



# Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Effects Report

Garnet Energy Center Project  
Town of Conquest  
Cayuga County, New York

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## ACRONYM LIST

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>ACHP</b>  | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation                            |
| <b>APE</b>   | Area of Potential Effects  |
| <b>CFR</b>   | Code of Federal Regulations  |
| <b>CRIS</b>  | Cultural Resource Information System                                 |
| <b>kV</b>    | Kilovolt   |
| <b>LOD</b>   | Limits of Disturbance  |
| <b>MW</b>    | Megawatt   |
| <b>NHL</b>   | National Historic Landmark   |
| <b>NHPA</b>  | National Historic Preservation Act                                   |
| <b>NRHP</b>  | National Register of Historic Places                                 |
| <b>NYCRR</b> | New York Codes, Rules and Regulations                                |
| <b>NYHPA</b> | New York Historic Preservation Act                                   |
| <b>NYPA</b>  | New York Power Authority   |
| <b>OPRHP</b> | New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation |
| <b>SHPO</b>  | State Historic Preservation Office                                   |
| <b>USACE</b> | United States Army Corps of Engineers                                |
| <b>USC</b>   | United States Code   |
| <b>APE</b>   | Zone of Visual Impact  |



## Executive Summary

TRC Companies (TRC) conducted a Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the Garnet Energy Center Project (the Project) in the Towns of Cato and Conquest in Cayuga County, New York. TRC conducted this architectural survey, in support of Garnet Energy Center, LLC's, application for a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law and the Siting Board's Rules and Regulations under 16 NYCRR Part 1000 for the construction of a 200 MW solar energy center in the Town of Conquest.

The purpose of the survey is to identify the presence of historic architectural properties aged 50 years or older within the area of potential effects (APE); evaluate these architectural resources for their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and provide an assessment of potential effects of the Project on those resources that are listed in, previously determined eligible for listing in, or recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP. Consistent with the terminology used in the July 30, 2020, New York State Historic Preservation Office *Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (OPRHP Guidelines) issued by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), the APE in this report is the equivalent of the Zone of Visual Impact, which is OPRHP nomenclature.

TRC conducted the survey between February 8 and 11, 2021, identifying 50 architectural resources aged 50 years or older in the APE. Of these, 42 are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing due to loss of integrity or lack of historic or architectural significance. One previously surveyed resource had an undetermined eligibility status and is recommended NRHP-eligible by TRC. TRC recommends a total of eight resources eligible for NRHP listing. One is a previously recorded resource with an undetermined eligibility status, which is recommended NRHP-eligible by TRC. The other seven are newly identified resources. While a portion of one NRHP-listed historic district, the New York State Barge Canal Historic District that is also designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL), is located within the APE, TRC did not identify any new potentially NRHP-eligible historic districts during the survey.

Based on field observations, resource locations' proximity to Project structures, and GIS modelling, TRC concludes that while the Project has no potential to physically affect any historic

architectural properties, it does have the potential to visually affect historic architectural properties within the APE. However, the effects will not be adverse because the Project will not significantly affect the NRHP qualifying characteristics of any NRHP-recommended eligible architectural resources in the APE.

## **1.0 Introduction**

Garnet Energy Center, LLC, proposes to construct the Garnet Energy Center (the Project) in the Town of Conquest in Cayuga County, New York (Attachment A, Figure 1). This Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the APE, which includes portions of the Town of Conquest and the adjacent Town of Cato, was conducted to ensure that the Project is developed in compliance with both state and federal laws and regulations, including historic preservation laws and guidelines.

### **1.1 Project Description**

The Project will consist of the construction and operation of a solar energy center that will have a generating capability of 200 megawatts (MW) of power and a 20 MW/four-hour energy storage system. Project components will include commercial-scale solar arrays, access roads, buried electric collection lines, energy storage, fencing, inverters, a Project collection substation, and electrical interconnection facilities located within a fenced area of approximately 1,054 acres within the overall 2,288-acre Project Area being assessed.

The final solar array specification, as well as locations of arrays, will be finalized during ongoing engineering efforts. However, regardless of location, the proposed height of the solar arrays will be approximately eight to thirteen feet. The proposed collection substation and interconnection facilities will be located on land leased within the Project Area, adjacent to NYPA's existing Clay-to-Pannell 345 kV transmission line. It is anticipated that the interconnection facilities will include a 345 kilovolt (kV) switchyard that will be transferred to New York Power Authority (NYPA) to own, operate, and maintain.

The Project will be sited on land on a contiguous group of parcels leased from owners of private property. The total Project Area is approximately 2,288 acres. However, the Project Area includes additional land area beyond what is required for the proposed energy center to provide setbacks from neighboring land uses and to minimize impacts to environmental resources to the maximum extent practicable. Within the Project Area, it is anticipated that the proposed energy center limits of disturbance (LOD) would utilize approximately 1,200 acres of land, as currently designed.



The Project Area contains agricultural fields and wooded areas. Situated in the Ontario-Erie Plain, the topographical setting of the Project Area includes areas of drumlins, woodlots, flat open fields of agricultural products, smooth and flat farm fields in low areas, creeks, and other tributaries of the Seneca River, with all drainages flowing toward Lake Ontario.

## **2.0 Regulatory Framework**

As part of the Project, Garnet Energy Center, LLC, is seeking a Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public Need from the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law and the Siting Board's Rules and Regulations under 16 New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 1000. Because the Project will also require a permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the architectural survey was conducted in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, and its implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800.

### **2.1 Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act**

Section 106 of the NHPA, as amended, 54 United States Code (USC) 306108, requires federal agencies to consider the effects of undertakings they carry out, license, permit, or fund to historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. For the purposes of this architectural survey, the undertaking was defined as the construction of the Project.

The ACHP has issued the regulations that set forth the process through which federal agencies comply with these responsibilities. Those regulations are codified under 36 CFR Part 800. For the purposes of this architectural survey, the lead federal agency for the Section 106 process would be the USACE. Section 106 of the NHPA identifies the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), housed within the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP), as having an advisory role within the Section 106 compliance process.

## **2.2 Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law**

New York State Department of Public Service involvement in the Project is mandated by Article 10 of the New York Public Service Law that provides guidance for cultural resources review (16 NYCRR § 1001.20). The New York Historic Preservation Act (NYHPA) of 1980 (Chapter 354 of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law) established a review process for state agency activities affecting historic or cultural properties, requiring consultation with the Commissioner of the OPRHP.

Under Section 14.09, Subchapter A Part 428.2(a), of the NYHPA, for those projects that require review by the Commissioner of the OPRHP as the State Historic Preservation Officer in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, the OPRHP's review process follows Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR § 800 (Public Law 89-665, as amended by Public Law 96-515; 16 USC 470 et seq.).

## **2.3 Area of Potential Effects**

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for cultural resources is the "geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist" (36 CFR § 800.16 [d]). The scale and nature of a project influence the APE, resulting in delineated areas of effects that may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking. Direct effects occur in the area of physical impacts associated with construction and within the viewshed of the project, beyond construction limits. Indirect effects also occur beyond the construction limits, may be delayed in time, cumulative in nature, or vary depending on the nature of the undertaking. The APE for the Project includes both categories of effects.

TRC initiated consultation with OPRHP on June 24, 2020, to introduce the Project. Consultation continued to define the APE and develop the methodology for conducting cultural resources investigations. On October 14, 2020, OPRHP requested a Historic Architecture Survey pursuant to Category 4 of the OPRHP Guidelines for Solar Facility Development, as follows for solar arrays covering 100 acres or more: "1) Complete a GIS analysis of areas that will have positive visibility

of the solar field based upon topography only (do not factor in vegetation); 2) A survey of all properties 50 years old or older within 2 miles of the solar array should be completed; 3) Identification of any New York State and/or National Register listed property or district or National Historic Landmark within 5 miles of [the] project with positive visibility.” The response also indicated that only properties with positive visibility within the two-mile radius of the solar array should be surveyed. On January 22, 2021, TRC provided OPRHP with methodology for the survey. The methodology stated that the APE is defined as areas within the two-mile radius of the solar field that the bare earth topography visibility modelling shows will have positive visibility of the Project. On January 26, 2021, OPRHP approved TRC’s methodology and initiated a Trekker survey for the Project.

Communications regarding the definition of the APE and the methodology for the Historic Architectural Resources Survey are available in the Project’s Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) database and in Attachment D.

## **3.0 Technical Approach**

### **3.1 Survey Design**

As discussed in Section 2.3, TRC initiated consultation with OPRHP on June 24, 2020. On January 22, 2021, TRC provided OPRHP with the methodology for the Historic Architectural Resources Survey. On January 26, 2021, OPRHP approved TRC’s methodology and initiated a Trekker survey for the Project.

Per the approved methodology, TRC’s Historic Architectural Resources Survey revisited two classifications of architectural resources within the APE: (1) historic properties listed in or previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and (2) previously identified but unevaluated architectural resources. TRC also identified new architectural resources that have not been identified in previous cultural resource surveys and appeared to meet NRHP eligibility criteria, as indicated in the methodology approved by OPRHP, including cemeteries.

TRC followed National Park Service Guidelines in National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* (NPS 1990), and National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997), to reassess the NRHP eligibility of previously identified architectural resources within the APE based on existing conditions and to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of newly identified architectural resources within the APE.

The Historic Architectural Resources Survey included historical research and field reconnaissance to contextualize, evaluate, and fully document all resources within the APE. For all historic properties identified during the survey—i.e. those previously undetermined and recommended eligible for listing, and newly surveyed and recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP—TRC assessed potential visual effects of the undertaking (Table 4). Application of Criteria of Adverse Effect appears in Section 6 of this report.

### **3.2 Background Research**

Background research included a review of NRHP databases, OPRHP's CRIS survey data, historical maps, aerial photographs, secondary historical sources, online county tax parcel data, and county histories. The historic context developed from this background research is presented in Section 4.0.

Based on previous field surveys and the research of architectural historians focused on the building traditions of upstate New York, TRC anticipated encountering expressions of two regionally specific modes of construction. The noteworthy cobblestone buildings discussed in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, "Cobblestone Architecture of New York State" (Todd 1992), and others (Wheeler 2005; Gable 2006), and Medina sandstone buildings (Orleans County Department of History 2020) have previously been documented in the Project vicinity. TRC identified in its field survey two cobblestone buildings and zero buildings utilizing Medina sandstone as a building material.

### **3.3 Field Methods**

TRC conducted the Historic Architectural Resources field survey of the APE, according to the methodology approved by OPRHP, between February 8 and 12, 2021. The field survey consisted of revisiting all previously recorded resources and documenting newly identified architectural resources 50 years old or older that appeared to meet NRHP eligibility criteria within the Project APE. Field survey included systematically driving or walking all public roads within the APE to identify resources present. TRC assessed all resources from public rights of way. Per guidance from OPRHP for solar developments, buildings within the project APE were surveyed and inventoried into CRIS Trekker by TRC architectural historians.

TRC field-checked and photographed all previously identified NRHP-eligible properties to record existing conditions and reassess their current NRHP status. Each previously identified but unevaluated resource and each newly identified resource was documented via photography, and resource inventory forms were initiated using CRIS Mobile Pro and Survey123 in the field. TRC used CRIS Trekker to complete resource inventory forms, which included georeferenced locations, physical descriptions, materials, condition, integrity, and other noteworthy characteristics of each resource, as well as proposed eligibility for NRHP listing. The results of the field survey are presented in Section 5.0.

## **4.0 Historic Context**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The following historic overview presents historical developments that influenced the region's built landscape to contextualize the architectural resources in the APE. The context follows broad outlines of events in New York history as they relate to settlement, subsistence, housing, and community development in the project area, paying particular attention to how the built environment reflects significant events and ideas.

### **4.2 The Hodinöhsö:ni' Confederacy**

The dominant tribes living in the New York region at the time of European contact were the Hodinöhsö:ni', meaning "people who build a house". The Haudenosaunee, a confederacy of Iroquoian-speaking tribes occupying territory between the Mohawk and Genesee Rivers, originally included the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, and Seneca. Sharing a similar culture and language, they organized along extended family groups called clans that were both matrilineal and matrilocal. Located in clearings near forested areas and waterways, palisades often encircled and protected their villages (Graymont 2005: 1-3; O'Callaghan 1849: 11-14). The longhouse utilized a wood frame and birch bark, elm bark, animal skins, and grass mats for exterior cladding. Rectilinear in plan, longhouses ranged from 100 feet or more in length to about 18 feet wide with interior wood pole scaffolding. They housed approximately fifteen families and sheltered food stored throughout the building (Storke 1879: 28-29; Roth and Roth Clark 2016: 19). Communities relocated every 20 to 30 years, as localized resources were depleted. According to Beauchamp (1900), the Hodinöhsö:ni' League formed in ca. A.D. 1600, while Tooker (1978: 239) provides a broader range of A.D. 1400 to 1600. The five tribes united in a common council composed of clan and village chiefs and embraced civil affairs at the intertribal level (Richter 1992: 11-15, 20-33).

