



Historic Resources Survey Report

Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford, Broome County, New York

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number:	17PR01874
Involved State and Federal Agencies:	Department of Public Service (DPS), Article 10 Application
Phase of Survey:	Historic I Resources Survey
Location Information:	Towns of Windsor and Sanford, Broome, New York
Survey Area:	
Facility Description:	Up to 33 wind turbines and associated infrastructure
Facility Site:	Approximately 8.8 square miles (APE for Indirect [Visual] Effects = approximately 40.8 square miles)
USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map:	<i>Deposit, Gulf Summit, North Sanford, and Windsor, NY</i>
Historic Resources Survey Overview:	<p>Five National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed properties, including one individual property and one district consisting of 71 contributing resources, are located within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects. Two NRHP-listed properties and one EDR-recommended NRHP-eligible property are located outside of the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects, but were also inventoried due to their close proximity to the Study Area. There are eight properties within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects that were previously determined to be NRHP-eligible and 17 properties whose NRHP-eligibility is undetermined. In addition, 16 properties were identified that EDR recommends to be NRHP-eligible (one of which is located outside the APE), for a total of 46 resources evaluated in the survey.</p> <p>Of the 46 resources, located within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects, there are 29 properties that EDR is recommending as NRHP-eligible. There are nine properties that EDR is recommending as not NRHP-eligible. There are two properties identified by EDR that were not publicly accessible, whose NRHP eligibility is undetermined.</p>
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Date of Report:	May 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Investigation

On behalf of Bluestone Wind LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Calpine Corporation (the Applicant), Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering, & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared an historic resources survey report for the proposed Bluestone Wind Project (the Facility), located in the Towns of Windsor and Sanford, Broome County, New York. The historic resources survey report was prepared as part of review of the Facility under Article 10 (Certification of Major Electrical Generating Facilities) of the New York State Public Service Law. The information and recommendations included in this report are intended to assist the Department of Public Service (DPS) and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP) in their review of the proposed Facility in accordance Article 10, Section 14.09 of the New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Law, and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as applicable. Please note that this report addresses only aboveground historic resources; information concerning the Facility's potential effect on archaeological resources is being provided to NYSOPRHP under separate cover.

As described in 16 NYCRR § 1001.20 (Exhibit 20: Cultural Resources), an Article 10 application must include:

(b) A study of the impacts of the construction and operation of the facility and the interconnections and related facilities on historic resources, including the results of field inspections and consultation with local historic preservation groups to identify sites or structures listed or eligible for listing on the State or National Register of Historic Places within the viewshed of the facility and within the study area, including an analysis of potential impact on any standing structures which appear to be at least 50 years old and potentially eligible for listing in the State or National Register of Historic Places, based on an assessment by a person qualified pursuant to federal regulation (36 C.F.R. 61).

The purpose of the historic resources survey is to identify and document those buildings within the Facility's area of potential effect (APE) that appear to satisfy National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility criteria.

All cultural resources studies undertaken by EDR in association with the Facility have been conducted by professionals who satisfy the qualifications criteria per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation (36 CFR 61). The historic resources survey report was prepared in accordance with the *New York State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*; NYSOPRHP, 2006) and applicable portions of NYSOPRHP's *Phase 1 Archeological Report Format Requirements* (NYSOPRHP, 2005).

1.2 Facility Location and Description

The Bluestone Wind Project is a proposed up to 124-megawatt (MW) project located within the Towns of Windsor and Sanford, Broome County, New York (see Figure 1). The proposed Facility consists of the construction and operation of a commercial-scale wind power project, including the installation and operation of up to 33 wind turbines, together with the associated collection lines (below grade and overhead), access roads, meteorological towers, and operation and maintenance (O&M) building. These turbines and related facilities will be sited within privately-owned leased land within an approximately 5,700-acre Facility Site. To deliver electricity to the New York State power grid, the Applicant proposes to construct a collection substation and a point of interconnect substation, which will interconnect with NYSEG's existing Afton to Stilesville 115 kV transmission line, in the Town of Sanford.

The proposed Facility Site is located on leased lands that are rural in nature. The actual footprint of the proposed facilities will be located within the leased land, and will enable landowners to continue with existing land uses, such as forestry operations, mining, and hunting. The proposed Facility Site is depicted on Figure 2.

