



**Appendix 9-D  
Historic Resource Survey**



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**HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY:  
TWO-MILE ZONE OF VISUAL IMPACT STUDY AREA  
FOR PROPOSED HECATE ENERGY CIDER SOLAR  
FARM, TOWNS OF OAKFIELD AND ELBA,  
GENESEE COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**New York State Historic Preservation Office  
#20PR3191**

**Prepared for:**

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**FEBRUARY 2021**

**Historic Resources Survey:**  
**Two-mile Zone of Visual Impact Study Area for**  
**Proposed Hecate Energy Cider Solar Farm**  
**Towns of Oakfield and Elba,**  
**Genesee County, New York**  
**New York State Historic Preservation Office**  
**#20PR3191**

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**February 2021**

# Management Summary

**SHPO Project Review Number:** 20PR3191

**Involved State and Federal Agencies (NYSDEC, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, FHWA):** NYSDPS (lead agency); Article 10 of the Public Service Law with the NYSPSC

**Phase of Survey:** Historic Resources Survey (reconnaissance)

**Project Location Information:**

**Project Location:** Leased private land (??? Acres)

**Minor Civil Division:** Towns of Oakfield and Elba

**County:** Genesee

**Project Area (Metric & English):** Approximately 3,500 acres (1,416 hectares) of leased private land where Hecate Energy LLC plans to develop an approximately 500-megawatt (MW) solar energy facility. The project's construction Area of Potential Effect (APE) has not been determined.

**USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map:** Albion, NY 1950; Batavia North, NY 1950 (photo-revised 1978); Knowlesville, NY 1950; Oakfield, NY 1950 (photo-revised 1978).

**Zone of Visual Impact (indirect) APE Study Area (Metric & English):**

The two-mile radius around the Project comprises approximately 51.98 sq mi (13,462.76 ha). The ZVI study area consists of an area totaling approximately 34.86 sq mi (9,028.7 ha), or 67% of the 51.98 sq mi study area.

**Results of Historic Resources Survey in 2-mile ZVI (areas of positivity):**

**State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) Listed or Eligible Historic Districts:** None

**S/NRHP-Listed individual resources:** None

**Previously determined S/NRHP-Eligible individual resources:** 20

**Previously inventoried resources recommended S/NRHP-eligible:** 1

**Previously inventoried resources recommended Not Eligible for S/NRHP:** 4

**Previously inventoried resources recommended as "Undetermined":** 1

**Report Author(s):** C.M. Longiaru, M. Steinback

**Date of Report:** February 2021

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## 1.0 Introduction

Panamerican Consultants, Inc. was contracted by Stantec, Topsham, Maine, to conduct a historic resources survey in support of the environmental review and permitting for the proposed Hecate Energy - Cider Solar Project in the Towns of Oakfield and Elba in Genesee County, New York (NYSHPO #20PR03191) (Figure 1.1). The purpose of the historic resources survey is to assess all buildings/structures 50 years old or older within the Zone of Visual Impact study area (i.e., indirect Area of Potential Effects [APE]) to determine potential New York State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) eligibility of each resource using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. The historic resources survey also identifies those resources previously determined eligible for inclusion in or already listed in the S/NRHP. The survey was conducted by qualified architectural historians and a historian meeting the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects (36 CFR 61). This study only addresses historic architectural resources.

Panamerican's historic resources survey methodology follows the general guidance provided in the *Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (NYS OPRHP 2020) and informed by consultation with OPRHP [i.e., Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation]. The survey was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (as amended), the National Environmental Policy Act, the New York State Historic Preservation Act, and the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act, as well as all relevant federal and state legislation. The field investigation was conducted in December 2020. Senior Architectural Historian Ms. Christine M. Longiaru, M.A., served as Principal Investigator and Mark A. Steinback, M.A., was the Project Director.

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**Hecate Energy-Cider Solar Project in the Towns of Oakfield and Elba in Genesee County, New York.** Hecate Energy LLC plans to develop an approximately 500-megawatt (MW) solar project on approximately 3,500 acres (1,416 hectares) of leased private land. The project will involve the installation of photovoltaic panels arrayed primarily in fields on tracking structures and include buried electrical collection cables, inverters, access drives, a gen-tie line and a point of interconnection station adjacent to an existing substation, fencing, and temporary laydown areas for equipment staging during construction. The New York State Historic Preservation Office (NYSHPO) has assigned this project number 20PR03191.

The Project is spread across portions of two townships within active pasture/agricultural lands south of Oak Orchard Swamp. Small, scattered portions of the project area are stands of woods. Elevations within the project area range from approximately 620 ft (898 m) in the southwest portion of the project area to approximately 780 ft (238 m) amsl atop the higher drumlins in the eastern portion of the project area. Development in the project area includes a large NYSEG overhead steel H-frame powerline corridor that crosses the northern portion of the project area north of, and roughly parallel to, Lockport Road. The subsurface natural gas Empire Pipeline is adjacent to the south side of the NYSEG corridor and the APE surrounds the National Fuel Gas Oakfield Compressor Station.

### 1.2 NYS OPRHP PROJECT CONSULTATION

Stantec submitted Project information to NYS OPRHP in May 2020, prior to the release of the *Guidelines for Solar Facility Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (NYS OPRHP 2020). NYS OPRHP initially requested documentation of all buildings/structures/districts within or adjacent to the Project. The Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI) for the Hecate Cider Solar Farm was later revised to meet the requirements for a Category 4 type solar farm for solar arrays covering 100 acres or more as outlined in the new guidelines for solar facility development. Panamerican completed a GIS analysis of areas that would have positive visibility of the solar field based upon topography only. The ZVI was submitted in the work plan for the historic resources survey in October 2020 (Longiaru 2020). NYS OPRHP concurred with the ZVI

and survey methodology presented in the work plan. NYS OPRHP granted approval to initiate the Trekker Survey using the Trekker Manager and Survey123 applications. Per OPRHP guidelines, the historic resources survey for a Category 4 solar array entails survey of all properties 50 years old or older within two miles of the solar array and identification of any New York State or National Register listed property or district or National Historic Landmark within five miles of the project ZVI. The ZVI should be completed by a 36 CFR 61 qualified consultant.

### **1.3 ZONE OF VISUAL IMPACT (ZVI)**

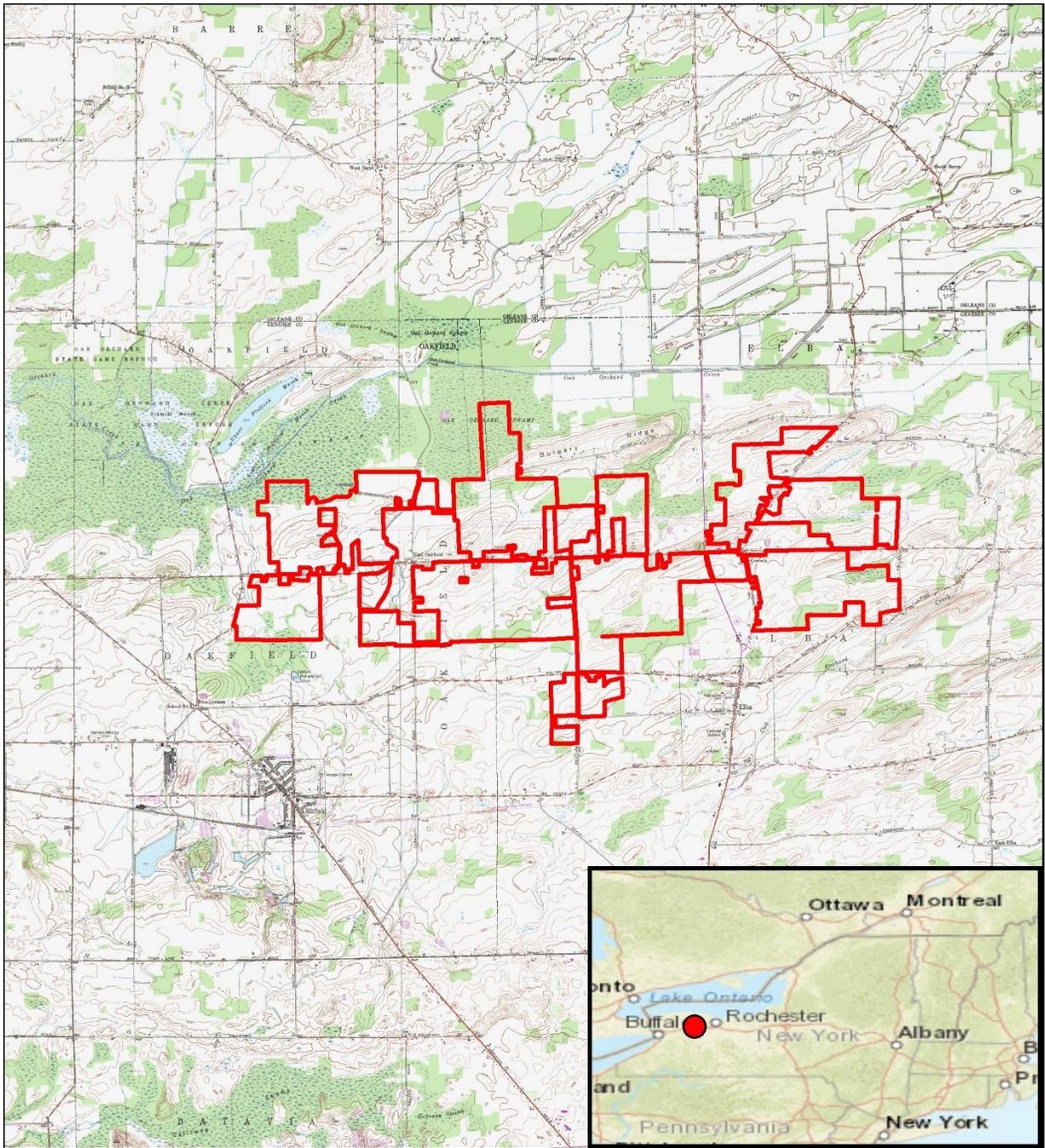
The ZVI is defined as the area from which the proposed Project may be visible within a two-mile distance around the outer limits of the proposed solar array. A topographic-based two-mile ZVI study was generated for this Category 4 solar array per OPRHP guidelines (see Figure 1.2 [NYS OPRHP 2020]). The photovoltaic (PV) panels, including racking, will not exceed 15 feet in height.