The Hodinöhsö:ni' League maintained a "non-aggression pact" among its members, focused on curtailing inter-tribe violence (Beauchamp 1900). By preventing conflicts within the League, the common council allowed the League to focus outward, quickly dominating neighboring tribes. Cayuga and Seneca warriors, in particular, had participated in raids against the Susquehannock people to the south in the Susquehanna River drainages during the Beaver Wars that resulted in Susquehannock defeat by 1675 (Eisenstadt 2005: 293). By the 1750s, most of their neighboring tribes had been subdued, absorbed, or destroyed. Hodinöhsö:ni' territory became a confederated refuge for tribes pressured by British settlement. In 1722, the Tuscarora people, suffering from frequent depredations by British-American settlers and their allied tribes in the Carolina colonies, migrated northward after the Yamasee Wars and joined the Hodinöhsö:ni', known since then as the Six Nations (Shamlin 1992; Richter 1992: 238-240). Nanticoke and Conoy people, pushed out of their Chesapeake homeland also migrated northward up the Susquehanna River into Iroquoia. Refugee villages along the southern tier of New York consequently appeared at Owego, Cunnahunta, Onaquaga, and Otsiningo (Feest 1978; Funk et al. 1993: 87; Kent 2001). Powerful both politically and economically, League tribes hunted and traded throughout the northeast and

played a significant role in colonial affairs and commerce from Virginia to New York with the English, French, Dutch, and Swedish colonies (Hunt 1940; Tooker 1978).

### **4.3 European Contact and Conflict Period (A.D. 1650-1780)**

Cayuga people of the Hodinöhsö:ni' inhabited areas along Cayuga Lake that would become Cayuga County. French Jesuit missionaries preached among them beginning in 1656, and they established peaceful diplomatic relations with French colonial authorities, while other members of the League battled against French encroachment (Storke 1879: 22).

In the early years of the eighteenth century, some bands of Cayuga people migrated to the Ohio Country, in the vicinity of Sandusky Bay, to avoid the consequences of violent conflict between France and Great Britain over imperial control in their homeland. To replace their declining population, Cayugas and other League tribes mounted Mourning Wars into the southern Appalachians to raid Cherokee, Catawba, and groups of Souian-speaking people from the Carolina Piedmont, bringing them back as captives for adoption into the League. During the French and Indian War, the Cayuga sided with the French and raided deeply into British American territory, contributing to the French conquest of Fort Oswego. Although the French surrender ended formal hostilities, the Cayuga, disappointed with British diplomatic treatment, raided and besieged Fort Niagara and Fort Pitt, during Pontiac's Uprising, sustaining intensive warfare until Pontiac's defeat at Bushy Run in Pennsylvania in 1763 (Anderson 2000: 535-542).

During the American Revolution, the Cayuga homeland, as well as the remainder of Iroquoia, suffered devastation in September 1779 resulting from the Clinton-Sullivan invasion of American forces, which included a detachment led by Colonel Zebulon Butler of the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. Butler's regiment destroyed three Cayuga towns and numerous fields of corn and beans and orchards of apples and peaches (Graymont 1972: 204-223; Storke 1879: 18-20). After the destruction of their homes and farmland, Cayuga refugees gathered with their Seneca allies at the Buffalo Creek and Cattaraugus reservations on the shore of Lake Erie, while other members of their tribe moved farther west to Sandusky Bay or north to a reservation in Canada on the Grand River. In the nineteenth century some Cayugas returned to New York to reclaim illegally

confiscated land and continued their efforts to restore their land rights into the twentieth century (Eisenstadt 2005: 290-293).

#### **4.4 Settlement in the Early American Republic**

The 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix and the 1794 Treaty of Canandaigua resulted in Hodinöhsö:ni' losing all control over their homeland in Cayuga County, as well as large swaths of territory in Ohio and Pennsylvania (Eisenstadt 2005: 1575-1576). Consequently, large portions of central New York opened for Euro-American settlement. Cayuga County emerged from the disposal of land tract bounties set aside for veterans of the American Revolution, known as the Onondaga Military Tract, an incentive to promote enlistments into military service during the war. A partition of Onondaga County in 1799 resulted in the creation of Cayuga County. Construction of the Genesee Road in 1797 and the Seneca Turnpike in 1803 through the region led to the arrival of settlers from New England and the eastern quarter of New York, drawn by abundant arable land. Due to increasing population, Auburn developed as a commercial, mercantile, and manufacturing hub situated on these transportation corridors (Storke 1897: 32, 43-44; Eisenstadt 2005: 290). The lumber industry emerged early in this period, with sawmills that utilized local hydropower to process timber into lumber (Hutton 1971: 202).

While no full-scale military action occurred in the vicinity of the Town of Conquest during the War of 1812, proximity to Canada led to such precautions as drilling local militia and training artillery batteries. Cross-border attacks, raids, and skirmishes occurred beyond the project area in the Niagara River valley, at Fort Ontario, and in the Saint Lawrence River valley. Local militia were involved in the American assault on Queenston Heights in October 1812, but British Canadian defenders repulsed them. In December 1813, a force of British soldiers crossed the Niagara River and destroyed American forts and villages at Black Rock and Buffalo, spreading panic as far as Cayuga County where local cavalry and infantry companies mustered. A local historian (Storke 1897: 146) noted that this “rude, undisciplined, and poorly armed” regiment advanced as far west as Canandaigua where they determined that the alarm was groundless. Auburn witnessed heavy traffic on local roads freighting supplies to the western front and Fort Ontario. Consequently, the area enjoyed a flourishing trade while the war lasted. Wartime trade fostered a building boom in Auburn, resulting in completion of approximately 200 buildings, many of which were taverns and



stores related to the transportation and dry goods trade (Storke 1897: 145-146; Taylor 2011: 255-258).

#### **4.5 Nineteenth Century Economic Growth**

The Town of Cato began its own local governance in 1802. The Town of Conquest's official charter dates from 1821, following a partition of the Town of Cato (Malone 1932: 350, 368). The communities developed through the settlement of farmers and merchants emigrating from the eastern section of New York and Vermont. The hamlet at Conquest Center featured a blacksmith and a sawmill in the antebellum period. The Town of Cato featured a tavern and a ferry in the vicinity of Meridan in its early years (Storke 1879: 282, 288-289). The War of 1812 spurred modest growth in these towns, but the Erie Canal dramatically change the pace of life here.

In 1817, the New York legislature authorized a plan to construct what became the Erie Canal. Completed in 1825, the canal stretched 363 miles from Buffalo to Albany, connecting the Hudson River to Lake Erie (Sheriff 1996: np). The canal towns at Weedsport and Port Byron, originally called Bucksville, fostered trade and markets for farm produce while providing local merchants with an array of consumer goods. Stoves, furniture, and other household goods shipped on canal boats signified the prospects of better living in upstate New York. Rapid economic and social development ensued, as navigable feeder canals and lateral canals, such as the Cayuga & Seneca Canal, connected the Erie Canal to additional sections of New York State (Eisenstadt 2005: 291; Shaw 2014). By 1820, a segment of the canal between Montezuma and Utica had been opened prior to completion of the entire canal, and batteaux moved goods on it when it was not frozen in winter (Storke 1879: 43). From 1838 to 1853, railroads began constructing lines through Cayuga County. The Southern Central Railroad reached the village of Cato by 1870 (Storke 1879: 295).

Canals and railroads facilitated the shipment of home goods and house-building materials used by American settlers to establish their households and communities. Popular builders' guides and architectural treatises ushered in new home styles, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate. Menard Lafever, Asher Benjamin, and Andrew Jackson Downing published handbooks that were widely distributed and shaped much of America's built environment during the

nineteenth century (Roth and Roth Clark 2016: 161). The Auburn business community, which prospered in the decades before and after the Civil War, supported the offices of numerous architects and practical builders who relied on architectural pattern books to garner prospective clients' custom. The farming community of Conquest also relied on commercial banks in Auburn for extensions of credit and the numerous milling facilities in Auburn to process their farm produce (Storke 1879: 64; Eisenstadt 2005: 291).

As the nineteenth century advanced, the Towns of Cato and Conquest evolved beyond semi-subsistence farming. An intensification of agricultural practices emerged in the township that relied on improved farm implements from manufacturers in Auburn to mechanize many farming tasks. By 1850, 4,000 farms operated in Cayuga County, producing mainly winter wheat, corn, barley, and oats. Local farmers utilized fertilizers to improve yields and followed prescriptive advice promoted by the North Cayuga Agricultural Society for other improved farming techniques. To illustrate a mid-nineteenth-century farm, an 1850 advertisement for a 25-acre farm provides a glimpse of farm features in Cato that had evolved from subsistence levels to sustained competencies. The farm contained: a six-acre woodlot, "a good cottage-built house," two wells of "excellent water," a large barn, and "a young orchard of grafted fruit" (*New-York Daily Tribune* 1850). Although it is written for promotional purposes, proclaiming it to be in "excellent condition" and situated on "the very best land in the state", the seller provides a useful snapshot of a local farm and the opportunities it offered.

The farmers of Conquest led the county in corn production in the late 1870s, and many farm households produced cheese for the local market. Cato farmers ranked second in wheat production to Aurelius. Orchard crops were prominent in Cato (Eisenstadt 2005: 292; Storke 1879: 40-41, 77, 295). Before the turn of the century, Conquest Center featured a hotel, a tavern, two stores, two churches, one school, one blacksmith shop, and one wagon shop. The outlet on Duck Lake supported a sawmill operation, but no manufacturing plants had been constructed. A salt mining effort began in Cato in the 1870s, but impurities in the salt prevented further extraction on an industrial scale that would rival operations in Syracuse. By the end of the 1870s, the Village of Cato featured three churches, a railroad depot, two hotels, numerous stores, a gristmill and sawmill, a school, a foundry, two cabinet shops, a furnace and machine shop that produced

agricultural implements, a cider mill, a jelly factory, two shoes shops, two carriage shops, two hotels, and a variety of merchants (Storke 1879: 281-284, 288, 295-298).

## **4.6 Twentieth Century Developments**

In the early decades of the twentieth century, an intensification of industrial capitalism had created an interconnection of railroads at Weedsport and a burgeoning manufacturing sector in the county's economy. The New York Central Railroad, the Erie Railroad, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad served the towns. Construction of the New York State Barge Canal, an upgrade of the old Erie Canal for large vessels, enhanced transportation facilities in the region in the first decade of the twentieth century. The new, larger, canal replaced much of the original route, leaving abandoned original sections to fill with sedimentation, and focused on canalizing certain rivers, including the Seneca River. One of the barge canal's major branches is the Cayuga and Seneca Canal that flows south of the APE in the channelized Seneca River. By 1905, the barge canal system connected Cayuga County to markets well beyond the region (Melone 1932: 119). Competition from the Saint Lawrence Seaway reduced the barge canal's profitability. The canal continues to operate, with a focus on historic tourism and recreational use, and a section of the barge canal is within the project viewshed.

Immigrants from Europe contributed to the growth and development of urban areas in Cayuga County, while the Towns of Cato and Conquest remained predominantly rural and agrarian. Aside from dairying, fruit farming became a leading farm activity, leading to additional acres devoted to orchards particularly on farms in Cato and those farms closer to Lake Ontario. The expansion of the rail lines, particularly through corporate mergers and acquisitions, led to the obsolescence of the canals. This era of prosperity is reflected currently in some areas of the APE where surviving examples of nationally popular styles of domestic and agricultural architecture are evident. For farmers in Cato and Conquest, the improved transportation sector contributed to a decline in household butter production as farmers began to specialize in fluid milk production that relied on truck and railroad transportation to reach creameries and markets beyond the region.

The Great Depression caused the collapse of many businesses throughout all aspects in the local economy, but mobilization during World War II for wartime production spurred an economic rebound. Wage labor opportunities could be found in Auburn's mills and factories that produced

shoes, rope, twine, electronics, power plants, and locomotive engines. In 1954, the New York Thruway opened and provided better access to markets, as well as recreation opportunities at Howland Island Game Refuge (Eisenstadt 2005: 293).

By the 1970s, much of the land area in Cayuga County, approximately 70 percent, remained as farmland. Dairy farming predominated, with crop production devoted to feeding dairy herds. Reforestation of farmland occurred in the southern section of the county as farms in these high hills were abandoned. Construction of a sugar processing plant prompted intensive cultivation of sugar beets in the area around Montezuma in the last quarter of the twentieth century (Hutton 1971: 1). Roadway patterns and land use throughout Cato and Conquest have remained largely unchanged from the early-to-late-twentieth century. However, many early residential buildings in these areas have been replaced with undistinguished late-twentieth century modular houses and mobile homes. Trends in farming for the early twentieth century indicate a decline in family farms and increasing consolidation and specialization toward industrialized agriculture.

