered.

EDR has provided this Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology to NYSHPO in advance of conducting the historic resources survey to confirm the APE for Visual Effects for the Facility and to ensure that the proposed scope of the survey is consistent with NYSHPO's expectations. Please provide a formal response indicating NYSHPO's concurrence with and/or comments on the methodology described herein.

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Attachment A:
Agency Correspondence



June 15, 2021

Jesse Bergevin

Historic Resources Specialist
Oneida Indian Nation
2037 Dream Catcher Plaza
Oneida, NY 13421-0662
Email: jbergevin@oneida-nation.org

**RE: Proposed Hoffman Falls Wind Project
Cultural Resources Surveys and Environmental Review**

Dear Mr. Bergevin:

Liberty Renewables Inc. is currently planning, designing, and conducting environmental permitting studies for the proposed Hoffman Falls Wind Project and would like to invite the Oneida Nation to begin a discussion about the Project. This project is a proposed wind-powered electric generating facility (referred to herein as the Facility) in the Towns of Fenner, Smithfield, and Nelson in Madison County (see Figure 1 attached). We are aware that the Facility is located within ancestral Oneida lands and would like to initiate a dialogue with the Nation regarding potential archaeological sites, historic properties, or other sensitive areas of concern.

The Facility would be built within an approximately 8,400-acre area (referred to herein as the Facility Area; see Figure 2 attached), which consists primarily of active agricultural land and forest and is roughly bound by Cody Road to the north, Pleasant Valley Road to the east, Old State Road to the south, and Nelson Road to the west. The northern half of the Facility Area, within the Towns of Fenner and Smithfield, is located within the Oneida Reservation, as confirmed by the 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua.

At this time, we anticipate that the Facility will consist of 15 to 20 wind turbines, with a total generating capacity of up to 72 megawatts (MW), and associated infrastructure including a point-of-interconnection (POI) substation, meteorological towers, temporary laydown areas, collection lines, and access roads. Not all the land included in the Facility Area will ultimately be included in the Facility Site. Rather, the Facility Area represents the broader area within which selected parcels will be developed with Facility components¹. This provides flexibility during Facility development to minimize

¹ The Facility Area includes one Oneida Nation-owned parcel held in trust; however, Liberty Renewables Inc. is not proposing to install any Facility components on this land.

and avoid impacts to cultural resources, visual resources, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and other sensitive resources.

Liberty Renewables Inc. is seeking a permit to construct the Facility from New York State through the Office of Renewable Energy Siting (ORES), which issues permits for major renewable energy facilities under Section 94-c of the New York State Executive Law. Chapter XVIII Title 19 of NYCRR Part 900 establishes the procedural and substantive requirements for a Siting Permit Application under Section 94-c.

The Siting Permit Application prepared for the Facility will include engineering plans and the results of various environmental and cultural resources studies. The cultural resources studies are being prepared on behalf of Liberty Renewables Inc. by Environmental Design & Research (EDR), an environmental consulting firm based in Syracuse, New York.

Liberty Renewables Inc. would like to request a meeting or series of meetings with the Nation to introduce the Facility, discuss archaeological and historic sites or other areas of concern, and respectfully requests the assistance of the Nation to identify, avoid, and minimize potential impacts to these sites.

Liberty Renewables Inc.'s Primary Point of Contact for the project is:

Mr. Andy MacCallum
President
Liberty Renewables Inc.
90 State Street, Suite 700
Albany, NY 12207
Email: amaccallum@liberty-renewables.com
Phone: 902-877-5622

We have recently initiated preparing cultural resources studies for the Facility and are providing our preliminary schedule for these studies to facilitate discussion:

- Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment/Archaeological Survey Research Design (anticipated submission to the Nation in summer 2021)
- Phase IA Historic Resources Survey Methodology (summer 2021)
- Request for Information re: Visually Sensitive Areas or Sites (summer 2021)
- Phase IB Archaeological Fieldwork (anticipated to be conducted fall 2021)
- Historic Resources Survey Fieldwork (fall 2021)
- Historic Resources Survey Report (winter 2021)

- Phase IB Archaeological Survey Report (winter 2021)
- Siting Permit Application submitted to ORES (2022)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wetland permit review/Section 106 review (2022)

We look forward to working with you and are confident that the Hoffman Falls Wind Project can be developed and built in a manner that is respectful of the Oneida Nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Grant Johnson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.