The two-mile radius around the Project comprises approximately 51.98 sq mi (13,462.76 ha). The ZVI totals approximately 34.86 sq mi (9,028.7 ha), or 67 percent of the 51.98 sq mi study area. Genesee County municipalities partially in the study area include the Towns of Alabama, Elba, and Oakfield, and the villages of Elba and Oakfield. The ZVI study area also extends into a portion of the southern part of the Town of Barre in Orleans County.

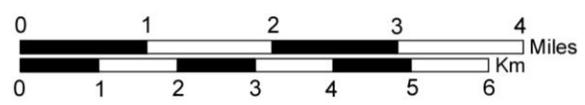
### **1.4 PREVIOUS HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEYS**

The ZVI study areas for three previous historic resource surveys overlap with the Hecate Energy Cider Solar 2-mile ZVI study area (see Figure 1.3).

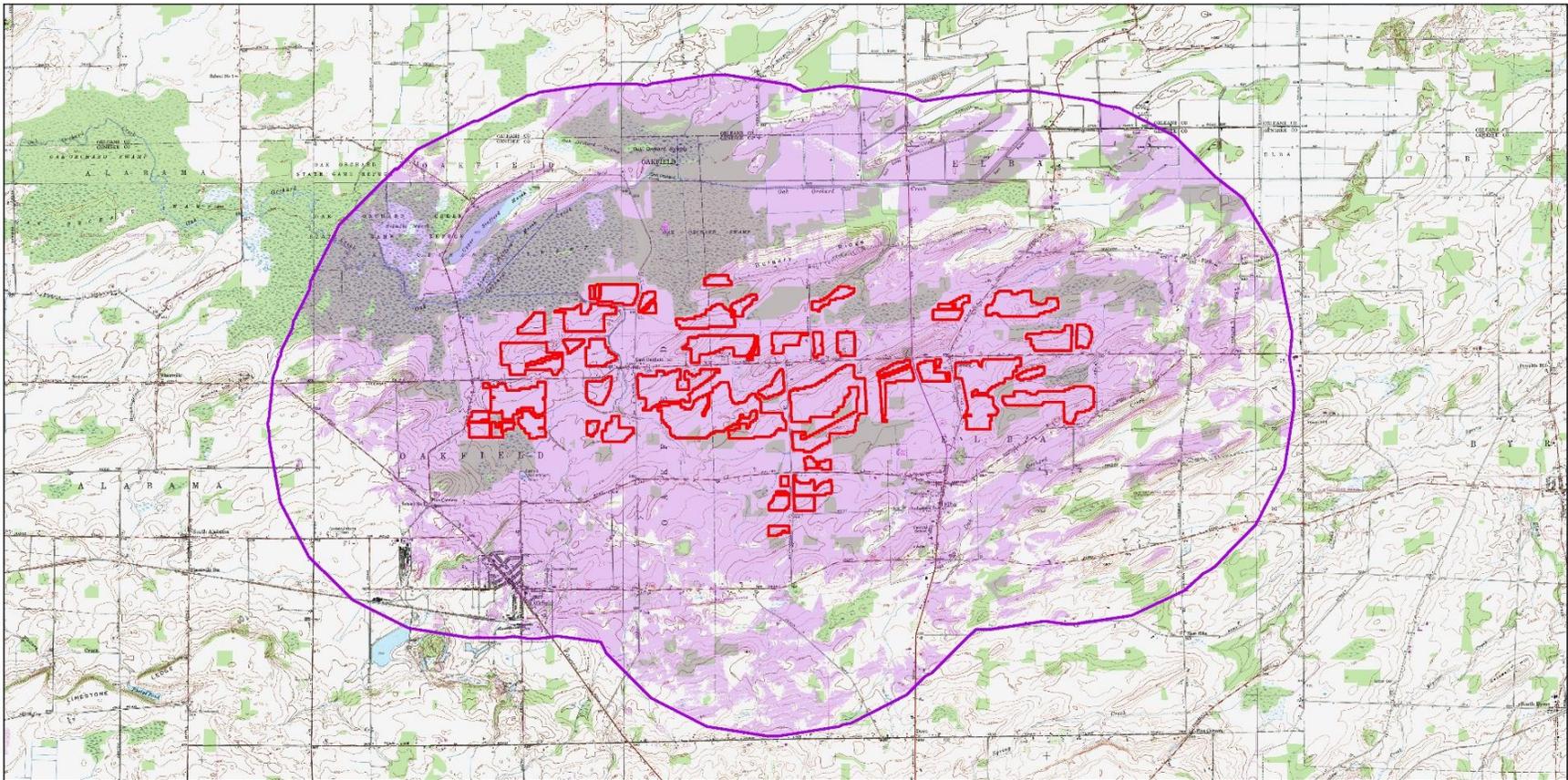
- *Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report Excelsior Energy Project, Town of Byron, Genesee County, New York (#19PR03747; TRC 2020)*. The survey for this 280-MW solar energy facility is proposed on approximately 3,418 acres of land. The ZVI was based on bare-earth topography visibility modelling within the two-mile study area which included portions of the Towns of Byron, Elba, Le Roy, Oakfield and Stafford in Genesee County. The Excelsior Energy Project's two-mile ZVI study area overlaps with the southeastern portion of the Hecate Energy Cider Solar 2-mile ZVI study area.
- *Historic Resources Survey Report Heritage Wind Project Town of Barre, Orleans County, New York (#18PR01833; EDR 2019)*. This proposed commercial-scale wind power project includes the installation and operation of up to 33 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 676 feet. The five-mile ZVI study area included parts of the Towns of Alabama, Oakfield, Elba, and Byron, the municipal boundaries of the Village of Elba and part of the Village of Oakfield in Genesee County. The Hecate Energy Cider Solar project facility location is located in the Heritage Wind five-mile study area, which also extends across most of the Hecate Energy Cider Solar 2-mile ZVI study area.
- *Historic Architectural Resources Investigation (5-mile Ring Area of Potential Effects) Alabama Ridge Wind Farm; Towns of Alabama, Batavia, Elba, Oakfield and Pembroke, Villages of Corfu and Oakfield, Genesee County; Town of Newstead, Village of Akron, Erie County; Towns of Barre and Shelby, Orleans County, Town of Royalton, Niagara County, New York; Tonawanda Indian Reservation (#07PR05824 [Tetra Tech EC, Inc. 2009]*. This proposed commercial-scale wind power project included the installation and operation of up to 40 wind turbines with a maximum blade tip height of 403.5 feet. The five-mile ZVI study area included parts of Elba and Oakfield. The Alabama Ridge Wind Farm study area overlaps with the western portion of the Hecate Energy Cider Solar 2-mile ZVI study area.