## **5.0 Survey Results and Evaluation of Architectural Properties**

### **5.1 Previously Identified Resources in the APE**

A search of the OPRHP CRIS database identified eight previously identified architectural resources in the APE (i.e. resources with positive visibility of the solar array within a two-mile radius of the solar arrays, based on bare-earth topography; Figure 2). None of the eight previously identified architectural resources in the APE are within the parcel boundaries comprising the Project Area or within the limits of disturbance (LOD) for construction of the Project.

One previously identified architectural resource is listed in the NRHP and is designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) (a portion of the New York State Barge Canal Historic District), one previously identified architectural resource has been previously determined NRHP-eligible, and six previously identified resources have an undetermined NRHP eligibility status (Table 2). (Per the approved OPRHP methodology for this Historic Architectural Resources Survey, architectural resources that were previously determined not eligible for NRHP listing do not require further consideration.)

**Table 1: Previously Identified Resources in the APE**

| USN                        | Name  | Current CRIS NRHP Eligibility Status | Within Project Parcel (Project Area) |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 00104.000641 and 14NR06559 | New York State Barge Canal Historic District                  | Listed S/NRHP and NHL                | No                                   |
| 01104.000023               | Cobblestone Schoolhouse, Route 38                             | Undetermined                         | No                                   |
| 01104.000036               | Greek Revival Schoolhouse, 1764 Lemon School Road             | Eligible                             | No                                   |
| 01104.000037               | Conquest Methodist Church, NY 38                              | Undetermined                         | No                                   |
| 01104.000038               | Emerson School House, O'Neil Road                             | Undetermined                         | No                                   |
| 01104.000039               | Emerson Church, O'Neil Road                                   | Undetermined                         | No                                   |
| 01104.000040               | Countryside United Methodist Church, Duck Lake Road, Conquest | Undetermined                         | No                                   |
| 01123.000006               | Five-Bay, Two-Story Dwelling, 1369 Lake Road                  | Undetermined                         | No                                   |

## 5.2 Surveyed Resources in the APE

TRC identified a total of 50 architectural resources in the APE, consisting of the eight previously identified architectural resources listed above in Table 1 and an additional 42 newly identified architectural resources aged 50 years old or older. Of the eight previously identified architectural resources, TRC recommends that the one previously identified resource that is NRHP-listed and an NHL and the one previously identified resource that was previously determined NRHP-eligible resource remain NRHP-eligible. TRC also recommends one of the previously undetermined resources as NRHP-eligible. TRC recommends the remaining five previously undetermined resources as not NRHP-eligible. As stated above, none of the eight previously identified architectural resources in the APE are within the parcel boundaries comprising the Project Area or within the limits of disturbance (LOD) for construction of the Project (see Figure 2 in Attachment 3).

Of the 42 newly identified architectural resources aged 50 years old or older, TRC recommends five as NRHP-eligible. TRC recommends the remaining 37 newly identified architectural

resources as not eligible for NRHP listing due to lack of architectural merit, insufficient integrity, or lack of historical significance.

Five of the 42 newly identified agricultural resources that are recommended not NRHP-eligible are within the APE and are located within the property boundaries of the parcels comprising the Project Area but are outside the LOD for construction of the Project (see Figure 3 in Attachment A). These consist of the farm at 10928 Drake Road (USN unassigned), the farm at 9927 O'Neil Road (USN unassigned), the farm at 10579 Slayton Road (USN unassigned), the farm at 10877 Slayton Road (USN unassigned), and the farm at 10612 State Route 38 (USN unassigned). The remaining other 37 newly identified architectural resources, consisting of the five that are recommended NRHP-eligible and the 32 that are recommended not NRHP-eligible are within the APE but outside the Project Area and outside the LOD for the Project.

Descriptions and eligibility recommendations for the eight previously identified architectural resources and the 42 newly identified architectural resources are included in the CRIS annotated building list provided in Attachment C. Table 2 provides the results of the field survey and a summary of TRC's eligibility recommendations. All previously surveyed resources are indicated as such with their USN. Figure 3 in Attachment A is a map of all surveyed resources in the APE.

**Table 2: Architectural Resources in the APE; NRHP Eligibility Recommendations**

| Name   | Address                         | Existing USN               | Style                     | Construction Date        | Current NRHP Status   | Recommended NRHP Status        | Inside APE, Project Area, or LOD |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| New York State Barge Canal Historic District | Multiple Counties and Townships | 00104.000641 and 14NR06559 | Industrial                | ca. 1905                 | S/NRHP-listed and NHL | Maintains NRHP and NHL status  | APE                              |
| Cobblestone Schoolhouse                      | 9871 State Route 38             | 01104.000023               | Cobblestone               | 1825                     | Undetermined          | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |
| Greek Revival Schoolhouse                    | 1764 Lemon School Road          | 01104.000036               | Greek Revival             | 1825                     | Eligible              | Maintains NRHP Eligible Status | APE                              |
| Conquest Methodist Church                    | 10442 Conquest Road             | 01104.000037               | Folk Victorian/Vernacular | 1881                     | Undetermined          | Eligible                       | APE                              |
| Emerson Schoolhouse                          | 9971 O'Neil Road                | 01104.000038               | Greek Revival             | ca. 1855                 | Undetermined          | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |
| Emerson Church                               | 9969 O'Neil Road                | 01104.000039               | Greek Revival             | ca. 1855                 | Undetermined          | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |
| Countryside United Methodist Church          | 10517 Duck Lake Road            | 01104.000040               | Folk Victorian            | 1855                     | Undetermined          | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |
| 5-Bay, 2-Story Dwelling                      | 1369 Lake Road                  | 01123.000006               | Italianate                | Ca. 1870                 | Undetermined          | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |
| House  | 10418 Conquest Road             | unassigned                 | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Eligible                       | APE                              |
| House  | 10430 Conquest Road             | unassigned                 | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Eligible                       | APE                              |
| Conquest Cemetery                            | N/A Conquest Road               | unassigned                 | Funeral                   | 19 <sup>th</sup> Century | None (newly surveyed) | Eligible                       | APE                              |
| House  | 10069 Aldrich Road              | unassigned                 | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |
| Building                                     | 10730 Baker Road                | unassigned                 | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |
| Building                                     | 1557 Bush Hill Road             | unassigned                 | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible                   | APE                              |

| Name      | Address                              | Existing USN | Style                 | Construction Date | Current NRHP Status   | Recommended NRHP Status | Inside APE, Project Area, or LOD |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Farm      | 1579 Conquest Victory Town Line Road | unassigned   | Ranch                 | Ca. 1960          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building  | 11049 Cooper Street                  | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing | Ca. 1870          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm      | 10765 Cooper Street                  | unassigned   | Vernacular            | Ca. 1890          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building  | 11169 Cooper Street                  | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing | Ca. 1870          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| House     | 10982 Drake Road                     | unassigned   | Vernacular            | Ca. 1920          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | In LOD and APE                   |
| House     | 10928 Drake Road                     | unassigned   | Vernacular            | Ca. 1900          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building  | 1978 Emerson Road                    | unassigned   | Italianate            | Ca. 1875          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm      | 1031 Fuller Road                     | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing | Ca. 1872          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building  | 9989 Hard Point Road                 | unassigned   | Greek Revival         | Ca. 1845          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Buildings | 1112 Howell Road                     | unassigned   | Greek Revival         | Ca. 1862          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm      | 1265 Howell Road                     | unassigned   | Vernacular            | Ca. 1910          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| House     | 1366 Lake Road                       | unassigned   | Greek Revival         | Ca. 1842          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building  | 1372 Lake Road                       | unassigned   | Vernacular            | Ca. 1890          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building  | 1607 Marvin Road                     | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing | Ca. 1872          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building  | 1621 Marvin Road                     | unassigned   | Italianate            | Ca. 1875          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm      | 9893 O'Neil Road                     | unassigned   | Vernacular            | Ca. 1890          | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |



| Name                    | Address               | Existing USN | Style                     | Construction Date        | Current NRHP Status   | Recommended NRHP Status | Inside APE, Project Area, or LOD |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| House                   | 9913 O'Neil Road      | unassigned   | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1852                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Buildings               | 9927 O'Neil Road      | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing     | Ca. 1875                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | In LOD and APE                   |
| Building                | 9967 O'Neil Road      | unassigned   | Italianate                | Ca. 1880                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Emerson Church Cemetery | N/A O'Neil Road       | unassigned   | Funeral                   | 19 <sup>th</sup> Century | None (newly surveyed) | Eligible                | APE                              |
| House                   | 11619 Old State Road  | unassigned   | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| House                   | 11676 Old State Road  | unassigned   | Greek Revival Cobblestone | ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Eligible                | APE                              |
| Farm                    | 11032 Peach Blow Road | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing     | Ca. 1872                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Buildings               | 11197 Schooley Road   | unassigned   | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1855                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| House                   | 10550 Slayton Road    | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing     | Ca. 1875                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm                    | 10579 Slayton Road    | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing     | Ca. 1870                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | In LOD and APE                   |
| Farm                    | 10877 Slayton Road    | unassigned   | Italianate                | Ca. 1885                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | In LOD and APE                   |
| Building                | 9979 Spook Woods Road | unassigned   | Italianate                | Ca. 1870                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm                    | 1058 Spring Lake Road | unassigned   | Greek Revival             | Ca. 1850                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm                    | 10244 State Road 138  | unassigned   | Italianate                | Ca. 1858                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building                | 10401 State Road 138  | unassigned   | Colonial Revival          | Ca. 1924                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building                | 10612 State Road 138  | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing     | Ca. 1870                 | None (newly surveyed) | Not Eligible            | In LOD and APE                   |

| Name     | Address              | Existing USN | Style                 | Construction Date | Current NRHP Status | Recommended NRHP Status | Inside APE, Project Area, or LOD |
|----------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Building | 10736 State Road 138 | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing | Ca. 1870          | New Survey          | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm     | 10880 State Road 138 | unassigned   | Frame, Gable-and-Wing | Ca. 1870          | New Survey          | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Farm     | 11122 State Road 138 | unassigned   | Vernacular            | Ca. 1900          | New Survey          | Not Eligible            | APE                              |
| Building | 2274 Velez Road      | unassigned   | Italianate            | Ca. 1885          | New Survey          | Not Eligible            | APE                              |



### **5.3 Listed, Eligible, and Recommended Eligible Resources in the APE**

TRC has identified eight historic properties in the APE. Three are previously identified historic resources and five are newly surveyed resources that are variously NRHP-listed, previously determined NRHP-eligible, or recommended NRHP-eligible by TRC. Descriptions of these eight architectural resources and historic properties in the APE are included in the sections below.

#### ***5.3.1 New York State Barge Canal Historic District (00104.000641 and 14NR06559)***

This previously identified NRHP-listed historic district, which is also designated an NHL is located within the APE, but outside the Project Area and LOD. The portion of the barge canal that is within the APE utilizes the Seneca River.

The New York State Barge Canal Historic District (USN 00104.000641 and 14NR06559) is a modern, engineered waterway utilizing historic canals, canalized rivers, and lakes that connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The barge canal system lacks tow paths and was designed for use by self-propelled vessels. The system features numerous locks and dams. The period of significance for the property is 1905-1963; completion of the Saint Lawrence Seaway contributed to its decline in freight shipping. The property is nationally significant as an early twentieth century engineering innovation that influenced transportation and maritime commerce in the eastern United States. It was listed in the NRHP in 2014, and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 2016.

The barge canal system, which at completion consisted of 57 locks, dedicated power plants, 8 movable dams, 15 lift bridges, and dozens of highway bridges, embodied Progressive Era belief in public works and public transportation infrastructure improvements to support economic growth. Thus, features contributing to the barge canal system's historic significance include the operable physical structures that comprise the system, extant in their original location, and the setting along the original waterways of the system. This historic property is significant under NRHP Criteria A and C. Its period of significance ranges from 1905 to 1963. Its areas of significance are as follows: engineering, transportation, commerce, and maritime history. The riparian setting around the canal contributes to its significance.

This section of the barge canal system maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and as it is still operable, continues to convey its engineering and commercial significance. This historic property maintains its NHL and NRHP status.

### ***5.3.2 Greek Revival Schoolhouse, 1764 Lemon School Road (01104.000036)***

This previously identified NRHP-eligible architectural resource (USN 01104.000036) is located within the APE, but outside the Project Area and LOD.

The one-story, Greek Revival-style building, formerly a schoolhouse, was constructed circa 1825. The building rests on a stone foundation. The main block is sheltered by a front-gable roof, while a rear addition is covered with a shed roof. The building is clad with wood siding. Lighting the schoolhouse are a variety of windows, including six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows; one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows; and a vinyl, awning window. The three-bay front elevation features a symmetrical composition. The building is fitted with key Greek Revival-style features, including corners defined by pilasters, a cornice and frieze, and an ornamented door surround. The door surround features a cornice, frieze, pilasters, and thin sidelights. The opening for the front door is currently covered with a screen door.