Grant Johnson
Senior Project Manager – Historic Preservation
Environmental Design & Research

Attachments:

- Figure 1. Regional Facility Location
- Figure 2. Facility Area

View and/or Address a Response




Project 21PR03978: Hoffman Falls Wind Project (KXQCGQ3CVFKQ)

 [View Project](#)

Please accept the following information below as the consolidated response from NYS SHPO for the above referenced submission.

Review Responses

Reviewer	Review Type	Response
Tim Lloyd	Archaeology	Kristen, OPRHP concurs with EDR's proposed archaeological investigation (see the attached letter). Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.
James Carter	Survey and Evaluation	In order for SHPO to complete our evaluation of the historic significance of all buildings/structures/districts within or adjacent to your project area, we need further information. Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.

Process	Status	Reviewer	Review Type	Request Type	Request Entity	Request Item	Request Description
	Information Requested	Tim Lloyd	Archaeology	Request a New Attachment, Photo, or Survey for this Consultation Project		Archaeology Survey	Please submit the results of the Phase IA archaeological investigation
	Information Requested	Tim Lloyd	Archaeology	Request a New Attachment, Photo, or Survey for this Consultation Project		Attachment	Please submit a shapefile showing the project components
	Information Requested	James Carter	Survey and Evaluation	Request a New Trekker Survey			Please submit a Trekker survey of above-ground historic resources based on GIS modeling within five-miles of each side of the project area boundary. This survey request is for buildings and structures 50 years of age or older, as well as previously identified CRIS resources that are eligible or listed. After methodology approval by SHPO, you will be granted access to specific field inventory forms via the Survey123 app, as well as Survey123 app, as well as Trekker Manager. A separate CRIS request for the survey report will also be sent at this time to be fulfilled once field work has been completed. Please supply the standard survey report consisting of an overview, context and an assessment of any resources that may be eligible. Contact James Carter at james.carter@parks.ny.gov with any questions. Thank you.

Attachment B:

Previously Identified Historic Resources within the Historic Resources Study
Area

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 05305.000009	Inman Cemetery, a small, circa-1834 cemetery with an estimated 20 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3300 Cody Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	<0.1	No
N/A	Lyons Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 158 headstones, circa 1833.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	East of 3348 Wyss Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	<0.1	Yes
USN 05348.000020	A two-story vernacular residence constructed circa 1850.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	73 West Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.2	No
USN 05305.000008	McEvers Cemetery Stones, a pair of mid-nineteenth-century marble headstones.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	South of 3272 Cody Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	0.2	No
04NR05252	Morrisville Public Library, two-story mid-nineteenth-century Gothic Revival-style former residence.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	83 Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.2	No
17NR00023	Morrisville Engine House, a two-story Greek Revival-style fire engine house constructed circa 1853.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	93 Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.2	No
90NR01447	Old Madison County Courthouse, a two-story Italianate-style former courthouse constructed circa 1865.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	100 Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.2	No
90NR01448	First National Bank of Morrisville, a Roman Classical-style brick former bank building constructed circa 1864.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	75 Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.2	No
USN 05348.000048	A Greek Revival-style residence constructed circa 1875.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	66 Cedar Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.2	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
N/A	Westcott Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 183 headstones, circa 1823. Also known as Bucks Woods, Farnham, or Pleasant Valley Cemetery.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	East side of Pleasant Valley Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	0.2	Yes
N/A	Morrisville Rural Cemetery, an approximately 7.6-acre cemetery with an estimated 2,789 headstones, circa 1810.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Southeast corner of William and Cedar Streets	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.3	Yes
07NR05754	Nelson Methodist Episcopal Church, a mid-nineteenth-century Greek Revival-style church.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3333 State Route 20	Town of Nelson	Madison	0.3	No
USN 05305.000010	Faulkner Cemetery, a circa-1823 cemetery with two burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	South of 4867 South Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	0.3	No
01NR01828	Fenner Baptist Church, a Federal-style church constructed circa 1821.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3122 Bingley Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	0.4	Yes
USN 05348.000003	The Copper Turret, a two-story Greek Revival-style former residence.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	17 West Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.4	Yes
USN 05348.000006	A two-story Greek Revival-style residence constructed circa 1825.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	3 East Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.4	No
USN 05348.000001	A two-story Federal-style residence constructed circa 1810.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	15 Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.5	No
94NR00715	Smithfield Presbyterian Church, a Federal-style church constructed circa 1820 and remodeled in 1871 in the Italianate style.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	Pleasant Valley Road	Town of Smithfield	Madison	0.5	Yes