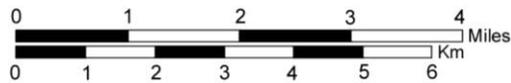
Project Area



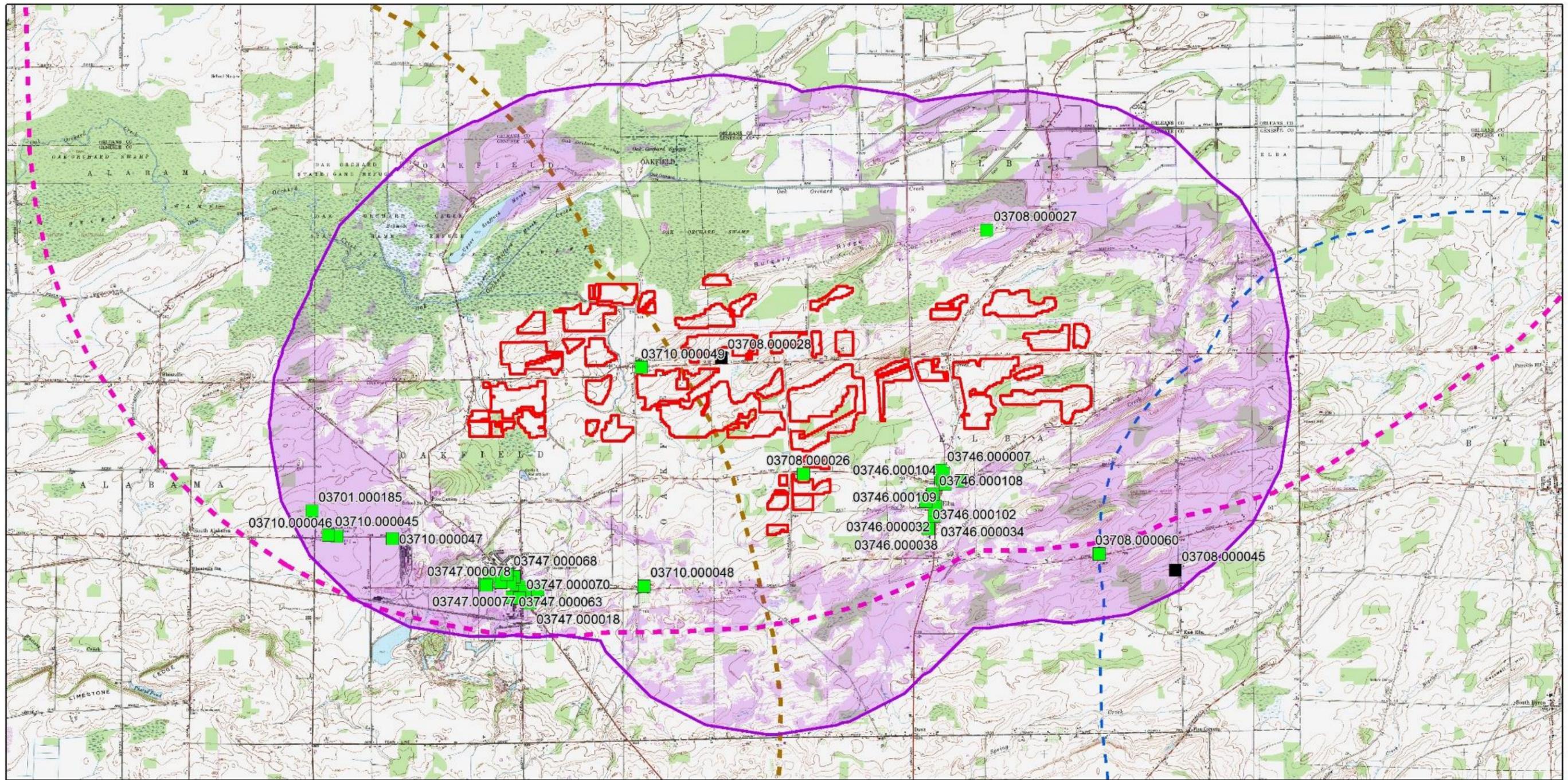
**Figure 1.1. Location of Hecate Energy Cider Solar Farm Project, Towns of Oakfield and Elba, Genesee County, New York (USGS Quadrangles, from west to east: Oakfield, NY 1950 [1978]; Batavia North, NY 1950 [1978]).**



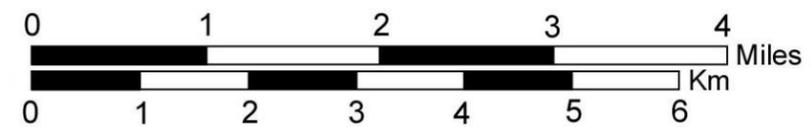
- Above-ground components
- 2 miles from above-ground components
- Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)



**Figure 1.2. Hecate Energy Cider Solar Farm Project location and the 2-mile ZVI study area in the Towns of Oakfield and Elba, Genesee County, New York (USGS Quadrangles: Batavia North, NY 1950 [1978]); Oakfield, NY 1950 [1978]; Albion, NY 1950; and Knowlesville, NY 1950).**



- Above-ground components
- 2 miles from above-ground components
- Heritage Wind Project Study Area (2019)
- Excelsior Energy Center Project Study Area (2020)
- Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)
- Alabama Ledge Wind Farm Study Area (2019)



**Figure 1.3. Hecate Solar Project 2-mile ZVI study area with overlapping study areas from previous historic resources surveys (USGS Quadrangles: Batavia North, NY 1950 [1978]; Oakfield, NY 1950 [1978]; Albion, NY 1950; and Knowlesville, NY 1950).**

## 2.0 Background Research

For almost all of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries European activities in central New York involved limited religious, commercial, and military endeavors. The French were the first Europeans to penetrate the Finger Lakes region. As early as the 1620s, Jesuit missionaries and French traders were establishing contacts with Native groups. These visits, however, were infrequent until the 1650s. The earliest recorded Jesuit contact with the Seneca occurred in 1656 when Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot visited them at Ganondagan (the Boughton Hill site) northwest of the present-day City of Canandaigua. He reported that the Seneca had two large villages in addition to several smaller ones. In the same year, the Jesuits visited the Cayuga, where René Ménard established a short-lived mission. As hostilities intensified between the Haudenosaunee and the French over territorial issues related to the fur trade, the Jesuits were forced to evacuate Sainte Marie (established among the Onondaga) in 1658. Several years later, upon invitation from the Cayuga, Simon Le Moyne briefly left the Onondaga to visit the Cayuga for a few weeks during the winter of 1661-1662. The Jesuits finally returned to the western Finger Lakes in 1668 when permanent missions were established among the Seneca under the direction of Jacques Frémin and Julien Garnier and among the Cayuga at a mission called Saint Joseph. Jean Pierron re-established the Jesuit mission of St. Jacques at Ganondagan. While the sowing of Christianity among the Seneca and Cayuga by the Jesuits generally bore little fruit, the missions had modest effects on moderating the hostility between the Haudenosaunee and the French (Tooker 1978:431-432; Abler and Tooker 1978:505-507).

The relationship between the French and the Haudenosaunee continually fluctuated between grudging acceptance and outright war. The Haudenosaunee did not reach a final peace with the French until 1701 (Abler and Tooker 1978: 506-7; Tooker 1978:431-432). During the ensuing half-century of peace between the Europeans and the Seneca, the Seneca expanded their influence over the beaver trade to the south and west but did not resettle the towns destroyed by the French. Subsequent Seneca settlements trended both eastward toward the Canandaigua and Geneva areas and the Finger Lakes and westward through the Genesee Valley (Abler and Tooker 1978: 505-507; Wray and Schoff 1953:53; Jordan 2002:15).

The post-1779 period witnessed extensive cessions of Native American land by the Haudenosaunee to European-Americans and the establishment of reservations in New York State. The Treaty of Big Tree in 1797 marks the beginning of the reservation period for the Seneca. The concept of the reservation at this time seems to be “what the term literally implied—lands reserved by the Indians from a cession of land and intended for their own use and occupancy. Generally, such reservations included an already existing settlement and some surrounding area deemed minimally adequate to supply the subsistence needs of the local population living by traditional custom” (Wallace 1970:444). At a time when the nearby European-American settlements were small, few and far between, these reservations were not conceived as locations surrounded by invisible fences that compelled the Seneca to remain inside, but which allowed the Seneca the control to keep European-American interlopers out.