The property maintains its status as eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C at the local level. The resource employs notable features of Greek Revival style domestic architecture, including pilasters, symmetrical composition, a cornice and frieze, and an ornamented door surround. The main block remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A or B. An assessment of NRHP eligibility under Criterion D cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been conducted for the property. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 4.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

### **5.3.3 Conquest Methodist Church, 10442 Conquest Road (01104.000037)**

This previously identified architectural resource (USN 01104.000037) is located within the APE, but outside the Project Area and LOD.

The Conquest Methodist Church is a two-story, Folk Victorian vernacular-style building constructed circa 1881. This architectural resource, according to Cayuga County tax records, now functions as a private residence. The three-bay, front (west) elevation is composed of a center gabled bay flanked by two slightly projecting, gabled towers. The building rests on a stone foundation and is clad with wood siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation is illuminated by narrow, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows that are paired on the towers and in a group of three in the center bay. The remainder of the fenestration in the front, center bay, and towers is filled with wood, louvered shutters. The window and shutter groupings are fitted with ornamental lintels. The window groupings on the front elevation of the towers feature ornamental paneling. The side façades are lit by one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows. In the center bay is the front door that is set within a decorative surround and features an eight-light transom and ornamental paneling. The off-center door is adjacent to a single oval sidelight.

The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C at the local level. The church remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. Although alterations have occurred, including replacement windows and a replacement front door, they have not compromised the integrity of the original building. No evidence points to any figure associated with the church being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A or B. An assessment of NRHP eligibility under Criterion D cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been conducted for the property. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 0.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

### **5.3.4 House, 10418 Conquest Road**

This newly identified architectural resource is located within the APE, but outside of the Project Area and LOD.

The one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival-style house was constructed circa 1850. It features gable-and-wing massing and is sheltered by a cross-gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. A shed addition is connected to the rear of the wing. A hipped, enclosed porch fronts the wing. The house rests on a stone foundation and is clad with wood-shingle siding. The house is fitted with signature Greek Revival stylistic features, including gable end returns, pilasters that denote the corners of the main block, and a frieze that extends along the north and south walls of the main block. Lighting the house are a variety of wood windows with six-over-six, two-over-two, and one-over-one, double-hung sash. A vinyl bay window is located on the south elevation. Southeast of the house is a garage that features a front-gable roof and board-and-batten siding.

The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C at the local level. It employs notable features of Greek Revival style domestic architecture, including pilasters, a frieze, and gable end returns. The house remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A or B. An assessment of NRHP eligibility under Criterion D cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been conducted for this property. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 1.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

### **5.3.5 House, 10430 Conquest Road**

This newly identified architectural resource is located within the APE, but outside the Project Area and LOD.

The two-story Greek Revival style house was constructed circa 1850. It is comprised of a two-story main block, a one-story wing, and a one-story rear addition. The main block is sheltered by a front-gable roof, while the wing has a side-gable roof and the addition has a front-gable roof.

The house rests on a stone foundation and is clad with wood siding. The wing is fronted by a shed porch, which is supported by squared columns that rest on a partial-height wall. The house is ornamented with Greek Revival stylistic features, including pilasters, frieze, and cornice. Lighting the house are variety of vinyl windows, which include double-hung sash with six-over-six and six-over-one and sliding windows. The windows are fitted with decorative lintels. The front door, located on the porch of the wing, features a decorative surround, which includes pilasters and a cornice. On the south façade is a brick, exterior chimney.

The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C at the local level. It employs notable features of Greek Revival style domestic architecture, including pilasters, a cornice, a frieze, and an ornamented door surround. The house remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A or B. An assessment of NRHP eligibility under Criterion D cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been conducted for the property. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 23.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

### **5.3.6 Conquest Methodist Cemetery, Conquest Road**

This newly identified architectural resource is located within the APE, but outside the Project Area and LOD.

The cemetery is located on State Route 38, on a lot north of the former Methodist Episcopal Church of Conquest. It features numerous burials in arranged generally rows oriented north-south. Some of the burial plots, however, are not situated in distinct rows. The cemetery plots are located in a cleared lot, with trees situated on north and west edges. The headstones are made of varying types of stone and feature varying sizes.

The cemetery is recommended eligible for S/NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to inform our understanding of health, disease, and nutrition in a rural, nineteenth-century population through a study of skeletal remains. Setting is a contributing element of the cemetery within its recommended NRHP boundary, but the setting beyond the recommended NRHP boundary does not contribute to the cemetery's significance. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, or C. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 5.65 acres). The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

### **5.3.7 *Emerson Church Cemetery, O'Neil Road***

This newly identified architectural resource is located within the APE, but outside the Project Area and LOD.

The cemetery is located on O'Neil Road, on a lot south of Emerson United Church of Christ. It features numerous burials in arranged generally rows oriented north-south. Some of the burial plots, however, are not situated in distinct rows. The cemetery plots are located in a cleared lot, with trees situated on north and west edges. The headstones are made of varying types of stone and feature varying sizes. The headstones date from the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first centuries.

The cemetery is recommended eligible for S/NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to inform our understanding of health, disease, and nutrition in a rural, nineteenth-century population through a study of skeletal remains. Setting is a contributing element of the cemetery within its recommended boundary, but the setting beyond the boundary does not contribute to the cemetery's significance. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A, B, or C. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 1.5 acres). The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.



### **5.3.8 House, 11676 Old State Road, Victory**

This newly identified architectural resource is located within the APE, but outside of the Project Area and LOD.

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house was built circa 1850. It is comprised of a two-story main block, a one-story side addition, and an attached garage. The main block is sheltered by a front-gable roof fitted with gable end returns, while the addition is covered by a side-gable roof and the garage has a hipped roof. Each roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A partial-width mass projects from the front façade of the garage. It is covered by a shed roof that extends from garage roof. The exterior walls of the main block and addition are comprised of cobblestone, while the garage is clad with vinyl siding. The house rests on a stone foundation. The addition is fronted by a shed roof that extends from the addition roof. The porch roof is supported by squared columns. In addition to the gable end returns, the house features other key Greek Revival style characteristics, including quoining, symmetrical composition, and a front door surrounded by side lights and a multi-light transom. An oval, divided-light window fenestrates the attic space of the house. The rest of the house is lit by six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows, which are ornamented with stone sills and lintels. Across the street from the house is a gabled barn, which is clad with vertical, wood siding.

The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C at the local level. The resource employs notable features of Greek Revival style domestic architecture, including gable end returns, quoining, and a symmetrical composition. The main block remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criteria A or B. An assessment of NRHP eligibility under Criterion D cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been conducted for the property. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 11 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

## 6.0 Project Effects Analysis

As discussed above in Section 5.0, TRC surveyed a total of 50 architectural resources in the APE. Based on results of the Historic Architectural Survey, eight of these architectural resources are considered historic properties based on their NRHP eligibility status or recommendations. These consist of one previously identified resource that is NRHP listed and designated an NHL, one previously identified resource that was previously determined NRHP-eligible, one previously identified resource whose NRHP eligibility was undetermined but is recommended NRHP-eligible as a result of this survey, and five newly identified resources that are recommended NRHP-eligible as a result of this survey. None of the recommended eligible resources are in the Project Area or LOD for construction of the Project. TRC provides a preliminary assessment of Project effects for each of the eight NRHP-listed, eligible, or recommended NRHP-eligible resources identified in the APE in the subsections below. A summary of the preliminary assessment of Project effects is presented in Table 3.

The remaining 42 architectural resources, consisting of five previously identified resources whose NRHP eligibility status was undetermined and 37 newly surveyed resources, are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing due to their lack of architectural merit, historic significance, or prior demolition unrelated to the Project. TRC has not conducted an assessment of Project effects on these 42 resources because they are not considered historic properties. This includes the five (5) newly identified agricultural resources (all recommended not NRHP-eligible) that are within the APE and within the Project Area on land owned participating landowners in the Project but are outside the LOD for construction of the Project: the farm at 10928 Drake Road (USN unassigned), the farm at 9927 O'Neil Road (USN unassigned), the farm at 10579 Slayton Road (USN unassigned), the farm at 10877 Slayton Road (USN unassigned), and the farm at 10612 State Route 38 (USN unassigned).

An undertaking has an effect on a historic property if the undertaking may alter the characteristics of the historic property that qualify it for inclusion in the NRHP by diminishing its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration is given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP.

Adverse effects may include physical destruction; alterations inconsistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards; removal from original location; change in character of use or setting; introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish integrity of significance; neglect; and transfer by sale or lease out of federal (or state, if applicable) ownership. Adverse effects may also include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative. An adverse effect finding may be addressed and resolved through agreed-upon measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect.

Construction of the Project will not require demolition or physical alteration of any NRHP-listed, eligible, or recommended eligible historic properties within the APE. Therefore, no physical effects on historic properties are anticipated as a result of the Project. However, construction of the Project has the potential to result in visual effects on the eight listed, eligible, or recommended eligible historic properties in the APE. The undertaking's potential to affect any historic property depends upon that historic property's NRHP qualifying characteristics. If a historic property's setting is less important to its significance than its architectural merit or historic qualities, then changes to setting may not adversely diminish the qualities or character-defining features that support a historic property's NRHP eligibility. Therefore, the undertaking would have no adverse effect on a historic property.

All eight historic properties that bare-earth viewshed modeling suggests may have some level of visibility of Project components have significantly reduced potential for views of the Project due to distance and/or intervening visual screening such as vegetation, development, or roadways. This conclusion is based on field assessments conducted by TRC architectural historians. Thus, the Project will not introduce new visual elements into views from these properties that would affect character-defining features that contribute to their historic significance and NRHP eligibility and will have no adverse effect on these properties.

Table 3 lists the historic properties within the APE and provides an effects recommendation based on Criteria of Adverse Effect analysis.

**Table 3: Summary of Preliminary Project Effects to Historic Properties**

| Name   | Address                         | Current NRHP Status                                 | Recommended NRHP Status | Effects Recommendation | Inside APE, Project Area, or LOD? |
|--|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| New York State Barge Canal Historic District | Multiple Counties and Townships | Listed National Historic Landmark and S/NRHP-listed | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |
| Greek Revival Schoolhouse                    | 1764 Lemon School Road          | N/A   | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |
| Conquest Methodist Church                    | 10442 State Route 38            | N/A   | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |
| House  | 10418 State Route 38            | N/A   | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |
| House  | 10430 State Route 38            | N/A   | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |
| Conquest Methodist Cemetery                  | State Route 38                  | N/A   | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |
| Emerson Church Cemetery                      | O'Neil Road                     | N/A   | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |
| House  | 11676 Old State Road            | N/A   | Eligible                | No adverse effect      | APE                               |

## 6.1 Assessment of Effects to Historic Properties

A full analysis for each historic property based on the Criteria of Adverse Effect appears in the following sections (Tables 4 through 11).

### 6.1.1 New York State Barge Canal Historic District (USN 00104.000641 and 14NR06559)



*View southwest toward Barge Canal from Haiti Road*

**Table 4. New York State Barge Canal Historic District Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.   |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in a manner that is inconsistent with the Secretary's standards.   |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.  |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing or for NHL designation. The Project is 1.55 miles north of the NRHP-listed/NHL property. Additionally, the Project will not affect the use of the property or the architectural features of the property that contribute to its eligibility. The Project will also have no impact on physical features within the property's setting due to the wide distance between the Project and the property. |
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that segments of the historic property in the vicinity of Oakland Road and O'Neil Road may have views of the Project. However, because the property is approximately more than 1.5 miles away  |

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
|   | from any portion of the Project Area, Project elements will be indistinct, if visible at all. Based on field observations at O'Neil Road and Oakland Road, views toward the Project are obscured (screened) by intervening vegetation and nearby buildings. As such, the Project will not diminish the features that contribute to the historic district's historic significance. The Project will have no visual impact on physical features within the property's setting due to distance from the Project and intervening vegetation and buildings. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.   |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.  |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.</b>  |



### 6.1.2 Greek Revival Schoolhouse, 1764 Lemon School Road (01104.000036)



View from 1764 Lemon School Road, looking west toward Project Area. Photograph taken from Lemon School Road.

**Table 5: Greek Revival Schoolhouse Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.   |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in a manner that is inconsistent with the Secretary's standards.   |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.  |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.87 miles north of the house and 0.67 miles to the west of the house. Additionally, the Project will not affect the use of the property or the features of the property that contribute to its eligibility. The Project will also have no impact on physical features within the property's setting because setting is not a contributing feature of the property. |

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property   |
|---|---|
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that the property may have views of the Project. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.67 miles west of the historic property. Views north and west from the house toward the Project are obscured (screened) by intervening vegetation and the diminishing effect of distance. As such, the Project will not diminish the features that contribute to the property's significance, which is limited to its historic role in the economic growth and development of the community. The Project will have no visual impact on physical features within the property's setting due to setting not being a contributing feature of the historic property. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.  |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.   |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.</b>   |



### 6.1.3 Conquest Methodist Church, 10442 Conquest Road (01104.000037)



View east toward Project Area. Photograph taken from State Route 38.