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
N/A	Bliss Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated four headstones, circa 1818.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3730 Old State Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	0.5	Yes
N/A	Hillcrest Cemetery, an approximately 1.9-acre cemetery with an unknown number of headstones, date unknown.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	North side of Cramer Road	Town of Eaton	Madison	0.5	No
N/A	Davis Corners Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 66 headstones, circa 1806.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	North side of Fearon Road	Town of Smithfield	Madison	0.5	No
93NR00504	Nelson Welsh Congregational Church, a Renaissance Revival-style church constructed in 1876.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3717 Welsh Church Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	0.6	Yes
USN 05348.000030	Edward R. Andrews Elementary School, a two-story Colonial Revival-style school building.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	55 Eaton Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.6	No
USN 05348.000007	Bicknell Hall, a two-story brick Colonial Revival-style academic building.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.7	No
USN 05348.000049	Hamilton Central Plant, a two-and-one-half-story brick building, constructed circa 1953.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Chenango Street	Town of Eaton	Madison	0.7	No
USN 05348.000008	Bailey Hall, a two-story Georgian Revival-style building.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	Main Street	Village of Morrisville	Madison	0.7	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 05312.000030	A nineteenth-century farmstead with a two-story vernacular residence and a bank barn.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4124 Nelson Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	0.8	No
90NR01416	The Maples, a farmstead with a circa-1835 one-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style residence and two barns.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	2420 Nelson Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	0.9	No
USN 05305.000012	Robertson Cemetery, a circa-1832 cemetery with an estimated nine burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	East of 3560 Larkin Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	0.9	No
90NR01407	Zephnia Comstock Farmhouse, a two-story Federal-style residence constructed circa 1830.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	2363 Nelson Street	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.0	No
13NR06505	Dorothy Riester House & Studio, a two-story modern residence begun in 1959 and an A-frame art studio begun in 1962, both designed by sculptor Dorothy Riester and her husband Robert Riester.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3883 Stone Quarry Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.0	Yes
90NR01403	Abell Farmhouse and Barn, a farmstead comprised of a two-story Italianate-style residence built circa 1870 and a gable-roofed barn.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	2539 Ballina Road	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.0	Yes
N/A	Needham Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 108 headstones, circa 1806.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 3005 Cody Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	1.1	No
91NR00148	Lehigh Valley Railroad Depot, a Stick-style railroad depot building built circa 1894.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	25 William Street	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.1	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
90NR01444	Cazenovia Village Historic District, a village historic district comprised of 360 contributing residential, commercial, and civic/religious buildings dating from circa 1790 through 1935 and representing popular architectural styles of the late eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	Roughly bounded by Union, Lincklaen, Chenango, and Forman Streets, and Rippleton Road	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.1	Yes
90NR01445	Albany Street Historic District, a historic district comprised of nearly one hundred commercial, residential, and civic/religious buildings constructed from circa 1790 through 1938.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	Albany Street	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.1	Yes
USN 05312.000023	Sickle and Sheath Drover's Tavern/James Store, a two-story Greek Revival-style former residence constructed circa 1804.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	3307 US Route 20	Town of Nelson	Madison	1.1	No
USN 05312.000021	A two-story nineteenth-century commercial building.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3261 US Route 20	Town of Nelson	Madison	1.1	No
USN 05312.000024	Covell/Gaige House, a two-story Greek Revival-style residence constructed circa 1820.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	3258 US Route 20	Town of Nelson	Madison	1.2	No
90NR01401	Annas Farmhouse, a wo-story Federal-Greek Revival-style residence constructed circa 1832.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4812 Ridge Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
90NR01405	Chappell Farmhouse, a two-story Federal-Greek Revival-style residence constructed circa 1835.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4635 Ridge Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	No
90NR01412	Parker Farmhouse, a vernacular farmhouse constructed circa 1820 with Gothic Revival details.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3981 East Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	No
90NR01413	Rolling Ridge Farm, a nineteenth-century farmstead with a circa-1837 Federal-style residence and associated outbuildings.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3937 Number Nine Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	No
90NR01414	Sweetland Farmhouse, a one-and-one-half-story Federal-style residence constructed circa 1825.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3951 Number Nine Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	No
90NR01415	Tall Pines, a two-story Federal-style residence constructed circa 1835 with a late-nineteenth-century guest house.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4721 Ridge Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	No
91NR00141	Hillcrest, a large estate comprised of a three-story, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style residence constructed circa 1899, along with a guest house, carriage house, and icehouse.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4571 Ridge Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	No
90NR01408	Crandall Farm Complex, a farmstead comprised of a two-story Italianate-style residence built circa 1870 along with a gable-roofed English barn and a carriage barn.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	2430 Ballina Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	Yes