Native American title to the land in the Genesee Valley was largely extinguished with the Treaty of Big Tree in 1797, although several areas were reserved for the Native Americans to use and live on, including reservations at Buffalo Creek, Tonawanda, Cattaraugus, Tuscarora, and Allegany (Turner 1974 [1850]: 403; Abler and Tooker 1978:509, 512). The Seneca sold most of their remaining lands, except for their reservations, to Robert Morris for \$100,000 and individual cash payments to specific Seneca leaders. Under this treaty tracts of land along the Genesee River as well as along major waterways in western New York were reserved for the Haudenosaunee. The population of Senecas in New York State at about the time of the Big Tree treaty was approximately 1,700 or 1,800, with one-third living along the Genesee River, one-third at the Buffalo Creek reservation and the remainder spread among the other reservations (Abler and Tooker 1978:509). The current Tonawanda reservation is less than ten miles west of the project area. The reservation originally comprised 46,209 acres (72 square miles) but has been reduced over the preceding two centuries to approximately 7,550 acres (Amrhein 2001).

Early in the nineteenth century, the Seneca, succumbing to the intense pressure and unscrupulous tactics of land speculators to sell their remaining reservations in the state, began to divest themselves of their property in the Genesee Valley and western New York. With the Buffalo Creek Treaty of 1826, the Seneca

sold their remaining reservations on the Genesee River. Prior to this treaty, David Ogden, later the Ogden Land Company, had acquired the pre-emption right to the remaining Seneca reservations from the Holland Land Company. Under the 1826 treaty the Seneca sold the Big Tree, Canawaugus, Caneadea, Squawkie Hill reservations, and the remaining lands at Gardeau, in addition to parts of the Buffalo Creek, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda reservations. With the Buffalo Creek Treaty the Tonawanda reservation was reduced to 12,800 acres (Tooker 1978b:452; Abler and Tooker 1978:511; Kappler 2003 [1904]). "At the time this treaty was signed there were approximately 550 Senecas living at Buffalo Creek, 350 at Cattaraugus, 500 at Allegany, 325 at Tonawanda, and 450 on the Genesee. Within a few years after the sale of the Genesee lands, the Senecas who had lived there had moved to the other Seneca reservations" (Abler and Tooker 1978:511).

Despite the cession of land by the Haudenosaunee in 1826, pressure continued from the land speculators to acquire the remainder of their reservations in the state and relocate them to the Midwest. The Ogden Land Company retained the rights to buy Haudenosaunee lands in western New York, including the Tonawanda reservation. Questionable and devious actions by the federal government and the Ogden Company marked the negotiations surrounding the controversial Buffalo Creek Treaty of 1838. This treaty would have resulted in the removal of the Haudenosaunee from New York State, but the Seneca claimed that it was fraudulent and illegally obtained. They and their allies fought the treaty in the courts and had it nullified. In the subsequent Compromise Treaty of 1842, the Seneca retained three small reservations, but lost both the Buffalo Creek and Tonawanda reservations. The Senecas at Tonawanda refused to accept the compromise treaty and Seneca Chiefs John Blacksmith and Jimmy Johnson led the battle in the courts against it. Ultimately, the Tonawanda Senecas were partially successful in their fight. In an 1857 treaty, the Tonawanda Seneca were allowed to purchase their own lands back from the Ogden Land Company, who had acquired the title fraudulently, but they could not afford to buy back the entirety of their former reservation (Kappler 2003 [1904]; Haudenosaunee 2005; Amrhein 2001).

Most of what is now the Town of Oakfield was part of the original Tonawanda Reservation and was not sold to American settlers until after 1832. The earliest European-American settlers in the non-reservation portion were Erastus Wolcott, Gideon Dunham and Christopher Kenyon in 1801. Other pioneers prior to the War of 1812 included Elijah Blodgett, George Driggs, Peter Lewis, William McCrellis, Aaron White, Calvin Nobles, and Jeremiah, George and John Gardner. What is now the village of Oakfield was originally Plain Brook or Plainbrook. Gideon Dunham opened the first tavern in the town ca. 1802. Christopher Kenyon constructed the first grist and saw mills in 1811. The United States Gypsum Mills were first opened in 1812 (Child 2004 [1869]; Bow 2004; North 2004 [1899]).

Western New York received a tremendous economic boost when one terminus of the Erie Canal was located at the village of Buffalo. The route of the canal passed well north of the project area, through Orleans County, and economic benefits were largely centered in areas closer to the canal as shipping was relocated from generally poor roads in the region. Begun in 1817, the Erie Canal linked Buffalo and Lake Erie with New York City when it opened in October 1825 (Shaw 1990).

The 1830s and 1840s marked a period of expansion for Oakfield. Othniel Brown opened the first cloth-dressing mill in 1829. He operated a woolen factory from 1835 to 1848. Colonel Alfred Cary opened the first store at Plainbrook in 1833. The village was renamed Caryville in 1837 after Colonel Cary. In 1840, Cary established the Cary Collegiate Seminary, which was a select boarding school. The Town of Oakfield was formed from the Town of Elba on April 11, 1842. Elba had been created from the original Town of Batavia in 1821. The Hamlet of Caryville was incorporated as the Village of Oakfield in 1858. It had approximately 600 residents in 1868 (Bow 2004; Child 2004 [1869]; North 2004 [1899]). What is now the Hamlet of East Oakfield was originally called Mechanicville and contained a sawmill, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, two cooper shops, and a school in addition to 15 dwellings (Child 2004 [1869]).

**Historical Map Analysis.** Four historic period maps (Ellicott 1800; Gillett 1854; Everts, Ensign & Everts 1876; and Century Map Co. 1904) were reviewed for the study area. The rural setting of the project area is largely unchanged through the years. The most notable difference is the change in the Tonawanda Reservation which is shown overlapping the project area in 1800 but is now located approximately seven miles (11.2 km) to the west. Major roads currently present in the study area (e.g., Lockport, Albion, Fisher, Maltby, Oak Orchard, Graham, Snyder) were established by 1854. The historic maps also show the

development in the villages of Elba and Oakfield. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1919 and 1936) were referenced for the Village of Elba.

## **2.1 PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA**

Historic architectural resources information available in CRIS was reviewed for the current survey in January 2021. NYS OPRHP provided a shape file containing the GIS locations for previously inventoried resources in the study area. Several previously inventoried unevaluated resources in the study area do not have location information in the CRIS GIS. Building inventory forms in CRIS for unevaluated resources were reviewed to pinpoint the locations of these unidentified resources.

No State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP)-listed individual resources or historic districts were identified in the 2-mile buffer study area. Thirty-seven individual S/NRHP- eligible individual resources were identified in the study area; 20 of which are in the ZVI. Table 2.1 identifies all the previously inventoried resources in the two-mile radius study area. This table also indicates whether the resource is in or out of the ZVI.

## **2.2 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED RESOURCES IN 5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT**

No National Historic Landmarks or individual State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP)-listed historic districts were identified within 5 miles of the project. One State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP)-listed historic building district was identified within five miles of the project, Batavia Veterans Administration Hospital (Batavia VA Medical Center) at 222 Richmond Avenue in the City of Batavia, Genesee County (USN 0740.000082/12NR06329). Located to the south of the proposed project, the Batavia VA Medical Center is located within a campus setting on approximately 45 acres. The Batavia VA Hospital historic district is significant as an excellent example of a general medical and surgical hospital sub-type utilizing the design philosophies developed for second Generation Veterans Hospitals from the late 1920s to 1950. This historic district meets NRHP Criterion A at the state level under politics/government and health/medicine, and NRHP criterion architecture. The period of significance begins with the construction of the facility in 1932 and extends through 1950, the date of the last federal veterans hospital constructed utilizing the design philosophies developed for Second Generation Veterans Hospitals. Buildings with brick exteriors exhibit Colonial Revival and Classical Revival architectural styles. The NRHP nomination identifies 28 resources and five landscape elements in the historic district: 20 contributing and 11 non-contributing (Spurlock et al. 2011).