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

<u>Facility:</u>	Collectively refers to all components of the Bluestone Wind Project, which includes up to 33 wind turbines and associated infrastructure in the Towns of Windsor and Sanford, Broome, New York (see Figures 1 and 2).
<u>Facility Site:</u>	Those parcels currently under, or being pursued, for lease (or other real property interests) with the Applicant for the location of all Facility components (which will be defined in the Article 10 Application).
<u>Study Area:</u>	The area within five miles of the Facility, which is defined in Section 1.4 of this report as the appropriate study area for indirect (visual) effects on historic resources.
<u>APE for Direct Effects:</u>	The APE for Direct Effects for the Facility is the area containing all proposed soil disturbance associated with the Project. The proposed locations of specific components within the Facility Layout have not been defined yet. It is anticipated that the APE for Direct Effects will change as the Facility's design advances and becomes more refined.
<u>APE for Indirect Effects:</u>	The APE for Indirect Effects on historic resources includes those areas where the Facility may result in indirect effects on cultural resources, such as visual or auditory impacts. As presently envisioned, the Area of Potential Effect (or APE) for Indirect (Visual) Effects for the Facility is the areas within 5 miles of proposed turbines which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography) of the Facility. The current Facility layout has an APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects of approximately 40.8 square miles.

1.3 NYSOPRHP Consultation

16 NYCRR § 1001.20 indicates that the scope of cultural resources studies for a major electrical generating facility should be determined in consultation with NYSOPRHP. In addition, the *SHPO Wind Guidelines* request that cultural

resources surveys for wind energy projects include consultation with NYSORPHP to determine the scope and methodology to identify and evaluate historic resources.

The Applicant initiated formal consultation with the NYSOPRHP via the online Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) on March 22, 2017, with subsequent in-person meetings on March 27 and March 30, 2017 at NYSOPRHP offices in Waterford, New York. The focus of these meetings was on the anticipated archaeological impacts of the Facility, which are discussed in detail in the *Phase IA Archaeological Survey and Phase IB Fieldwork Plan* (EDR, 2018a), provided to NYSOPRHP under separate cover.

On August 22, 2017, the Applicant submitted the Public Scoping Statement for the proposed Facility to the NYSOPRHP via the CRIS system. NYSOPRHP responded to this submission on September 20, 2017 and requested that archaeological and historic architectural survey work plans be prepared and submitted for the Facility (Perazio, 2017).

On February 8, 2018 the Delaware Nation responded to a visual resources outreach request for the project (EDR, 2018b), stating in part:

Our main concerns at the Delaware Nation on these types of projects are as follows:

1. Keeping a 50-100 ft. (at least) area of protection around known sites.
2. Maintaining the buffer area and not allowing heavy equipment to impact these areas. Compression is an issue of concern for us.
3. Protection of indigenous plants and/or re-introduction of the indigenous plants to the area is important to the Delaware Nation. Many of these are considered Traditional Cultural Properties for our people.
4. And if something is found, halting all work, contacting us within 48 hours and when work resumes discussion of a monitor if needed (Penrod, 2018).

EDR submitted a *Phase 1A Historic Resources Survey Work Plan* (EDR, 2018c) via the CRIS system on March 21, 2018. On April 3, 2018, NYSOPRHP responded with a letter concurring the Phase 1A work plan conclusions and recommendations. A copy of this response is included as Appendix A. The historic resources survey has been conducted in response to NYSOPRHP consultation. As stated in Section 1.1, this report addresses only aboveground historic resources; information concerning the Facility's potential effect on archaeological resources is being provided to NYSOPRHP under separate cover.

1.4 Facility's Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Study Area

The Facility's potential effect on a given historic property would be a change (resulting from the introduction of wind turbines) in the property's visual setting. Therefore, the APE for visual effects on historic resources must include those

areas where Facility components (including wind turbines) will be visible and where there is a potential for a significant visual effect. Per the requirements set forth in 16 NYCRR § 1000.2(ar), the study area to be used for analysis of major electric generating facilities is defined as:

(ar) Study Area: an area generally related to the nature of the technology and the setting of the proposed site. For large facilities or wind power facilities with components spread across a rural landscape, the study area shall generally include the area within a radius of at least five miles from all generating facility components, interconnections and related facilities and alternative location sites. For facilities in areas of significant resource concerns, the size of a study area shall be configured to address specific features or resource issues.