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
91NR00146	York Lodge, an early-twentieth-century estate consisting of a 1904 residence combining elements of the Jacobethan Revival, Georgian Revival, and Shingle styles along with a carriage house, gardener's cottage, and outbuildings.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4448 E. Lake Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.2	Yes
N/A	Tog Hill Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 14 headstones, circa 1812.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	North side of US Route 20	Town of Nelson	Madison	1.2	Yes
USN 05304.000015	A two-story Greek Revival-style residence.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4138 Pratts Road	Town of Eaton	Madison	1.3	No
01NR01735	Coolidge Stores Building, a mid-nineteenth-century cobblestone Greek Revival-style commercial building notable for its faceted, bowed primary elevation.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	6722 US Route 20	Town of Eaton	Madison	1.3	No
91NR00139	Cedar Cove, a large estate composed of a two-story Shingle-style residence designed by George B. Post and constructed circa 1884, along with a carriage house and boathouse.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4705 E. Lake Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.3	No
91NR00140	Notleymere, a large estate comprised of a three-story, Queen Anne and Shingle style residence constructed circa 1885, with an associated boathouse	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4641 E. Lake Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.3	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
91NR00142	Shore Acres, a two-story Georgian Revival-style residence constricted circa 1892.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	47 Forman Street	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.3	No
91NR00143	The Hickories, a large estate comprised of a circa-1897 Georgian Revival and Shingle-style residence along with a boathouse.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	71 Forman Street	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.3	No
04NR05260	Chenango Canal Summit Level Historic District, a five-mile-long section of the Chenango Canal with associated infrastructure, begun in 1834.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	Former Chenango Canal	Towns of Eaton and Madison	Madison	1.3	Yes
90NR01417	Meadows Farm Complex, a farmstead composed of a circa-1810 Federal-style residence, a circa-1900 Queen Anne-style residence, and several contributing agricultural buildings.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4060 Rippleton Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.3	Yes
90NR01443	Lorenzo, an early-nineteenth-century estate consisting of a two-story Federal-style stuccoed brick residence completed in 1809, along with several contributing cottages, site features, outbuildings, and a former schoolhouse.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	17 Rippleton Road	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.3	Yes
91NR00138	Ormonde, a large estate composed of a Shingle-style residence designed by Frank Furness and constructed circa 1885 with an associated boathouse.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4790 Ormonde Drive	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.4	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
98NR01341	Rippleton Schoolhouse, a single-story schoolhouse constructed in 1814 in the Federal style.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	Rippleton Road	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	1.4	Yes
96NR00926	Lenox District No. 4 Schoolhouse, a two-story Greek Revival-style schoolhouse built circa 1854.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3849 Timmerman Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	1.5	No
90NR01409	Evergreen Acres, a farm complex comprised of a two-story Federal-style residence constructed circa 1814 along with several contributing agricultural buildings.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	4187 NY Route 92	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.5	Yes
90NR01411	Niles Farmhouse, a two-story Federal-style residence constructed circa 1807 with a contributing dairy barn.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3935 Rippleton Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.5	Yes
91NR00145	Old Trees, a country estate comprised of an early-twentieth-century lodge remodeled in the Georgian Revival style in 1937 along with a carriage house, guest houses, and a barn.	S/NRHP-Listed Resource	3957 Old Trees Lane	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	1.5	Yes
USN 05305.000016	Gillett Farmstead, an early nineteenth-century farmstead with a Federal-style residence, a dairy barn, silos, and machine sheds.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	5195 Nelson Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	1.6	No