**Table 6: Conquest Methodist Church Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property   |
|---|---|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.  |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in a manner that is inconsistent with the Secretary's standards.  |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.   |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.35 miles north of the resource. Additionally, the Project will not affect the use of the property or the features of the property that contribute to its eligibility. The Project will also have no impact on physical features within the property's setting because setting is not a contributing feature of the property. |
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that the property may have views of the Project. The nearest  |

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
| integrity of the property's significant historic features   | portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.35 miles north of the resource. Views north and east from the resource toward the Project are likely to be obscured (screened) by intervening vegetation and the diminishing effect of distance. As such, the Project will not diminish the features that contribute to the property's significance, which is limited to its historic role in the economic growth and development of the community. The Project will have no visual impact on physical features within the property's setting due to setting not being a contributing feature of the historic property. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.   |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.  |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.</b>  |

#### 6.1.4 House, 10418 Conquest Road



*View of resource and immediate surroundings, looking northeast toward Project Area. View is along State Route 38.*

**Table 7: House, 10418 Conquest Road Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property   |
|---|---|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.  |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in any way.   |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.   |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.40 miles north of the resource. Additionally, the Project will not affect the use of the property or the features of the property that contribute to its eligibility. The Project will also have no impact on physical features within the property's setting because setting is not a contributing feature of the property. |
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that the property may have views of the Project. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.40 miles north of the resource. Views north and east from the resource toward the Project are likely to be obscured (screened) by   |

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property   |
|---|---|
|   | intervening vegetation and the diminishing effect of distance. As such, the Project will not diminish the features that contribute to the property's significance, which is limited to its historic role in the economic growth and development of the community. The Project will have no visual impact on physical features within the property's setting due to setting not being a contributing feature of the historic property. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.  |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.   |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.</b>   |

### 6.1.5 House, 10430 Conquest Road



*View east toward Project Area from the lot immediately north of the resource. View is along State Route 38.*

**Table 1: House, 10430 Conquest Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.   |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in any way.  |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.  |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.40 miles north of the resource. Additionally, the Project will not affect the use of the property or the features of the property that contribute to its eligibility. The Project will also have no impact on physical features within the property's setting |



| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property   |
|---|---|
|   | because setting is not a contributing feature of the property.  |
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that the property may have views of the Project. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 0.40 miles north of the resource. Views north and east from the resource toward the Project are likely to be obscured (screened) by intervening vegetation and the diminishing effect of distance. As such, the Project will not diminish the features that contribute to the property's significance, which is limited to its historic role in the economic growth and development of the community. The Project will have no visual impact on physical features within the property's setting due to setting not being a contributing feature of the historic property. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.  |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.   |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.</b>   |

### 6.1.6 Conquest Methodist Cemetery, Conquest Road



View east toward Project Area from State Route 38.

**Table 9: Conquest Methodist Cemetery Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property   |
|---|---|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.  |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in any way.   |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.   |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that may qualify it for NRHP listing. The resource is located approximately 0.30 miles south of the nearest portion of the Project area. Additionally, the Project will not physically affect the cemetery. Because the cemetery is not recommended eligible under Criterion A, B, or C, the setting of the cemetery is not a contributing feature. The Project has no potential to affect any feature that would contribute to the cemetery's potential historic significance under Criterion D. |
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that the property may have views of the Project and is therefore in the APE. The cemetery is located approximately 0.30 miles south of nearest  |

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
|   | portion of the Project area. Based on field observations, views from the cemetery north and east toward the Project are obscured (screened) by intervening vegetation. However, any visual, atmospheric, or audible elements of the Project do not have the potential to affect the property's significant historic features that would contribute to its eligibility under Criterion D. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.   |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.  |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.</b>  |



### 6.1.7 Emerson Church Cemetery, O'Neil Road, Conquest



View of cemetery looking northwest toward Project Area. Photograph taken from O'Neil Road.

**Table 10: Emerson Church Cemetery Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.   |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in any way.  |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.  |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that may qualify it for NRHP listing. The resource is located approximately 800 feet west of the nearest portion of the Project area. However, the Project will not physically affect the cemetery. Because the cemetery is not recommended eligible under Criterion A, B, and C, the setting of the cemetery is not a contributing feature. The Project has no potential to affect any feature that would contribute to the cemetery's potential historic significance under Criterion D. |
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that the property may have views of the Project and is therefore in the APE. The cemetery is located approximately 800 feet west of nearest portion  |

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property   |
|---|---|
|   | of the Project area. However, based on field observations, views from the cemetery north and east toward the Project are obscured (screened) by intervening vegetation. However, any visual, atmospheric, or audible elements of the Project do not have the potential to affect the property's significant historic features that would contribute to its eligibility under Criterion D. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.  |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.   |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic property.</b>   |

### 6.1.8 House, 11676 Old State Road, Victory



*View south toward Project Area. Photograph taken from the Old State Road at location of house with garage in foreground.*

**Table 11: House, 11676 Old State Road Assessment of Effects**

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
| (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property  | Construction of the Project will not damage or destroy this historic property in whole or in part.   |
| (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's standards for the treatment of historic properties (36 CFR § 68) and applicable guidelines | Construction of the Project will not alter this historic property in a manner that is inconsistent with the Secretary's standards.   |
| (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location  | Construction of the Project will not remove the historic property from its historic location.  |
| (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance   | Construction of the Project will not change the use or physical features of the historic property that qualify it for NRHP listing. The nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 1.9 miles south of the resource. Additionally, the Project will not affect the use of the property or the features of the property that |

| Criteria of Adverse Effect<br>36 CFR § 800.5 (a) (2)  | Impact to Historic Property  |
|---|--|
|   | contribute to its eligibility. The Project will also have no impact on physical features within the property's setting because setting is not a contributing feature of the property.  |
| (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features   | Visibility modeling, based on bare earth topography, suggests that the property may have views of the Project. However, the nearest portion of the Project Area is located approximately 1.9 miles south of the resource. Views south and southwest from the house toward the Project are obscured (screened) by intervening vegetation and the diminishing effect of distance. As such, the Project will not diminish the features that contribute to the property's significance, which is limited to its historic role in the economic growth and development of the community. The Project will have no visual impact on physical features within the property's setting due to setting not being a contributing feature of the historic property. |
| (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization | Construction of the Project will not lead to deterioration of the historic property through neglect.   |
| (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance             | The historic property is not under Federal ownership.  |
| <b>Criteria of Adverse Effect Recommendation</b>  | <b>The undertaking will have no adverse effect on this historic residential property.</b>  |

## 7.0 Conclusion

TRC identified a total of 50 architectural resources in the APE for the Project, consisting of eight previously identified architectural resources and an additional 42 newly identified architectural resources aged 50 years old or older. Of the 50 surveyed properties, 42 are recommended not eligible for NRHP listing due to loss of integrity or lack of historic or architectural significance, consisting of five previously identified architectural resources and 37 newly identified architectural resources.

The remaining eight resources in the APE for the Project are recommended NRHP-eligible: the portion of one previously identified historic district, the NRHP-listed New York State Barge Canal Historic District that is also designated an NHL (USN 00104.000641 and 14NR06559); one previously identified resource that was previously determined NRHP-eligible, the Greek Revival Schoolhouse at 1764 Lemon School Road (USN 01104.000036); one previously identified resource that is recommended NRHP-eligible as a result of this survey, the Conquest Methodist Church at 10442 Conquest Road (USN 01104.000037); and five newly identified resources that are recommended NRHP-eligible as a result of this survey (the houses at 10418 Conquest Road, 10430 Conquest Road, and 11676 Old State Road, the Conquest Methodist Cemetery on Conquest Road, and the Emerson Cemetery on O'Neil Road). None of these eight resources are within the parcel boundaries comprising the Project Area or within the limits of disturbance (LOD) for construction of the Project.

The potential effects of the Project on the eight resources that are NRHP-listed, previously determined NRHP-eligible, or recommended NRHP-eligible were evaluated as part of this survey effort and are summarized below. Because the remaining 42 architectural resources identified in the APE for the Project are all recommended not NRHP-eligible, the effects of the Project on these resources were not evaluated as part of this survey effort.

According to bare-earth, topographic viewshed modelling conducted for the Project, which does not consider such visual impediments as vegetation and buildings, potential visual effects on the eight resources NRHP-listed, previously determined NRHP-eligible, or recommended NRHP-eligible are possible. However, factors as distance, perspective, and the screening effects of

intervening vegetation, topography, and buildings, as observed in the field and documented by photography during the reconnaissance survey, will either completely obscure or will minimize visibility of the Project to a negligible level from these eight resources.

Considering these factors, TRC concludes that the Project will not physically affect these eight resources because they are all outside the Project Area and LOD for the Project. TRC also concludes that the Project will not introduce new visual elements into views from these eight resources that would affect character-defining features that contribute to their historic significance and NRHP eligibility. Due to distance from the Project and consideration of other criteria of adverse effects, as described in Section 6.1 and summarized in Table 3, the overall impact to historic properties from the Project is expected to be not adverse.

Based on the results of TRC's Historic Architectural Resources Survey, TRC's analysis of the potential effects of the Project on historic properties concludes that construction of the Project will not adversely affect the NRHP qualifying characteristics of the one NRHP-listed historic property, the one NRHP-eligible historic property, and the six recommended eligible historic properties in the APE. Additionally, TRC concludes that the Project would have no effect on the other forty-two architectural resources surveyed within the APE because they are all recommended not NRHP-eligible. Therefore, TRC recommends that no measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on historic properties that are architectural resources are necessary for the Project.



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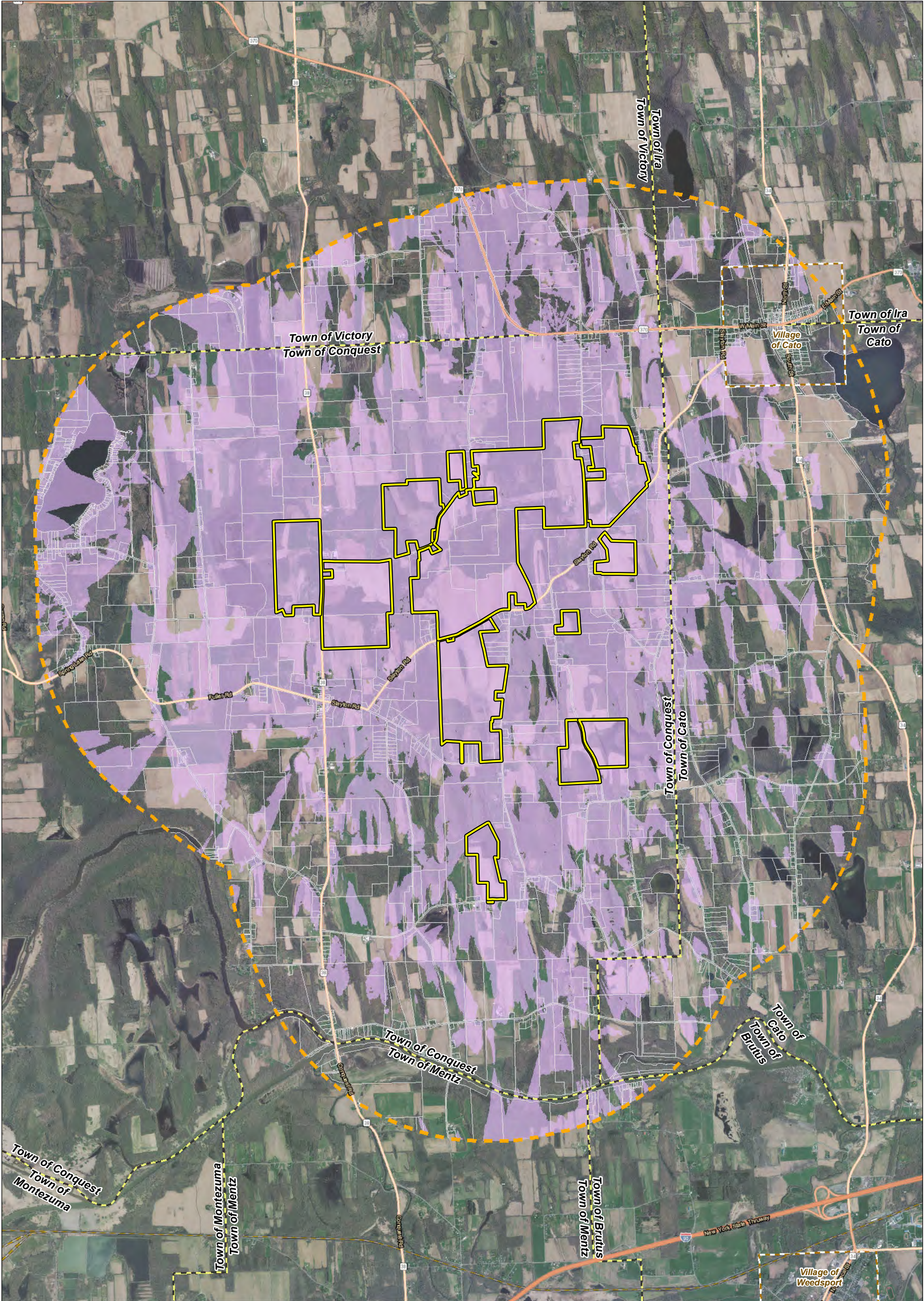
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## **Attachment A: Figures**