**Table 2.1 Previously Inventoried Resources in Study Area (CRIS January 2021).**

USN	Name	Location	Current S/NRHP Status in CRIS	In Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)
3701.000185	Residence, 2nd Empire, ca. 1850	6912 Macomber Road, Alabama	Eligible	No
3708.000017	Residence	6380 Oak Orchard Rd, Town of Elba	Undetermined	No GIS location in CRIS. Possibly adjacent/in study area
3708.000018	Residence	Lockport Road, Town of Elba	Undetermined	No GIS location in CRIS Possibly adjacent/in study area
3708.000019	Farmstead	Lockport Road, Town of Elba	Undetermined	No GIS location in CRIS. Possibly adjacent/in study area
3708.000026	Residence	4048 Maltby Road, Elba	Eligible	Yes
3708.000027	Residence	4600 Ridge Road, Elba	Eligible	Yes
3708.000028	Gardner Cemetery	3753 Lockport Rd (County Route 12), Elba	Undetermined	Yes. Adjacent to Project.
3708.000045	Residence	7116 Norton Road, Elba	Undetermined	No
3708.000060	Cobblestone Residence	4899 Ford Road, Elba NY 14058	Eligible	No
3710.000040	Residence	Maltby Rd, Oakfield	Undetermined	No GIS location in CRIS. All Maltby Rd in ZVI
3710.000045	Residence, Greek Revival, ca. 1840	2613 Judge Road, Oakfield	Eligible	No
3710.000046	Reed Cemetery	2635 Judge Road, Oakfield	Eligible	No. Oakfield-Alabama Cemetery on USGS map.
3710.000047	Farmstead	2810 Judge Road, Oakfield	Eligible	No
3710.000048	Residence	3557 Drake Street Road, Oakfield	Eligible	Yes
3710.000049	East Oakfield Cemetery	3562 Lockport Road, Oakfield	Eligible	Yes. Adjacent to Project.
3746.000007	Elba First Presbyterian Church	23-25 North Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000011	Starlight Video, Craft Supplies	15 North Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
03746.000031	Residence	39 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
03746.000032	Residence	43 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
03746.000034	Residence	49 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000038	Elba Central School	57 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000039	Saint Padre Pio Roman Catholic Parish (Structure 39: Our Lady of Fatima Roman Catholic Church)	65 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Yes

**Table 2.1 continued.**

USN	Name	Location	Current S/NRHP Status in CRIS	In Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)
3746.000045	Westside Auto (former Structure 45: SUNOCO)	95 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Yes
3746.000046	Structure 46A and B: Isadore Rapasadi and Sons, Inc.	South Main Street, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Yes
3746.000047	Structure 47: Elba Firemen's Recreation Hall	7143 Oak Orchard Rd (not South Main)	Undetermined	Yes
3746.000048	Structure 48: Central Trust Bank	South Main Street, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Yes
3746.000049	Structure 49	South Main Street, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Yes
3746.000051	Structure 51: Commercial Mill	7061 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Yes
3746.000062	Yellow Goose Market (former STRUCTURE 62: GENESEE FARMS DAIRY MART)	64 South Main Street, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Yes
3746.000087	Elba Grange	8-10 North Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000091	Residence	18 North Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000102	Maple Lawn Cemetery	13 Maple Avenue, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000104	Pine Hill Cemetery	8 Chapel Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000106	Residence	31 Chapel Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000108	Residence	4 Maple Ave, Village of Elba	Eligible	Yes
3746.000109	Former gas station	2 North Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible (Also, USN 3746.000086-undetermined)	Yes
3747.000003	Oakfield United Methodist Church	4 South Main Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
3747.000006	Residence	10 South Main Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
3747.000018	Residence	39 South Main Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
3747.000052	Haxton Memorial Library	3 North Pearl Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
3747.000058	Former school building	1 North Pearl Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
3747.000060	Residence	10 Forest Avenue, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
03747.000062	Residence	16 Maple Avenue, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
03747.000063	Residence	16-18 Webber Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
03747.000065	Cary Cemetery	21 Albert Street	Eligible	Yes

**Table 2.1 continued.**

<b>USN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current S/NRHP Status in CRIS</b>	<b>In Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)</b>
3747.000068	Residence	68 North Main Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
3747.000070	Residence	6 South Pearl Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
03747.000075	Commercial building	33-35 Main Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
03747.000076	Residence	34 Drake Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	No
3747.000077	St. Padre Pio Church/St. Cecilia Worship Site	56 Maple Avenue, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	Yes
3747.000078	St. Cecelia's Catholic Cemetery	56 Maple Avenue, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	Yes

## 3.0 Methodology

For this study, the ZVI (i.e., visual Area of Potential Effect) is defined as the area from which the proposed undertaking may be visible within a two-mile distance around the outer limits of the proposed solar project (see Appendix A: Figure 1). The Manchester Solar visual APE study area measures  $\pm 5.56$  sq mi ( $\pm 3,558$  ac). Within this area both direct and indirect visual effects are assessed that may cause changes in the character or use of cultural properties. Panamerican generated the viewshed analysis map of the one-mile visual APE, which is based solely on topography (NYSHPO 2006; see the architectural survey investigation results map in Appendix A). Additional screening may be provided by structures and vegetation.

### 3.1 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

For a building or structure to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it must be evaluated within its historic context and shown to be significant for one or more of the four Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60) as outlined in *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15, National Park Service [NPS] 1995)*. All structures examined as part of this investigation were identified and evaluated in the field with reference to these criteria:

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

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

Criterion C: (Design/Construction) Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

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

A property is not eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or cultural group and thereby lacks any historic context with which to evaluate the importance of the cultural resource. The cultural property (e.g., historic structure or landscape) must also retain the historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance. Seven aspects or qualities of integrity recognized by the National Register are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 1995:44). Actual determinations of eligibility are made by the Survey & Evaluation Unit of the NYSHPO.

### 3.2 ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES

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

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

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

*No direct impacts to historic-architectural resources are anticipated as part of Facility construction or operation.*

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

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

In keeping with NYSHPO guidance, the APE for visual impacts on historic properties is defined for this Project as those areas within two miles of proposed facilities which are within the ZVI (based on topography) of the Project (NYS OPRHP 2020). The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) defines *Visual Impact* as:

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

The analysis takes into consideration the resource's geographical distance and the effect of vegetation, and other landscape features that may screen or minimize views of the Project from historic resources.

### 3.3 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY METHODS

**Background Review.** The first phase of the historic resources survey included the following:

- Review of shape files (supplied by Stantec) for CRIS data, ZVI study area, and Project details.
- Preparation of study area field maps with ZVI.
- Identification of NRHP-listed or eligible historic resources in the ZVI, as available in CRIS.
- Identification of unevaluated resources (undetermined) in the ZVI, as available in CRIS.

Background research entailed review of previous cultural resource studies in the study area, county and town histories, historical maps, and related online sources and websites. Historical maps were consulted and presented in Section 2.1. Various USGS topographic quadrangle maps were also reviewed.

**Field Survey.** The NYS OPRHP requested a CRIS Trekker 2.0 survey of above-ground historic resources based on GIS modeling within two miles from each side of the existing ROW. This platform is a form-centered mobile application for a handheld device which allows data collection/management in a “cloud” based mapping system. CRIS Trekker 2.0 utilizes Esri’s ArcGIS Online (AGO) platform as the cloud-based solution for the storage, management, and analysis of building surveys, while Esri’s Survey123 product is leveraged as the form-centric mobile application for collecting building and proposed district data in the field (NYS OPRHP 2020).<sup>1</sup> The NRHP criteria were applied for determining the eligibility of any newly identified resources and unevaluated previously inventoried resources.

The field investigation methodology entailed the following:

- Identification of all properties (buildings, structures, sites, historic districts) within the 2-mile ZVI that were previously determined eligible for inclusion in or are already listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places using the Division’s Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS).
- Evaluation of potential S/NRHP-eligibility of architectural resources greater than 50 years old within those areas of project visibility in the 2-mile ZVI that have not been recently inventoried by previous studies (see above section).
- Documentation of architectural resources that appear to satisfy NRHP-eligibility criteria via the CRIS Trekker. Documentation includes digital images of main building(s) and outbuilding(s), street address, map location, and date of construction (if known).
- Locate all resources with “Undetermined” NRHP status, if possible, and evaluate for NRHP eligibility.
- Identification of any New York State and/or National Register-listed property or district or National Historic Landmark within five (5) miles of project ZVI.