USN 05313.000020	A two-story Greek Revival-style residence constructed circa 1840.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4664 Park Street	Town of Smithfield	Madison	1.8	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 05313.000002	Carrington/Langsborg House, a two-story Greek Revival-style residence constructed circa 1826.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	4690 Park Street	Town of Smithfield	Madison	1.8	No
N/A	Roberts Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 23 headstones, circa 1810.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 3877 Milestrip Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	1.8	No
97NR01148	Gerrit Smith Estate, an early-nineteenth-century estate including the 1804 brick Peterboro Land Office, a nineteenth-century wood frame residence, and a nineteenth-century barn and laundry.	National Historic Landmark	Main Street and Nelson Street	Town of Smithfield	Madison	1.8	Yes
USN 05313.000018	A culvert bridge with stone facing, constructed circa 1977 (BIN 3367300).	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Oxbow Road over Oneida Creek	Town of Smithfield	Madison	1.9	Yes
N/A	Peterboro Cemetery, an approximately 4.4-acre cemetery with an estimated 2,084 headstones, circa 1805.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4723 Peterboro Road	Town of Smithfield	Madison	2.0	No
N/A	Fenner Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 114 headstones, circa 1826. Also known as Wilson Cemetery.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 2829 Bingley Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	2.0	No
N/A	Welsh Church Cemetery, a circa-1809 cemetery with an estimated 990 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Welsh Church Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	2.0	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 05305.000014	Ballou Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 24 headstones, circa 1809.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	5353 Nelson Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	2.1	No
USN 05305.000015	Munger Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 52 headstones, circa 1808.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	Adjacent to the north of 5353 Nelson Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	2.1	No
USN 05313.000021	Peterboro Cemetery, an approximately 4.4-acre cemetery with an estimated 2,084 headstones, circa 1805.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4723 Peterboro Road	Town of Smithfield	Madison	2.2	No
N/A	Nelson Cemetery, an approximately 1.8-acre cemetery with an estimated 611 headstones, circa 1813.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 3845 Thomas Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	2.2	No
USN 05305.000013	Dougherty Cemetery, a circa-1813 cemetery with an estimated 22 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	5652 Nelson Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	2.3	No
N/A	Fairview Cemetery, a circa-1811 cemetery with approximately 143 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Bear Path Road	Town of Eaton	Madison	2.5	No
USN 05310.000020	WWII Observation Tower site, constructed between 1920 and 1944.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Oxbow Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	2.5	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
N/A	Haight Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 6 headstones, circa 1839. Also known as Bacon Farm Cemetery.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Approximately 300 feet south of Bingley Road east of the intersection with Roberts Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	2.7	No
N/A	Weaver Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 39 headstones, circa 1800. Also known as Erieville Cemetery.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 3455 Erieville Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	2.8	No
USN 05302.000151	Oliver Residence, a two-story Greek Revival-style residence.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2350 Fenner Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	2.9	No
N/A	West Eaton Village Cemetery, an approximately 3.2-acre cemetery with an estimated 831 headstones, circa 1841.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	East side of Cemetery Road	Town of Eaton	Madison	2.9	No
USN 05302.000152	Mrs. Wright Newton Farm, a nineteenth-century farmstead with a two-story Greek Revival residence, demolished after 2013. ⁶	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	2349 Fenner Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	3.0	No
N/A	Evergreen Cemetery, an approximately 26-acre cemetery with an estimated 7,017 headstones, circa 1799.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	North side of Burton Street	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	3.2	No