Project Area

2-Mile Article 10 Study Area

Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)

Study Area Parcel

Village Boundary

Municipal Boundary

Data: TRC  
Base Map: NYS Office of Information Technology Services,  
GIS Program Office, 2018; Esri and its contributors

0

2,000

4,000

Feet

MAP LOCATION

NEXTERA

ENERGY

RESOURCES

ZONE OF VISUAL IMPACT

BARE EARTH VISIBILITY

GARNET ENERGY CENTER, LLC

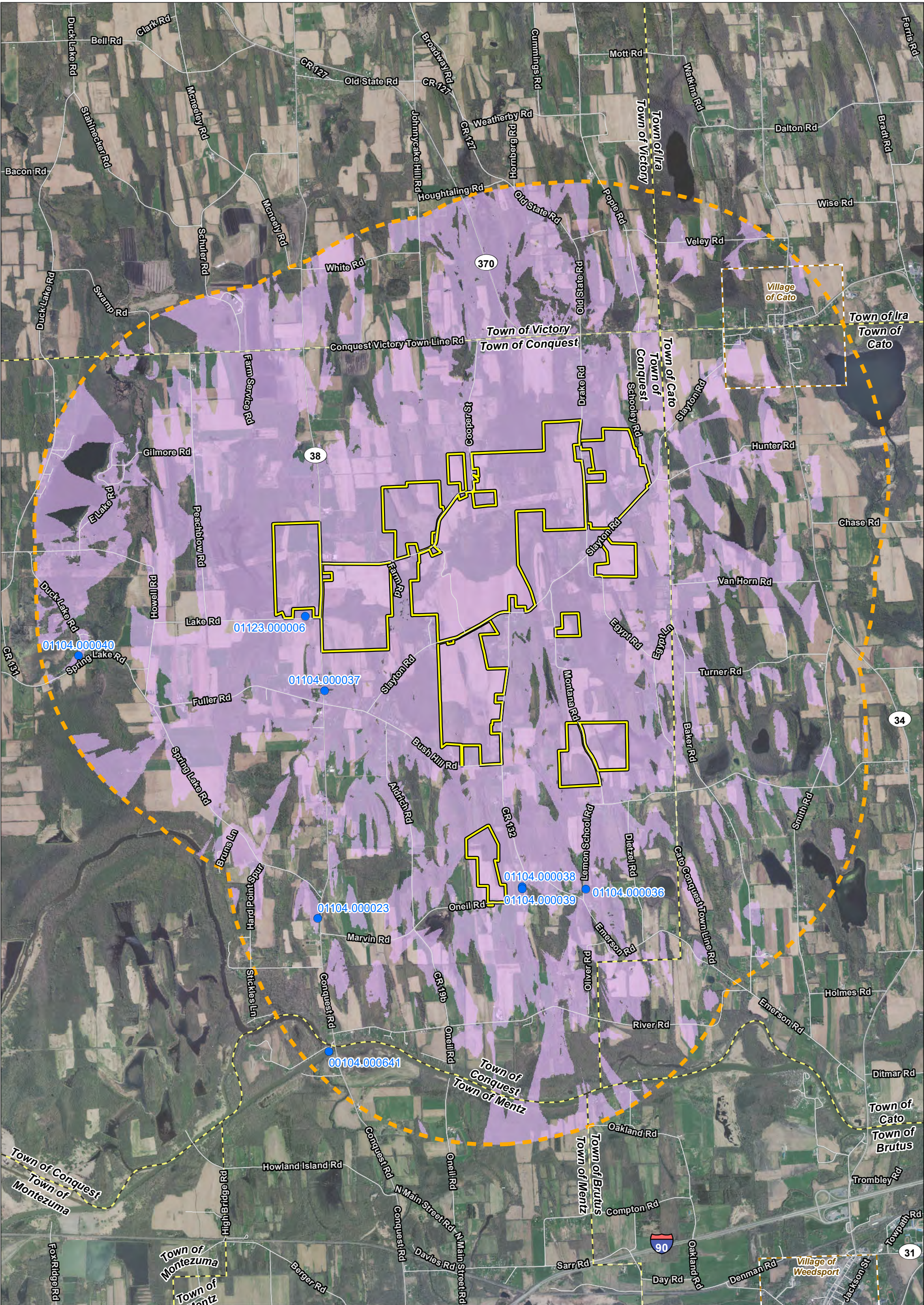
TOWN OF CONQUEST

FIGURE 1

FEBRUARY 2021

Map Produced by





Project Area

2-Mile Article 10 Study Area

Previously Surveyed Resources

Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)

Village Boundary

Municipal Boundary

Data:TRC  
Base Map: NYS Office of Information Technology Services,  
GIS Program Office, 2018; Esri and its contributors

02,0004,000

Feet

MAP LOCATION

NEXTERA ENERGY RESOURCES

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED RESOURCES  
IN THE ZONE OF VISUAL IMPACT  
GARNET ENERGY CENTER, LLC  
TOWN OF CONQUEST

FIGURE 2

FEBRUARY 2021

Map Produced by

TRC







## **Attachment B: Preparers' Resumes**



**Matthew Hyland**  
*Architectural Historian*

**Dr. Hyland** has over 18 years of CRM experience in architectural history, historic preservation, and public history education. He is responsible for the full range of Section 110 and Section 106 above-ground compliance projects: large-scale, historic resource surveys, National Register eligibility evaluations, effects determinations, preservation treatments, and mitigation of adverse effects. Dr. Hyland's experience in the energy transmission industry also includes large-scale solar energy, natural gas, and electric generation siting studies. His work experience includes cultural resource management projects within Ohio, Maryland, New York, and the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Virginia.

#### **CREDENTIALS**

##### **Education:**

- Ph.D., American Studies, College of William & Mary, 2004
- M.A., American Studies, University of Wyoming, 1995
- B.A., American Studies, University of Notre Dame du Lac, 1989

##### **Professional Registrations/Certifications/Training:**

- Exceeds Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR § 61) for Architectural Historians and Historians
- OES Section 106 Training Module 1 and Module 2, completed December 2018
- Section 106: Resolving Adverse Effects and Writing Agreement Documents, PennDOT, 2018
- Byways to the Past: Cultural Resource Management Workshop, PennDOT and Preservation 2018
- Protecting Pennsylvania's Historic Resources: Transportation and the Environment, Byways and Heritage Partnerships, 2008
- Section 106 Advanced Workshop, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, Ohio, 2008
- Section 106 Fundamentals and Advanced Workshop, Ohio Historic Preservation Office, Columbus, Ohio, 2004
- "Bridge Basics," Mary E. McCahon, Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc., 2006

##### **Professional Summary:**

- 18 Years of Architectural History practice, Historic Preservation advocacy, and Public History education experience; Multi-County and Interstate CRM project implementation
- Large-area, reconnaissance-level, architectural history surveys, multiple property types, inventory organization, GIS data collection and assessment
- NRHP Nominations, Historical Significance, and Criteria of Adverse Effect analysis
- Intensive research, deeds, site-specific data collection and historic property investigations

##### **Areas of Expertise:**

- Cultural Resource Surveys, Historic Bridge Recordations
- Above-Ground Historic Resources Treatments
- Section 106 Determinations of Eligibility and Effects
- Resolution of Adverse Effects
- Consulting Party solicitations
- Section 4(f) Evaluations

#### **PROJECT EXPERIENCE**

**Solar Energy Center, 180 MW Solar Project, Saint Lawrence County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2020).** Prepared background research and survey methodology for a reconnaissance-level architectural resource survey associated with a solar energy development project in northern New York. Contributing author of architectural history survey report on 56 historic resources to be submitted to New York State Historic Preservation Office for Article X New York State Public Service Commission environmental documentation

**Hardin Solar III Energy Center, Expansion. Architectural Resources Survey, Hardin County, Ohio (Architectural Historian)**

Completed Effects Assessment, reconnaissance survey of architectural resources, and comprehensive CRM survey update for Ohio Inventory of above-ground resources, 2019-2021

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE** **(Cont'd)**

### **National Grid, Gardenville to Dunkirk, Transmission Line Rebuild Project, Erie County, NY (Architectural Historian)**

Completed reconnaissance-level survey and project effects assessment for above-ground cultural resources, including photographic documentation, resource mapping, GIS data collection, and agency consultations, part of electric transmission line upgrade, 2019

### **NY Transco, Rock Tavern to Sugar Loaf, Transmission Line Rebuild Project, Orange County, NY (Architectural Historian)**

Completed reconnaissance-level survey and project effects assessment for 80 above-ground cultural resources, including photographic documentation, resource mapping, GIS data collection, and agency consultations, part of electric transmission line upgrade, 2021

### **ConnectGen, Mill Point, Solar Energy Center Development, Montgomery, NY (Architectural Historian)**

Completed sensitivity study and workplan methodology design for reconnaissance-level survey and project effects assessment, including resource mapping, GIS data collection, and agency consultations, 2021

### **Solar Energy Center, 80 MW Solar Project, Seneca County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2019-2020).**

Conducted background research and survey methodology for a reconnaissance-level architectural resource survey associated with a solar energy land use/development project. Completed architectural resources field survey of 180 resources. Contributing author of architectural history survey report that included eligibility assessments and criteria of adverse effects recommendations, submitted to the New York State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to Exhibit 20 (Cultural Resources) for Article 10 New York State Public Service Commission environmental documentation.

### **Solar Energy Center, 50 MW Solar Project, Schuyler County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2020).** Prepared background research and survey methodology for a reconnaissance-level architectural resource survey associated with a solar energy development project in western New York. Contributing author of architectural history survey report to be submitted to New York State Historic Preservation Office for Article X New York State Public Service Commission environmental documentation

### **Solar Energy Center 90 MW Solar Project, Montgomery County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2019).** Completed architectural history survey report documenting 100 resources, including NRHP eligibility assessments and criteria of adverse effects recommendations, associated with a solar energy development project in Mohawk River Valley. Contributing author of report submitted to New York State Historic Preservation Office. Contributed to Exhibit 20 (Cultural Resources) for Article X New York State Public Service Commission environmental documentation

### **Danskammer Energy Generation Facility Improvement Project, Orange County, New York (Architectural Historian: 2019).** Completed a reconnaissance-level architectural resource survey documenting 219 resources, including background research, NRHP eligibility assessments, and criteria of adverse effects recommendations, associated with a natural gas repurposing energy project in the Hudson River Valley. Contributing author of report submitted to New York State Historic Preservation Office and Exhibit 20 (Cultural Resources) for Article X New York State Public Service Commission environmental documentation Coordinated Multi-County (Dutchess, Orange, and Ulster), Architectural Resources Survey and Inventory project, including GIS data collection, photographic documentation, resource mapping, assessment of effects, and reconnaissance-level research to meet state and federal cultural resource survey guidelines

### **American Electric Power, Architectural and Historic Resources Survey, Wyoming County, West Virginia, to Jackson's Ferry, Wythe County, Virginia, 765 kV Transmission Line (Architectural Historian)**

## **PROJECT EXPERIENCE** **(Cont'd)**

Completed Multi-County, Above-Ground Cultural Resources Survey and Inventory project in two states that included photographic documentation, resource mapping, and adverse effect mitigation research and publication to meet state and federal cultural resource survey guidelines

### **Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline, Allegheny Transmission Company, LLC, and PJM Interconnect, 765 kV Transmission Line Siting Study**

West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, supported reconnaissance Architectural Survey, photographic documentation, National Register evaluation, SHPO consultation, and Effects treatment for architectural resources to assure compliance with state and federal review agency guidelines

**West Virginia Division of Culture & History, with Aurora Research Associates, LLC, Five County Survey, Mason, Lincoln, Jackson, Pleasants, and Wayne Counties**, 2017, multiple county project, part of survey team that documented approximately 750 historic resources with GIS data collector

### **American Electric Power, Lincoln - Berrywood, Transmission Line Siting Study – Delaware County, OH (Architectural Historian)**

Conducted Cultural Resource Data Collection, historic research, field work, and completed Architectural and Historical Resource Survey

### **American Electric Power for the Falling Branch-Merrimac 138kV Transmission Line Siting Study – Montgomery County, VA (Architectural Historian)**

Conducted Cultural Resource Data Collection and Architectural and Historical Resource Survey.