Using the Survey123 for ArcGIS, the following data was collected for each inventoried resource:

- Photographic documentation of each resource included a minimum of two views depending on the type of resource, vegetation, setting, etc. All resources will be documented from the public right-of-way. Clear unobstructed views of each resource were obtained where possible.
- Locational data (GPS coordinates, street address, town/village, county).
- Architectural information (i.e., architectural style; physical characteristics; building materials; integrity of the resource and its setting; current/historic use; and other defining features).

The visual inspection of resources was limited to the visible exterior of the buildings and the overall setting of the property. Many of the resources in the study area included numerous farm buildings and agricultural landscape features that were not fully visible from the right-of-way at the time of the field survey. Property locations and street addresses were cross-referenced with Rensselaer County’s real property information.

The building forms generated from Survey 123 were finalized in Trekker Manager and uploaded for OPRHP review. The results of the one-mile visual APE survey are enumerated in Table 4.1 (see Section 4.0). The locations of S/NRL, S/NRE, and newly identified resources in the study area are indicated on the

architectural survey project map (see Appendix A). Recommended S/NRE resources are presented in an annotated properties list (see Appendix B). All required architectural resources data will be uploaded to CRIS for OPRHP review.

The field survey was conducted in January 2021. All aspects of the historic resources survey were conducted under the direct supervision of an architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (36 CFR 61).

## 4.0 Historic Resources Survey Results

The results of the historic resources survey for the ZVI in the two-mile visual APE study area are summarized below by municipality (Minor Civil Division [MCD]) and enumerated in Table 4.1. The list below provides an itemization of architectural resources identified in the areas of positive visibility in the ZVI. Locations of previously inventoried resources were provided by NYS OPRHP. All inventoried resources are keyed to the survey map in Appendix A. Recommended S/NRHP eligible resources are presented in an annotated properties list which was exported from the CRIS Trekker Manager project survey (see Appendix B).

### Results of Historic Resources Survey in the two-mile ZVI (areas of positive visibility):

- State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP) Listed or Eligible Historic Districts: None
- S/NRHP-Listed individual resources: None
- Previously determined S/NRHP-Eligible individual resources: 20
- Previously inventoried resources recommended S/NRHP-eligible: 1
- Previously inventoried resources recommended Not Eligible for S/NRHP: 4
- Previously inventoried resources recommended as “Undetermined”: 1

### TOWN OF ALABAMA (MCD 03701)

No S/NRHP-listed or S/NRHP-eligible resources were identified resources were identified in the Alabama portion of the ZVI study area (CRIS 2021). The historic resources survey did not identify any new resources in the ZVI study area that appeared to meet the NRHP Criteria for eligibility.

### TOWN OF ELBA (MCD 03708)

No S/NRHP-listed were identified in the Town of Elba section of the ZVI study area Two S/NRHP-eligible resources are in the ZVI in Elba: a residence at 4048 Maltby Road (USN 3708.000026) and a residence at 4600 Ridge Road (USN 3708.000027).

The one previously inventoried unevaluated resource in the ZVI, a heavily altered mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century residence at 6380 Oak Orchard Road (USN 3708.000017) does not appear to meet the NRHP Criteria for eligibility. The historic resources survey did not identify any new resources in the ZVI study area that appeared to meet the NRHP Criteria for eligibility.

### TOWN OF OAKFIELD (MCD 03710)

No S/NRHP-listed resources were identified in the Town of Oakfield section of the ZVI study area. Two S/NRHP-eligible resources are in the ZVI in Oakfield: a residence at 3557 Drake Street Road (USN 3710.000048) and East Oakfield Cemetery on Maltby Road (East Oakfield Cemetery (USN 3710.000049). The historic resources survey did not identify any new resources in the ZVI study area that appeared to meet the NRHP Criteria for eligibility.

### VILLAGE OF ELBA (MCD 03746)

No S/NRHP-listed resources were identified in the Village of Elba section of the ZVI study area (CRIS 2021). Thirteen (13) S/NRHP-eligible resources in the Village of Elba are in the ZVI (see Table 4.1). These include residences, commercial buildings, a school, a grange, and two cemeteries.

One previously inventoried unevaluated resource in the ZVI in the Village of Elba is recommended as eligible for listing in the S/NRHP, the former A.A. Grinnell Co. Inc. Mill (now The Mill) at 7061 South Main Street/NY 98 (USN 3746.000051). The former A.A. Grinnell Co. Inc. Building No. 1 is an example of a ca. 1910 industrial building (New York Central Lines 1921). It is historically associated with the lumber industry and railroad history of Elba and Genesee County. Though modified, the former A.A. Grinnell Co., Inc. Building No. 1 is significant at the local level under NRHP Criterion A for commerce/trade and Criterion C as an example of an early twentieth century gristmill.

Four previously inventoried unevaluated resources in the ZVI in the Village of Elba do not appear to meet the NRHP Criteria for eligibility. Saint Padre Pio Parish/Our Lady of Fatima Worship Site, 65 South Main Street/ NY 98 (USN 3746.000039); Westside Auto (former Sunoco) at 95 South Main/NY 98 (USN 3746.000045); Elba Firemen's Recreation Hall at 7143 Oak Orchard Road/ NY 98 (USN 3746.000047); and Mobil/Crosby's (Structure 62: Genesee Farms Dairy Mart) at 65 South Main Street/NY 98 (USN 3746.000062). These four properties are not recommended as eligible for listing on the S/NRHP.

#### **VILLAGE OF OAKFIELD (MCD 03747)**

No S/NRHP-listed or S/NRHP-eligible resources were identified in the Village of Oakfield section of the ZVI study area (CRIS 2021). Three of the 15 S/NRHP-eligible resources in the Village of Oakfield are in the ZVI: St. Padre Pio Church/St. Cecilia Worship Site (USN 3747.000077) and St. Cecilia's Catholic Cemetery, 56 Maple Avenue (USN 3747.000078), and Cary Cemetery at 21 Albert Street (USN 03747.000065).

The historic resources survey did not identify any new resources in the ZVI study area that appeared to meet the NRHP Criteria for eligibility.

#### **4.1 NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS AND STATE/NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED RESOURCES IN 5-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT.**

No National Historic Landmarks or individual State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP)-listed were identified within 5 miles of the project. One State/National Register of Historic Places (S/NRHP)-listed historic building district was identified within five miles of the project, Batavia Veterans Administration Hospital (Batavia VA Medical Center) at 222 Richmond Avenue in the City of Batavia, Genesee County (USN 0740.000082/12NR06329). Located to the south of the proposed project, the Batavia VA Medical Center is located within a campus setting on approximately 45 acres (see Appendix A: Map 2 and Section 2.2). The perimeter of the hospital campus is wooded along most of its length (Spurlock et al. 2011).

**Table 4.1. Hecate Cider Solar Farm Historic Resources Survey Results** (*Panamerican 2021*).

<b>USN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current S/NRHP Status in CRIS</b>	<b>2021 Survey Results</b>
3708.000017	Residence	6380 Oak Orchard Road, Town of Elba	Undetermined	Recommended Not Eligible
3708.000018	Residence	Lockport Road, Town of Elba	Undetermined	Undetermined. Location unknown. The USN location does not exist in the CRIS GIS.
3708.000019	Farmstead	Lockport Road, Town of Elba	Undetermined	Undetermined. Location unknown. The USN location does not exist in the CRIS GIS.
3708.000026	Residence	4048 Maltby Road, Town of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3708.000027	Residence	4600 Ridge Road, Town of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3708.000028_	Gardner Cemetery	3753 Lockport Road (County Route 12), Town of Elba	Undetermined	Undetermined. Cemetery not accessed. On private property.
3710.000040_	Residence	Maltby Road, Town of Oakfield	Undetermined	Undetermined. Location unknown. The USN location does not exist in the CRIS GIS
3710.000048	Residence	3557 Drake Street Road, Town of Oakfield	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3710.000049	East Oakfield Cemetery	3562 Lockport Road, Town of Oakfield	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000007	Elba First Presbyterian Church	23-25 North Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000011	Starlight Video, Craft Supplies	15 North Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
03746.000031	Residence	39 Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
03746.000032	Residence	43 South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
03746.000034	Residence	49 South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000038_	Elba Central School	57 South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000039	Saint Padre Pio Parish/Our Lady of Fatima Worship Site	65 South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Recommended Not Eligible
3746.000045	Westside Auto (former Sunoco)	95 South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Recommended Not Eligible
3746.000046	Structure 46A & B: Isadore Rapasadi and Sons, Inc.	South Main Street/NY 98 Village of Elba	Undetermined	Undetermined. Location unknown. The USN location does not exist in the CRIS GIS.