The APE for Indirect Effects on historic resources includes those areas where the Facility may result in indirect effects on cultural resources, such as visual or auditory impacts. The Facility's potential indirect effect on historic resources would be a change (resulting from the introduction of wind turbines or other Facility components) in the property's setting. This could theoretically consist of auditory and/or visual impacts; however, utility-scale wind facilities produce minimal noise, so auditory impacts resulting from the proposed Facility are usually not a significant type of impact to the setting of historic resources. Therefore, potential visual impacts associated with the proposed Facility are the most significant consideration for defining an APE for Indirect Effects.

Per the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*, the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects on historic properties for wind projects is defined as those areas within 5 miles of proposed turbines which are within the potential viewshed (based on topography) of a given project (NYSOPRHP, 2006). The Study Area for the Facility includes parts of the Towns of Colesville, Sanford, Windsor, and parts of the Villages of Windsor and Deposit in Broome County. It also includes parts of the Town of Afton in Chenango County and parts of the Towns of Masonville, Deposit and Tompkins in Delaware County (see Figure 2).

A preliminary viewshed analysis for the proposed Facility was prepared using a bare earth digital terrain model (DTM) derived from Light Detection and Ranging (lidar) data for parts of Broome and Delaware Counties (Figure 3). A digital surface model (DSM) of the Study Area was created from lidar and digital elevation model (DEM) data sets, which includes the elevations of buildings, trees, and other objects large enough to be resolved by lidar technology. Transmission lines that reflected in these lidar data were removed from the resulting DSM to avoid introducing artificial screening by these features. This DSM was then used as a base layer for the viewshed analysis, as described above. After the viewshed analysis was completed a conditional statement was used to set Facility visibility to zero in locations where the DSM elevation exceeded the bare earth elevation by six feet or more. This was done for two reasons; 1) because in locations where trees or structures are present in the DSM, the viewshed would reflect visibility from the vantage point of standing on the tree top or building roof, which is not the intent of this analysis and 2) to reflect the

fact that ground-level vantage points within buildings or areas of vegetation exceeding 6 feet in height will generally be screened from views of the Facility. This preliminary viewshed analysis is presented in Figures 2 and 3.

It is worth noting that the Facility's APE relative to historic resources may be revised in association with subsequent layout changes during the permitting process, and that changes in the layout of the Facility could result in changes in the size of the APE. If any future changes to the preliminary design result in substantive changes to the APE as described in this report, then the revised APE will be described and clarified in the Article 10 Application.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND SITE HISTORY