### **American Electric Power for the Lockhart Station 138kV Transmission Line Siting Study, Dickenson County, VA (Architectural Historian)**

Conducted Cultural Resource Data Collection and Architectural and Historical Resource Survey.

### **American Electric Power for Huntington Court-Roanoke 138kV Transmission Line Siting Study – City of Roanoke and the Town of Vinton, VA (Architectural Historian)**

Conducted Cultural Resource Data Collection and Architectural and Historical Resource Survey.



# S. Michael Mitchell

## *Architectural Historian*



### Education

- M.A., Architectural History, University of Virginia, 2016
- M.S., History, Illinois State University, 2014
- B.A., History-Social Sciences Education, Illinois State University, 2010

### Professional Registrations / Certifications / Training

- Exceeds the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR § 61) for Architectural Historians and Historians.
- Section 106 Training, ACHP, 2017.

**Mr. Mitchell** has over four years experience in architectural history and Section 106 and is responsible for the full range of Article 10, Section 110, and Section 106 above-ground compliance projects: historic resource surveys, National Register eligibility evaluations, effects determinations, preservation treatments, and mitigation programs. Mr. Mitchell holds a thorough understanding of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and of applying National Register of Historic Places criteria. Prior to pursuing a career in architectural history and historic preservation, Mr. Mitchell was a high school social studies and English teacher, an experience that enables him to communicate information to a variety of different audiences.

### EXPERIENCE

#### Professional Summary:

- 4 years of experience in architectural history and historic preservation

#### Areas of Expertise:

- Cultural Resource Surveys, above-ground historic resources
- Historic Structure Reports, Cultural Landscape Reports
- National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmark nominations
- Section 106 Determinations of Eligibility and Effects
- Resolution of Adverse Effects, Consulting Party solicitations
- Architecture of the recent past

### KEY PROJECT EXPERIENCE

#### **Lenoir, North Carolina, Architectural Survey (Architectural Historian: 2017)**

Completed a comprehensive architectural survey of the City of Lenoir, North Carolina, for the state's historic preservation office. The survey effort identified and evaluated the historic themes that shaped Lenoir's development and located and recorded the buildings and sites that reflect this heritage. Prepared state survey forms and database entries for over 350 resources. The project was concluded with a final report and a formal presentation to the North Carolina National Register Advisory Committee with recommendations for the state's National Register Study List.

#### **Washington Grove, Maryland, Architectural Survey and National Register of Historic Places Nomination (Architectural Historian: 2017-18)**

Completed a systematic survey of the town's architectural and landscape resources. Prepared an updated and significantly expanded the National Register nomination for the Town of Washington Grove Historic District. Washington Grove was founded in 1873 as an open-air revival in the tradition of late nineteenth-century Methodist camp meetings. The camp meeting site developed into a summer resort community, with Carpenter Gothic cottages replacing the canvas tents initially used for shelter, and then became a popular Chautauqua assembly.

#### **Moyaone Reserve, Architectural Survey and National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Accokeek, Maryland (Architectural Historian: 2019)**

Conducted an intensive-level survey of eleven modernist homes in the Moyaone Reserve, a residential enclave in Accokeek, Maryland. Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) forms were completed for each property. Conducted a

windshield survey of approximately 150 properties. Prepared a National Register nomination for the Moyaone Reserve, which evaluated the community's unique development as a rural retreat and home to a significant collection of modernist architecture.

**Charles F. R. Ogilby House National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Chevy Chase, MD (Architectural Historian: 2019)**

Completed a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Charles F.R. Ogilby House in Chevy Chase, Maryland. The Colonial Revival-style house was constructed in 1911 to the designs of noted, Washington-based architect Arthur Heaton. Extensive background research and intensive-level documentation of the house were undertaken.

**Old Naval Observatory, Washington, DC (Architectural Historian: 2016-18)**

Prepared a Historic Structures Report for the Old Naval Observatory in Foggy Bottom in Washington, D.C. Conducted background research and on-site physical investigation. Updated the existing National Historic Landmark nomination. Consulted on reuse proposals for the building's current occupant, the U.S. Department of State. Constructed in 1841, the building housed the nation's chief observatory until 1893, after which it served as the Naval Medical School and, later, the offices of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

**Evergreens Cemetery, Cultural Landscape Report, Brooklyn, NY (Landscape Historian: 2017-19)**

Examined primary records in the Evergreens' archives, including meeting minutes, historic photographs, and maps, as well as documentation in other repositories such as the Library of Congress and the New-York Historical Society. Authored the Site History section of the Cultural Landscape Report, which provides historical context and a detailed description of the cemetery's development over time. The Evergreens Cemetery, established in 1849, is an example of the early generation of the rural cemeteries in the United States, which transformed society's attitudes toward memorialization and inspired the development of public parks. It is the only cemetery initially designed by Andrew Jackson Downing, the most prominent landscape gardener and theoretician in mid-nineteenth-century America.

**U.S. Chancery, Vienna, Austria – Historic Structure Report (Architectural Historian: 2016-17)**

Participated on a multidisciplinary team to prepare a Historic Structure Report for the U.S. Chancery in Vienna, Austria. Evaluated archival documents, site plans, and historic photographs to document the building's history and design development, was the author of Volume I of the HSR. The document serves as a valuable tool for the preservation and stewardship of the property. Designed by Ludwig Baumann and completed in 1904, the Baroque Revival building at Boltzmanngasse 16 initially served as home to the Viennese Consular Academy, and has been the chancery for the U.S. embassy in Vienna since 1947.

**Attachment C: CRIS Trekker Annotated Building List for Surveyed  
Resources in the APE**



# Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation

## New York State Trekker Inventory Form

Report Created: February 24, 2021

10442 State Route 38, Conquest

USN: 01104.000037

**Property Name:** Conquest Methodist Church

**Historic Property Name:** Conquest Methodist Church

**Address:** 10442 State Route 38

**Municipality:** Conquest

**County:** Cayuga

**Zip:** 13140

**Parcel ID:**

**Lat/Long:** 43.1227, -76.6477



### DESCRIPTION:

**Current Use:** Domestic

**Historic Use:** Religion

**Materials:** <Foundation> - Stone <Walls> - Wood <Roof> - Asphalt

**Architectural Classification:** other, Vernacular

**Outbuildings/  
landscape  
features:**

**Alterations:** Replacement windows

**Physical Description:** The Conquest Methodist Church is a two-story, Folk Victorian vernacular-style building constructed circa 1881. This architectural resource, according to Cayuga County tax records, now functions as a private residence. The three-bay, front (west) elevation is composed of a center gabled bay flanked by two slightly projecting, gabled towers. The building rests on a stone foundation and is clad with wood siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The front elevation is illuminated by narrow, one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows that are paired on the towers and in a group of three in the center bay. The remainder of the fenestration in the front, center bay, and towers is filled with wood, louvered shutters. The window and shutter groupings are fitted with ornamental lintels. The window groupings on the front elevation of the towers feature ornamental paneling. The side façades are lit by one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows. In the center bay is the front door that is set within a decorative surround and features an eight-light transom and ornamental

paneling. The off-center door is adjacent to a single oval sidelight.

**SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:**

**Approx. Date** 1860-1889

**Range of  
Construction:**

**Specific Date  
of  
Construction  
(if known):**

**Architect/  
Builder** Unknown

**Statement of  
Significance** The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The church remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. Although alterations have occurred, including replacement windows and a replacement front door, they have not compromised the integrity of the original building. No evidence points to any figure associated with the church being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under any other NRHP criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-c]). The church was assessed under Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. An assessment of NRHP eligibility cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been completed. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 0.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

**Bibliography**

**SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:**

**Proposed Eligibility:** Eligible

**Proposed Historic District:**

**SURVEY INFORMATION:**

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Matthew Hyland

**Survey Date** 2/15/2021

**IMAGES:**





**Church Facade**



**Church Facade and North Elevation**



**South Elevation, Facing NNE**

**USN:**

**Property Name:**

**Historic Property Name:** House

**Address:** 11676 Old State Road

**Municipality:** Victory

**County:** Cayuga

**Zip:** 13033

**Parcel ID:**

**Lat/Long:** 43.1830, -76.6165



**DESCRIPTION:**

**Current Use:** Domestic

**Historic Use:** Domestic

**Materials:** <Foundation> - Stone <Walls> - Stone <Roof> - Asphalt

**Architectural Classification:** Greek Revival

**Outbuildings/landscape features:** Barn

**Alterations:** Side addition; attached garage

**Physical Description:** This two-story, Greek Revival-style house was built circa 1850. It is comprised of a two-story main block, a one-story side addition, and an attached garage. The main block is sheltered by a front-gable roof fitted with gable end returns, while the addition is covered by a side-gable roof and the garage has a hipped roof. Each roof is covered with asphalt shingles. A partial-width mass projects from the front façade of the garage. It is covered by a shed roof that extends from garage roof. The exterior walls of the main block and addition are comprised of cobblestone, while the garage is clad with vinyl siding. The house rests on a stone foundation. The addition is fronted by a shed roof that extends from the addition roof. The porch roof is supported by squared columns. In addition to the gable end returns, the house features other key Greek Revival characteristics, including quoining, symmetrical composition, and a front door surrounded by side lights and a multi-light transom. An oval, divided-light window fenestrates the attic space of the house. The rest of the house is lit by six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows, which are ornamented with stone sills and lintels. Across the street from the house is a gabled barn, which is clad with vertical, wood siding.

**SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:**

**Approx. Date Range of** 1820-1859

**Construction:**

**Specific Date  
of  
Construction  
(if known):**

**Architect/  
Builder** Unknown

**Statement of  
Significance** The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The resource employs notable features of Greek Revival architecture, including gable end returns, quoining, and a symmetrical composition. The main block remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under any other NRHP criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-c]). An assessment of NRHP eligibility cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been completed. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 11 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

**Bibliography**

**SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:**

**Proposed Eligibility:** Eligible

**Proposed Historic District:**

**SURVEY INFORMATION:**

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Michael Mitchell

**Survey Date** 2/11/2021

**IMAGES:**



**Front (south) elevation**





**Front (south) elevation**



**Front (south) elevation**



**West and front (south) elevations**

**USN:** 01104.000036

**Property Name:** Greek Revival Schoolhouse

**Historic Property Name:** Lemon Road Schoolhouse

**Address:** 1764 Lemon School Road

**Municipality:** Conquest

**County:** Cayuga

**Zip:** 13166

**Parcel ID:**

**Lat/Long:** 43.0993, -76.6038



**DESCRIPTION:**

**Current Use:** Vacant/Not\_In\_Use

**Historic Use:** Education

**Materials:** <Foundation> - Stone <Walls> - Wood <Roof> - Asphalt

**Architectural Classification:** GreekRevival

**Outbuildings/landscape features:** Garage\_or\_Carriage\_House

**Alterations:** Rear addition; replacement windows

**Physical Description:** This one-story, Greek Revival-style schoolhouse was constructed circa 1825. The building rests on a stone foundation. The main block is sheltered by a front-gable roof, while a rear addition is covered with a shed roof. The building is clad with wood siding. Lighting the schoolhouse are a variety of windows, including six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood windows; one-over-one, double-hung sash, vinyl windows; and a vinyl, awning window. The three-bay front elevation features a symmetrical composition. The building is fitted with key Greek Revival-style features, including corners defined by pilasters, a cornice and frieze, and an ornamented door surround. The door surround features a cornice, frieze, pilasters, and thin sidelights. The opening for the front door is currently covered with a screen door.

**SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:**

**Approx. Date** 1820-1859

**Range of Construction:**

**Specific Date of Construction**

**(if known):**

**Architect/** Unknown

## Builder

**Statement of Significance** The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The resource employs notable features of Greek Revival architecture, including pilasters, symmetrical composition, a cornice and frieze, and an ornamented door surround. The main block remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under any other NRHP criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-c]). An assessment of NRHP eligibility cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been completed. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 4.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

## Bibliography

### SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:

**Proposed Eligibility:** Eligible

**Proposed Historic District:**

### SURVEY INFORMATION:

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Matthew Hyland

**Survey Date** 2/10/2021

### IMAGES:



South Elevation and Shed, facing East



Facade and North Elevation, facing Southeast



**Facade, facing East**



**Facade and South Elevation, facing Northeast**



**USN:**

**Property Name:**

**Historic Property Name:** Cemetery

**Address:** O'Neil Road

**Municipality:** Conquest

**County:** Cayuga

**Zip:** 13140

**Parcel ID:**

**Lat/Long:** 43.0981, -76.6143



|                     |
|---------------------|
| <b>DESCRIPTION:</b> |
|---------------------|

**Current Use:** Funerary

**Historic Use:** Funerary

**Materials:** <Foundation> - Stone <Walls> - <Roof> -

**Architectural Classification:** other, Funerial

**Outbuildings/landscape features:** Statuary\_Sculpture\_or\_Monument

**Alterations:**

**Physical Description:** The cemetery lot is located on O'Neil Road, on a lot south of Emerson United Church of Christ. The cemetery features numerous burials in arranged generally rows oriented north-south. Some of the burial plots, however, are not situated in distinct rows. The cemetery plots are located in a cleared lot, with trees situated on north and west edges. The headstones are made of varying types of stone and feature varying sizes. The headstones date from the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first centuries.