**Table 4.1 continued.**

<b>USN</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Current S/NRHP Status in CRIS</b>	<b>2021 Survey Results</b>
3746.000047	Elba Firemen's Recreation Hall	7143 Oak Orchard Road/NY 98	Undetermined	Recommended Not Eligible
3746.000048	Structure 48: Central Trust Bank	South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Undetermined. Location unknown. The USN location does not exist in the CRIS GIS.
3746.000049	Structure 49	South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Undetermined. Location unknown. The USN location does not exist in the CRIS GIS.
3746.000051	Structure 51: Commercial Mill	7061 South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Recommended Eligible
3746.000062	Mobil/Crosby's (Structure 62: Genesee Farms Dairy Mart)	64 South Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Undetermined	Undetermined. Location unknown. The USN location does not exist in the CRIS GIS.
3746.000087	Elba Grange	8-10 North Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000091	Residence	18 North Main Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000102	Maple Lawn Cemetery	13 Maple Avenue, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000104	Pine Hill Cemetery	8 Chapel Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000106	Residence	31 Chapel Street, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000108	Residence	4 Maple Avenue, Village of Elba	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3746.000109	Former gas station	2 North Main Street/NY 98, Village of Elba	Eligible; also USN 3746.000086-undetermined	Eligible in CRIS
03747.000065	Cary Cemetery	21 Albert Street, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3747.000077_	St. Padre Pio Church/St. Cecilia Worship Site	56 Maple Avenue, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS
3747.000078_	St. Cecelia's Catholic Cemetery	56 Maple Avenue, Village of Oakfield	Eligible	Eligible in CRIS

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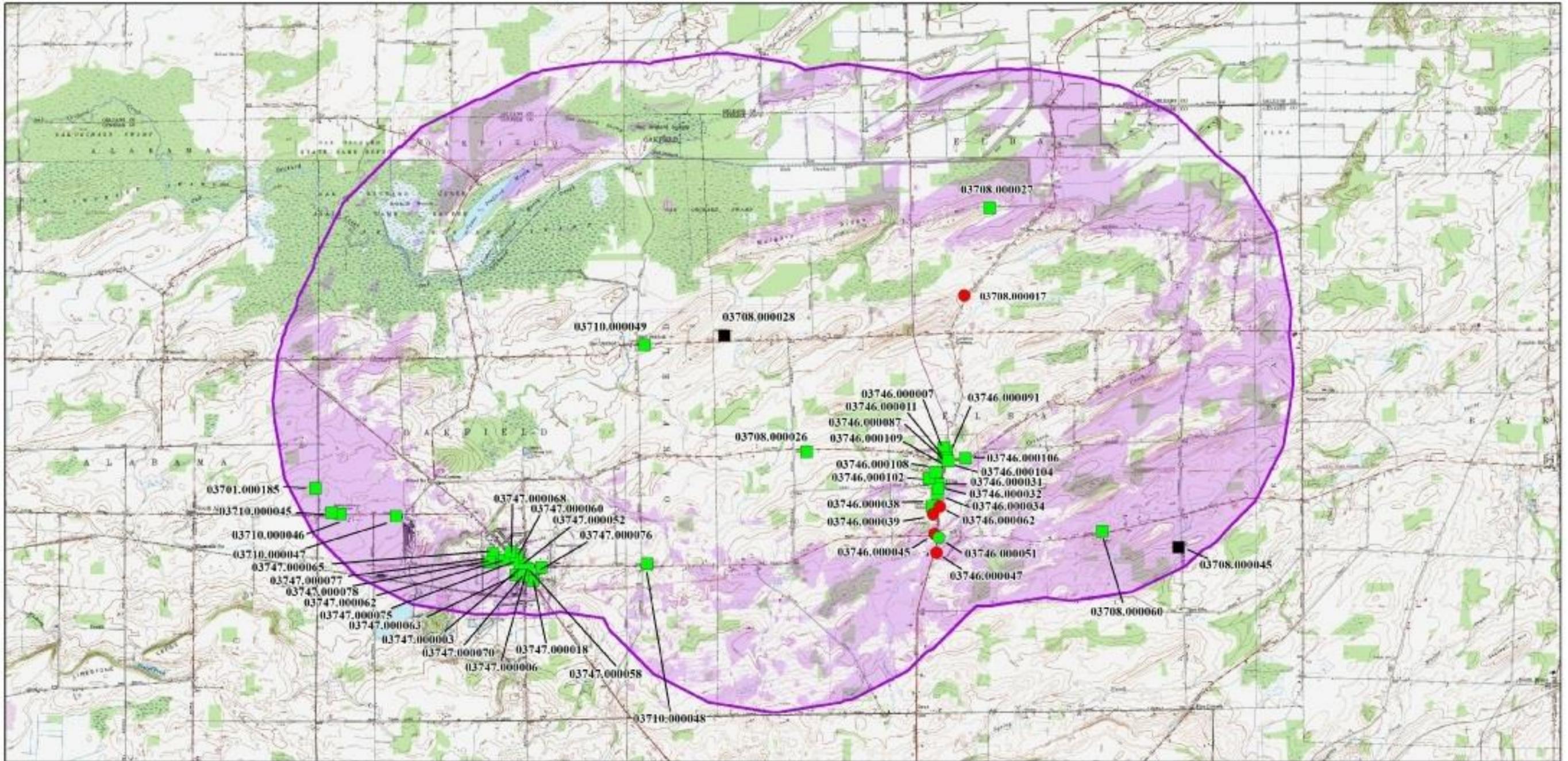
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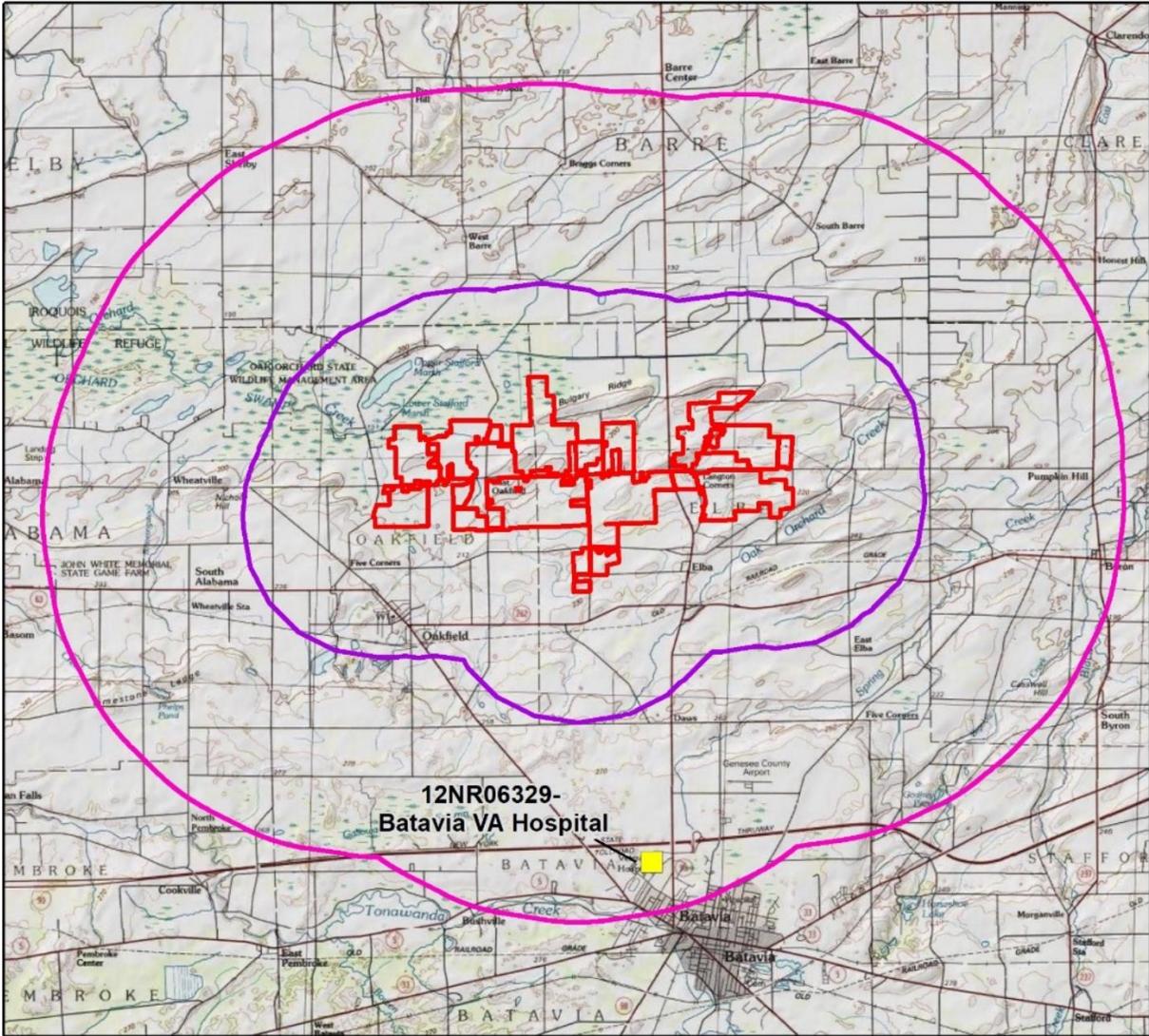
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**Appendix A. Project Survey Maps:  
Locations of Historic Resources in the Visual APE**