⁶ Based on review of dated imagery (Google, 2023).

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
N/A	Chaffee/Whitman Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 133 burials, circa 1808.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 4125 Whitman Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	3.2	No
USN 05302.000161	2364 & 2392 US 20 Historic District, a historic district consisting of two roadside cabin complexes constructed in the early twentieth century.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	2364 & 2392 US Route 20	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	3.2	Yes
USN 05304.000033	Leland Pond Reservoir & Feeder Canal Historic District, a canal infrastructure complex constructed circa 1830.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	State Route 26	Town of Eaton	Madison	3.2	Yes
USN 05304.000005	A circa-1844 two-story cobblestone commercial building.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	3300 NY Route 46	Town of Eaton	Madison	3.2	No
N/A	Perryville Cemetery, an approximately 2.45-acre cemetery with an estimated 932 headstones, circa 1818.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	East side of Siebenbaum Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	3.4	No
N/A	Saint Agnes Catholic Cemetery, an approximately 8.4-acre cemetery with an estimated 1,800 headstones, circa 1860.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 4556 Lincklaen Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	3.4	No
N/A	Cranson Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 74 headstones, circa 1815.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 3451 Ingalls Corners Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	3.5	No
N/A	Chittenango Falls Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 138 headstones, circa 1830.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 5245 Emhoff Road	Town of Fenner	Madison	3.5	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 05315.000156	A nineteenth-century farmstead with a two-story vernacular residence, a gambrel-roofed barn, and numerous outbuildings.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	5884 Quarry Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	3.5	No
USN 05344.000338	A two-story Italianate-style residence.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	8 Fenner Street	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	3.6	No
N/A	Cummings Cemetery, a circa-1823 cemetery with an estimated 40 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Trew Hill Road	Town of Stockbridge	Madison	3.6	No
USN 05302.000167	Chittenango Falls State Park Historic District, a state park established in 1926 and including buildings and structures constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	Gorge Road	Towns of Cazenovia and Fenner	Madison	3.6	Yes
USN 05312.000037	NYS Canal System: Erieville Reservoir & Dam Historic District, a canal infrastructure complex constructed circa 1850.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	Erieville Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	3.6	Yes
N/A	Lyons Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 149 headstones, circa 1799.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 2829 Hardscrabble Road	Town of Nelson	Madison	3.7	No
N/A	Eisaman Corners Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 9 headstones, circa 1818.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 5651 Buyea Road	Town of Smithfield	Madison	3.7	No
N/A	South Cemetery, an approximately two-acre cemetery with an estimated 648 headstones, circa 1826.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	West side of Number Nine Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	3.7	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 05344.000368	Cazenovia College: Stephen M. Schneeweiss Athletic Complex, a group of three buildings constructed between 1968 and the 1980s.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	9 Union Street	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	3.8	No
N/A	Pine Woods Cemetery, a circa 1810 cemetery which holds an estimated 281 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NY Route 46	Town of Eaton	Madison	3.8	No
N/A	Siloam Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 180 headstones, circa 1820. Also known as Siloam Churchyard Cemetery.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 5486 Stockbridge Falls Road	Town of Stockbridge	Madison	3.8	No
USN 05344.000353	Cazenovia College Historic District, a former college campus begun in 1824 and consisting of 13 contributing buildings in the Federal, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival styles.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	Bounded by Nickerson, Lincklaen, Seminary, and Sullivan Streets	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	3.8	Yes
N/A	Bridge Cemetery, also known as Strip Road Cemetery and Opening Cemetery, a circa-1795 cemetery with an estimated 31 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Strip Road	Town of Stockbridge	Madison	3.9	No
USN 05344.000336	Chittenango Creek dam and gatehouse, constructed circa 1856.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	Chittenango Creek	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	4.0	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
USN 05344.000344	Cazenovia Middle School/High School, a three-story Georgian Revival-style school building.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	31 Emory Avenue	Village of Cazenovia	Madison	4.0	No
USN 05304.000001	Joseph Morse House, a two-and-a-half-story stone Federal-style residence constructed in 1802, with later Greek Revival-style modifications.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NY Route 26 and Mill Street	Town of Eaton	Madison	4.0	No
N/A	Munnsville Village Cemetery, a small circa-1811 cemetery holding approximately 138 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	N Main Street	Village of Munnsville	Madison	4.1	No
USN 05349.000002	A two-story transitional Greek Revival-Italianate-style residence constructed circa 1870.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	5291 Main Street	Village of Munnsville	Madison	4.1	No
USN 05304.000002	Sherman House, a two-story transitional Federal-Greek Revival-style brick residence constructed in 1834.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	4070 Main Street	Town of Eaton	Madison	4.1	No
N/A	Ridge Road Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an unknown number of headstones, date unknown.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Rear of 4996 Ridge Road	Town of Cazenovia	Madison	4.2	No
USN 05304.000036	A two-story Greek Revival-style residence.	S/NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSHPO Determined)	4122 Route 26	Town of Eaton	Madison	4.2	No

Resource Identification Number	Name and/or Description	S/NRHP Eligibility Status (NYSHPO Determined)	Address	Municipality	County	Distance from Facility (Miles)	Potential Facility Visibility
N/A	Eaton Village Cemetery, a circa 1799 cemetery with grave markers running north to south, and an estimated 2,352 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Landon Road	Town of Eaton	Madison	4.2	No
N/A	Buyea Family Cemetery, a cemetery of less than one acre with an estimated 45 burials, circa 1811.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 6648 Tuttle Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	4.3	No
N/A	Sunny Side Cemetery, an approximately 4.2-acre cemetery with an estimated 645 headstones, circa 1837.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Opposite 6468 Creek Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	4.8	No
N/A	Clockville Rural Cemetery, a circa-1812 cemetery with an estimated 983 burials.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Seeber Road	Town of Lincoln	Madison	4.9	No
N/A	Erieville Cemetery, an approximately 4.9-acre cemetery with an estimated 1,676 headstones, circa 1840.	S/NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Corner of Tuscarora and Erieville Roads	Town of Nelson	Madison	5.0	No