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| <b>SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:</b> |
|------------------------------|

**Approx. Date** 1890-1919

**Range of Construction:**

**Specific Date of Construction (if known):**

**Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Statement of Significance** The cemetery is recommended eligible for S/NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to inform our understanding of health, disease, and nutrition in a rural, nineteenth-century population through a study of skeletal remains.

Setting is a contributing element of the cemetery within its recommended boundary, but setting beyond the boundary does not contribute to the cemetery's significance. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under any other NRHP criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-c]). The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 1.5 acres). The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

## Bibliography

### SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:

**Proposed Eligibility:** Eligible

**Proposed Historic District:**

### SURVEY INFORMATION:

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Michael Mitchell

**Survey Date** 2/10/2021

### IMAGES:



**View of cemetery, looking north**



**View of cemetery, looking north**



**View of cemetery, looking west**



**View of cemetery, looking west**



**View of cemetery, looking northwest**



**USN:**

**Property Name:** N/A

**Historic Property Name:** House

**Address:** 10430 State Route 38

**Municipality:** Conquest

**County:** Cayuga

**Zip:** 13140

**Parcel ID:**

**Lat/Long:** 43.1223, -76.6475



**DESCRIPTION:**

**Current Use:** Domestic

**Historic Use:** Domestic

**Materials:** <Foundation> - Stone <Walls> - Wood <Roof> - Asphalt

**Architectural Classification:** GreekRevival

**Outbuildings/  
landscape  
features:**

**Alterations:** Rear addition; replacement windows

**Physical Description:** This is a two-story, circa-1850, Greek Revival-style house. It is comprised of a two-story main block, a one-story wing, and a one-story rear addition. The main block is sheltered by a front-gable roof, while the wing has a side-gable roof and the addition has a front-gable roof. The house rests on a stone foundation and is clad with wood siding. The wing is fronted by a shed porch, which is supported by squared columns that rest on a partial-height wall. The house is ornamented with Greek Revival-style features, including pilasters, frieze, and cornice. Lighting the house are variety of vinyl windows, which include double-hung sash with six-over-six and six-over-one and sliding windows. The windows are fitted with decorative lintels. The front door, located on the porch of the wing, features a decorative surround, which includes pilasters and a cornice. On the south façade is a brick, exterior chimney.

**SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:**

**Approx. Date** 1820-1859

**Range of  
Construction:**

**Specific Date  
of**

**Construction  
(if known):**

**Architect/  
Builder** Unknown

**Statement of Significance** The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The resource employs notable features of Greek Revival architecture, including pilasters, a cornice, a frieze, and an ornamented door surround. The house remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under any other NRHP criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-c]). An assessment of NRHP eligibility cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been completed. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 23.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

### Bibliography

SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:

**Proposed Eligibility:** Eligible

**Proposed Historic District:**

SURVEY INFORMATION:

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Michael Mitchell

**Survey Date** 2/9/2021

IMAGES:



Front (west) elevation



Front (west) and south elevations



**Front (west) and north elevations**

**USN:**

**Property Name:** House

**Historic Property Name:** N/A

**Address:** 10418 State Route 38

**Municipality:** Conquest

**County:** Cayuga

**Zip:** 13140

**Parcel ID:**

**Lat/Long:** 43.1216, -76.6477



**DESCRIPTION:**

**Current Use:** Domestic

**Historic Use:** Domestic

**Materials:** <Foundation> - Stone <Walls> - Wood <Roof> - Metal

**Architectural Classification:** GreekRevival

**Outbuildings/landscape features:** Garage\_or\_Carriage\_House

**Alterations:** Rear addition

**Physical Description:** This is a one-and-a-half-story, circa-1850, Greek Revival-style house. It features gable-and-wing massing and is sheltered by a cross-gable roof covered with standing-seam metal. A shed addition is connected to the rear of the wing. A hipped, enclosed porch fronts the wing. The house rests on a stone foundation and is clad with wood-shingle siding. The house is fitted with signature Greek Revival-style features, including gable end returns, pilasters that denote the corners of the main block, and a frieze that extends along the north and south walls of the main block. Lighting the house are a variety of wood windows with six-over-six, two-over-two, and one-over-one, double-hung sash. A vinyl bay window is located on the south elevation.

Southeast of the house is a garage, which features a front-gable roof and board-and-batten siding.

**SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:**

**Approx. Date** 1820-1859

**Range of Construction:**

**Specific Date of Construction**

(if known):

**Architect/ Builder** Unknown

**Statement of Significance** The resource is recommended eligible for NRHP listing under Criterion C. The resource employs notable features of Greek Revival architecture, including pilasters, a frieze, and gable end returns. The house remains largely as it was likely constructed, retaining a high degree of integrity in materials, workmanship, and design. The addition did not compromise the integrity of the original house. No evidence points to any resident of this house being noteworthy in local, state, or national events. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under any other NRHP criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-c]). An assessment of NRHP eligibility cannot be made at this time as archaeological investigations have not been completed. The recommended NRHP boundary follows the current tax parcel (approximately 1.5 acres). Setting is not a contributing feature to the property. The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

### Bibliography

SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:

**Proposed Eligibility:** Eligible

**Proposed Historic District:**

SURVEY INFORMATION:

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Michael Mitchell

**Survey Date** 2/9/2021

IMAGES:



Front (west) elevation





**South elevation**



**Front (west) and south elevations**



**House and garage**



**Front (west) and north elevations**

**USN:**

**Property Name:** Conquest Cemetery  
**Historic Property Name:** Conquest Methodist Cemetery  
**Address:** State Route 38  
**Municipality:** Conquest  
**County:** Cayuga  
**Zip:** 13140  
**Parcel ID:**  
**Lat/Long:** 43.1233, -76.6476



|                     |
|---------------------|
| <b>DESCRIPTION:</b> |
|---------------------|

**Current Use:** Funerary  
**Historic Use:** Funerary  
**Materials:** <Foundation> - Stone <Walls> - Stone <Roof> -  
**Architectural Classification:** NoStyle  
**Outbuildings/landscape features:**  
**Alterations:**

**Physical Description:** The cemetery lot is located on State Route 38, on a lot north of the former Methodist Episcopal Church of Conquest. The cemetery features numerous burials in arranged generally rows oriented north-south. Some of the burial plots, however, are not situated in distinct rows. The cemetery plots are located in a cleared lot, with trees situated on north and west edges. The headstones are made of varying types of stone and feature varying sizes.

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| <b>SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:</b> |
|------------------------------|

**Approx. Date Range of Construction:** 1860-1889  
**Specific Date of Construction (if known):**  
**Architect/Builder:** Unknown  
**Statement of Significance:** The cemetery is recommended eligible for S/NRHP listing under Criterion D for its potential to inform our understanding of health, disease, and nutrition in a rural, nineteenth-century population through a study of skeletal remains. Setting is a contributing element of the cemetery within its recommended



boundary, but setting beyond the boundary does not contribute to the cemetery's significance. The property is not recommended eligible for NRHP listing under any other NRHP criteria of significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a-c]). The property does not contribute to any nearby historic district.

## Bibliography

### SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:

**Proposed Eligibility:** Eligible

**Proposed Historic District:**

### SURVEY INFORMATION:

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Matthew Hyland

**Survey Date** 2/9/2021

### IMAGES:



**Cemetery, Facing East**



**Cemetery, Facing East**



**Cemetery, Facing East**



**Cemetery, Facing East**



**Cemetery, Facing East**



**Cemetery, Facing East**

## Barge Canal at Haiti Road, Mentz

**USN:**

**Property Name:** New York State Barge  
Canal Historic District

**Historic Property Name:** New York State Barge  
Canal

**Address:** Barge Canal at Haiti Road

**Municipality:** Mentz

**County:** Cayuga

**Zip:**

**Parcel ID:**

**Lat/Long:** 43.0790, -76.6459

**DESCRIPTION:**

**Current Use:** RecreationandCulture,Transportation

**Historic Use:** Transportation

**Materials:** <Foundation> - <Walls> - <Roof> -

**Architectural** NoStyle

**Classification:**

**Outbuildings/**

**landscape features:**

**Alterations:** None

**Physical Description:** The barge canal at this location near Mosquito Point features earthen embankments and water. A highway bridge crosses the barge canal at this point.

**SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY:**

**Approx. Date** 1890-1919

**Range of Construction:**

**Specific Date** 1905  
**of**

**Construction**  
**(if known):**

**Architect/ Builder** New York State

**Statement of Significance** The New York State Barge Canal system (USN 00104.000641 and 14NR06559) is a modern, engineered waterway utilizing historic canals, canalized rivers, and lakes that connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The barge canal lacks tow paths and was designed for use by self-propelled vessels. The system features numerous locks and dams. The period of significance for the property is 1905-1963. Completion of the Saint Lawrence Seaway contributed to its decline in freight shipping. The property is nationally significant as an early

twentieth century engineering innovation that influenced transportation and maritime commerce in the eastern United States. The system, which at completion consisted of 57 locks, dedicated power plants, 8 movable dams, 15 lift bridges, and dozens of highway bridges, embodied Progressive Era belief in public works and public transportation infrastructure. Thus, features contributing to the system's historic significance include the operable physical structures that comprise the system, extant in their original location, and the setting along the original waterways of the system. This historic property is significant under Criteria A and C. Its period of significance ranges from 1905 to 1963.

Its areas of significance are as follows: engineering, transportation, commerce, and maritime history. The riparian setting around the canal contributes to its significance.

In the project area, the barge canal utilizes the Seneca River. This section of the barge canal maintains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and as it is still operable, continues to convey its engineering and commercial significance.

Setting is a contributing feature of the property. The NRHP boundary remains intact.

## Bibliography

### SURVEYOR RECOMMENDATION:

**Proposed Eligibility:** Listed

**Proposed Historic District:**

### SURVEY INFORMATION:

**Survey Project Name** Garnet Energy Historic Architecture Survey

**Survey Project Number** 21SR00058

**Surveyed By** Matthew Hyland

**Survey Date** 2/9/2021

### IMAGES:




**Barge Canal, facing Southwest**



**Barge Canal, facing South**

## **Attachment D: OPRHP Consultation**



[HOME](#)
[SUBMIT](#)
[SEARCH](#)
[COMMUNICATE](#)
[TREKKER MANAGER](#)



[Project 20PR03795: Garnet Energy Center Solar / 200 MW / 1800 Acres \(HAFANY12182\)](#)
[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   |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| James Finelli | 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. |
| Tim Lloyd     | Archaeology           | We are recommending a Phase IIA archaeological survey. See that attachment for guidance. Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.  |

**Information Requests**

| Process / Note  | Reviewer      | Review Type           | Request Type   | Request Entry | Request Item | Request Description  |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--|
|  Information Requested | James Finelli | Survey and Evaluation | Request a New Attachment, Photo, or Survey for this Consultation Project | Attachment    |              | Please provide two sets of visibility mapping, one based on bare earth, topography and the other on vegetation, with 50m and 50m buffers. Based on the provided mapping, the study area will be determined and an architectural survey workshop will be requested. Due to the size of the potential survey area, we strongly recommend that the Trekker mobile app be used for this survey. Please contact me with any questions on this request at james.finelli@parks.ny.gov |
|  Information Requested | Tim Lloyd     | Archaeology           | Request a New Attachment, Photo, or Survey for this Consultation Project | Survey        |              | Please submit the results of the Phase I archaeological survey   |

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Version 1.2.1, December 4, 2010



Cultural Resource Information System

cris.parks.ny.gov/Default.aspx

Submission Status

Please review the specific information request(s) below and click the Process button to respond to each request.

| Status                | Reviewer      | Review Type           | Request Type   | Request Entity | Request Item | Request Description   |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|--------------|---|
| Information Requested | James Finelli | Survey and Evaluation | Request a New Attachment, Photo, or Survey for this Consultation Project |                | Attachment   | I'm updating my request to be in line with category 4 of the new guidance: 4. Solar arrays covering 100 acres or more. a. Complete a GIS analysis of areas that will have positive visibility of the solar field based upon topography only (do not factor in vegetation). b. A survey** of all properties 50 years old or older within 2-miles of the solar array ZVI should be completed by a 36 CFR 61 qualified consultant. c. Identification of any New York State and/or National Register listed property or district or National Historic Landmark within 5-miles of project ZVI. Full guidance attached. |

04/27/2020

02/13/2020

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