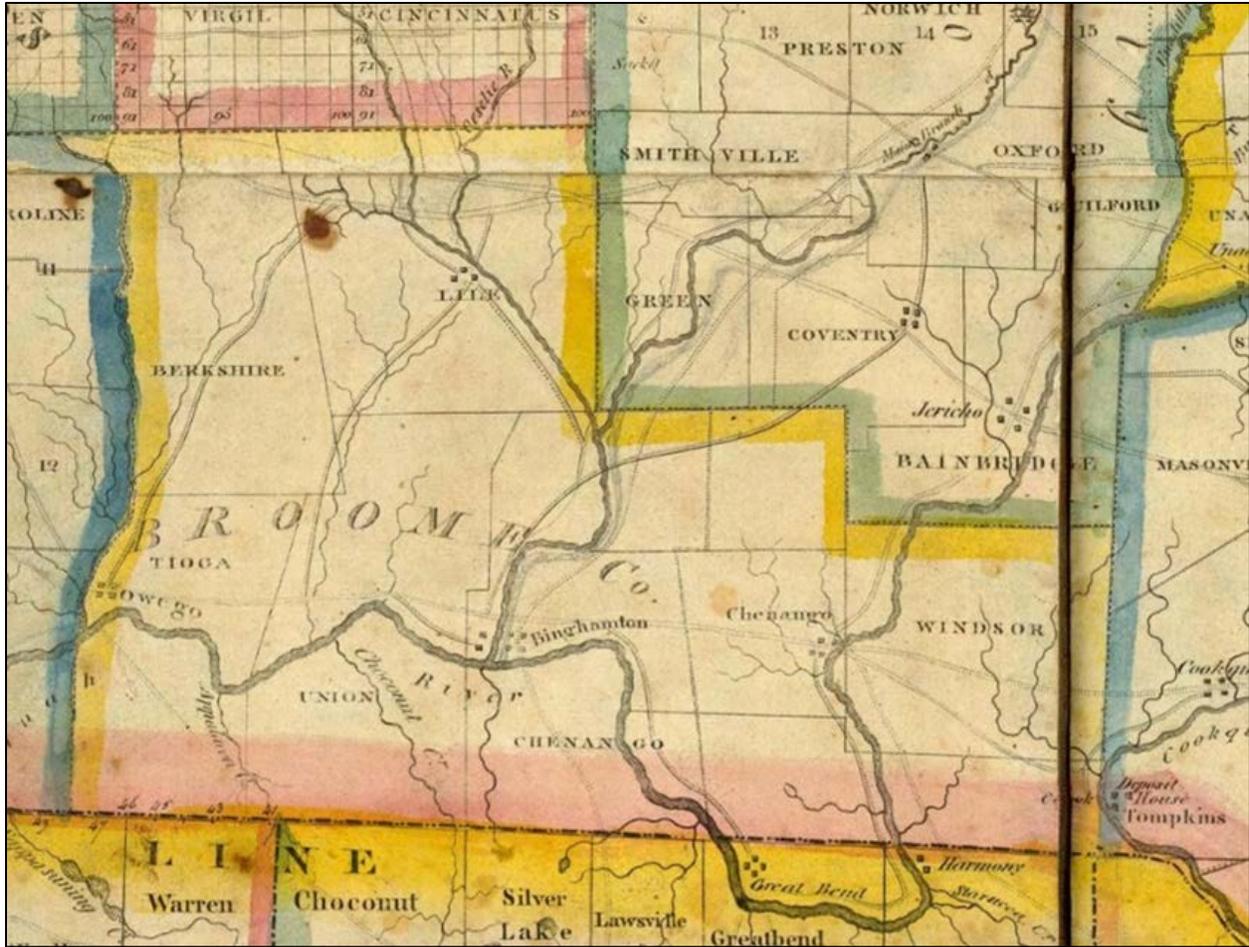
2.1 History of the Study Area

Archives and repositories consulted during EDR's research for the Facility and Study Area included EDR's in-house collection of reference materials, and online digital collections of the Library of Congress, the New York State Library, New York Public Library, and the David Rumsey Map Collection.

Maps reviewed included the 1855 Gifford *Map of Broome County, New York* (Figure 4), the 1876 Everts *Combination Atlas Map of Broome County - Towns of Colesville, Sanford and Windsor* plates (Figure 5) the 1905 *Nineveh, NY* and 1924 *Deposit, NY* USGS topographic quadrangle maps (Figure 6). Sources reviewed included *The Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of the State of New York* (French, 1860), *History of Broome County, New York* (Everts, 1876) and *The History of Broome County* (Smith, 1885).

The Facility is located in the Towns of Windsor and Sanford, Broome County, New York. Broome County's 607 square miles are divided into the City of Binghamton and 16 towns which contain seven incorporated villages. European explorers had come to the area that would become Broome County as early as 1618, with subsequent visits by Moravian missionaries from Pennsylvania in 1748. A missionary outpost was located at Oquaga, which previously served as a large Native American resting place for the traveling tribes as they travelled north from the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, or south from the Six Nations of the Iroquois. Mohawk Chief Joseph Brant used Oquaga as a headquarters to raid New York colonial settlements during the Revolutionary War. In response, the fortification was destroyed by the colonial forces. Further European settlement was excluded due to the 1768 Treaty of Fort Stanwix and did not begin again until after the treaty line was rescinded as a result of the Revolutionary War (Smith 1885; Smith, 2005).

The earliest non-Native settlers were from New England and Pennsylvania, most having purchased large land tracts from proprietors (see Inset 1). Their journey was difficult, using only narrow Indian trails through unending forests and streams (Smith, 2005). The entire county is located within the Appalachian uplands, with hills of considerable topographical relief. The pioneers felled trees to build modest log cabins and planted some crops in what remained of their clearing, which helped ease the hardships of the harsh winters (Everts, 1876; Smith 1885).