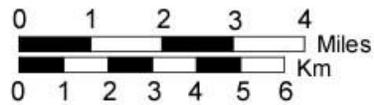


Above-ground components	<b>Surveyed Properties</b>	<b>Previously Surveyed Properties</b>	
2 miles from above-ground components	Recommended Eligible	Eligible	
Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI)	Recommended Not Eligible	Undetermined	

**Map A1. Two-mile ZVI Historic Resources Survey Results for the Proposed Hecate Energy Cider Solar Project in the Towns of Oakfield and Elba in Genesee County, New York (USGS Quadrangles: Batavia North, NY 1950 [1978]; Oakfield, NY 1950 [1978]; Albion, NY 1950; and Knowlesville, NY 1950).**



- Project Area
- 2 miles from above-ground components
- 5 miles from above-ground components
- NRHP Listed Property



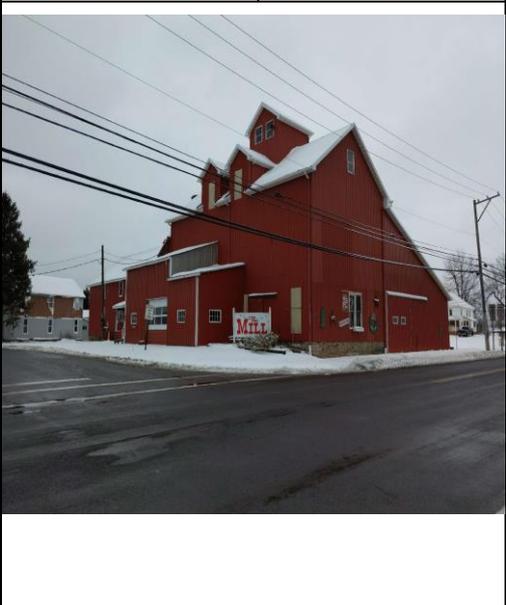
**Map A2. Location of National Register-listed property within 5 miles of the proposed Hecate Energy Cider Solar Project in the Towns of Elba and Oakfield, Genesee County, NY (National Geographic Society 2013).**

**N.B. No National Historic Landmarks were identified within the 5-mile buffer of the project.**

**Appendix B. Survey Annotated List:**  
**Historic Resources**

<b>Address:</b> 65 South Main St/NY 98, Elba	<b>Construction Date:</b> 1946	<b>Proposed Eligibility:</b> Not Eligible
	<b>Property Name:</b> St. Padre Pio Parish/Our Lady of Fatima Worship Site <b>USN:</b> 3746.000039 <b>Description:</b> The church complex is located on the west side of the road next to Elba Central School. It has a large parking lot in the front of the property. A long concrete walkway extends from the parking lot to the church. A ring road wraps around the rear of the complex. The church complex consists of three connected sections forming a U-shape configuration with the Our Lady of Fatima shrine in front, on the east side of the complex. It has an open interior courtyard. The church (north building) has a rectangular plan with an altered central entrance with double leaf doors flanked by single window openings with block glass. The original entrance has been modified. It has a bell tower/cupola. Five window openings punctuate the north and south sides. The west and south sections consist of one-story, side gabled buildings with central entrances off the courtyard. All of the windows have been replaced on both sections. Our Lady of Fatima Worship Site Shrine is an open shelter with low-pitched front gabled roof and round fluted columns. A statue of Our Lady of Fatima is in the center of the shrine.	
<b>Address:</b> 64 South Main, Elba	<b>Construction Date:</b> ca. 2000	<b>Proposed Eligibility:</b> Not Eligible
	<b>Property Name:</b> Mobil/Crosby's <b>USN:</b> 3746.000062 <b>Description:</b> A ca. 2000 gas station.	

**Disclaimer:** The Trekker data on this annotated list has not yet been reviewed or approved by NYS OPRHP staff.

<b>Address:</b> 95 South Main St/NY 98, Elba	<b>Construction Date:</b> 1945-1969	<b>Proposed Eligibility:</b> Not Eligible
		<b>Property Name:</b> West Side Auto <b>USN:</b> 3746.000045 <b>Description:</b> The building is on the northwest corner of S. Main St and Drake St in a commercial area of the south portion of the Village of Elba. A one-story, mid-20th century gas station with office, two service bays and a flat roof with overhanging eaves. The office in the south bay has a canted corner with display glass window and a single door. Rear restroom entrance doors are on the south side. Original signage and fuel pump island have been removed.
<b>Address:</b> 7061 South Main St,	<b>Construction Date:</b> ca. 1910	<b>Proposed Eligibility:</b> Eligible
		<b>Property Name:</b> The Mill <b>USN:</b> 3746.000051 <b>Description:</b> The building is on a 120-ft x 145-ft (0.4 acre) parcel on the southeast corner of South Main St/NY 98 and Old Ford Rd. It was originally part of a larger complex spanning both sides of Old Ford Rd. The north half of which is now 100 South Main St. The former mill is a frame building consisting of a 2.5-story main block with gabled roof (30 ft in height), a 1.5-story shed-roof section on the south and a 2-story gabled block (19 ft in height) on the east that is attached by a small one-story section (boiler room) with chimney stack. It has a stone foundation metal exterior siding, roof monitor and two gabled dormers. A one-story addition with bay opening is attached to the north side gristmill block. The building originally had a shed roof canopy on the east side of the gristmill block. It is unknown if there are intact original window and door openings are intact underneath the metal exterior siding. The original clapboard siding is visible on the south side of the mill block.

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<b>Address:</b> 7143 Oak Orchard Rd,	<b>Construction Date:</b> 1970-1989	<b>Proposed Eligibility:</b> Not Eligible
		<b>Property Name:</b> Elba Fireman's Recreation Fall <b>USN:</b> 3746.000047 <b>Description:</b> A one-story building with a gabled roof, metal exterior siding, entrance wing on the south side and an addition on the north side. A detached garage is on the east side of the building.
<b>Address:</b> 6380 Oak Orchard Rd, Elba	<b>Construction Date:</b> 1820-1859	<b>Proposed Eligibility:</b> Not Eligible
		<b>USN:</b> 3708.000017 <b>Description:</b> The building is located on the west side of the road. Agricultural fields and residences are adjacent to the property. An existing transmission line is to the south. A heavily modified mid-19th century farmhouse with the following alterations: replacement siding, new window openings, and change to the plan. A small barn is on the north side of the house.

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<b>Address:</b> Lockport Rd; north side, Elba	<b>Construction Date:</b> 1820-1859	<b>Proposed Eligibility:</b> Undetermined
	<b>Property Name:</b> Gardner Cemetery/ Vail Farm Cemetery <b>USN:</b> 3708.000028 <b>Description:</b> Gardner Cemetery is an inactive cemetery on the north side of Lockport Road in the northeast portion of the Town of Elba, near the Oakfield town line. The 0.29-acre cemetery parcel is sited on top of a hill that is surrounded by a 135.6-acre agricultural field. It is located on private property. There is no public access from the ROW. The surrounding area is agricultural and residential. A complex of farm buildings is to the west of the cemetery. Approximately 56 graves have been identified in Gardner Cemetery, which range in date from 1825 to 1924. Grave markers were not visible from the ROW at the time of the survey due to the cemetery's deep setback from the road and snow cover.	

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