Inset 1. 1812 Lay Map of the State of New York

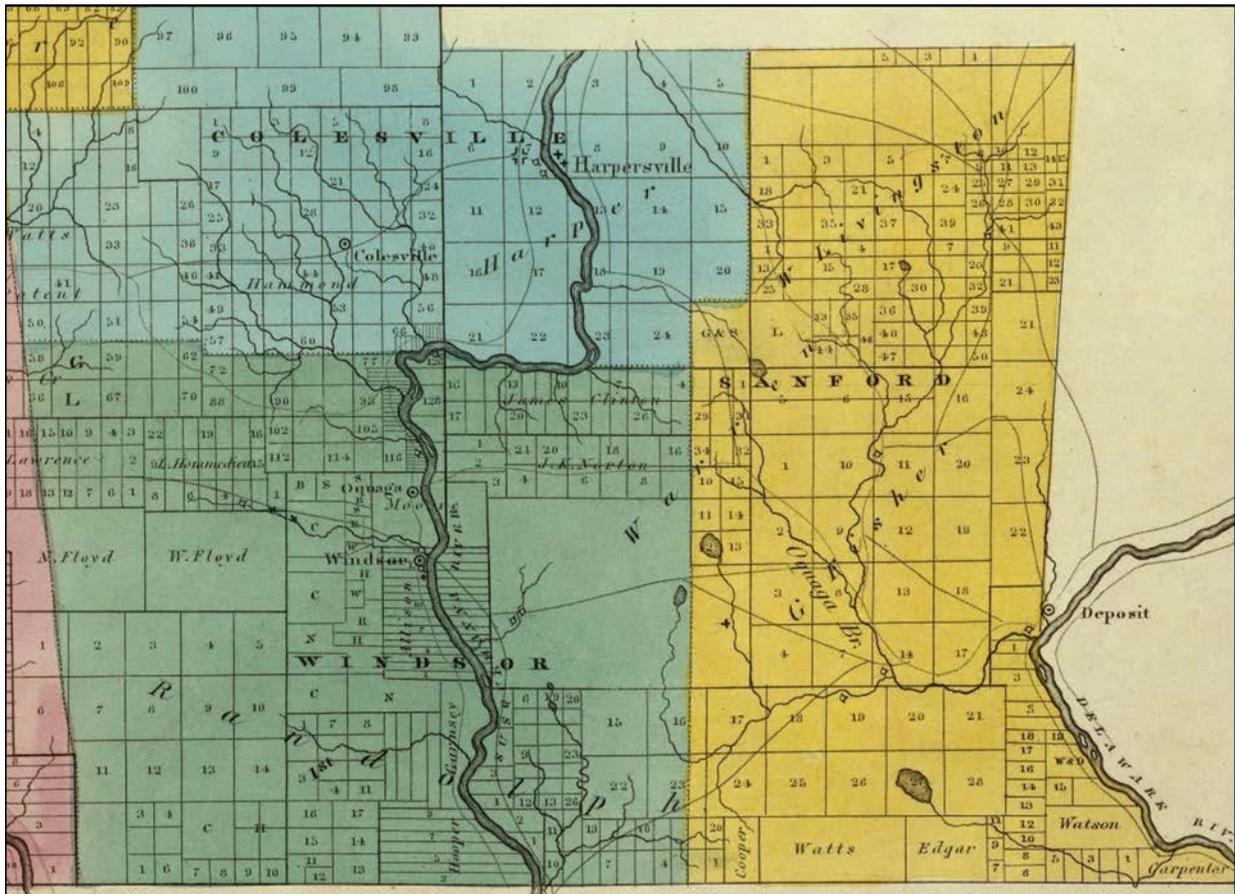
Broome County, created from Tioga County in 1806, experienced gradual settlement in the early nineteenth century, with only a handful of village centers established at the junctions of surface roads and waterways. By 1812, though Sanford Township was not yet established, the settlements of Owego, Binghamton and Chenango had formed along the Susquehanna River (Lay, 1812; collections of David Rumsey).

Broome County, created from Tioga County in 1806, experienced gradual settlement in the early-nineteenth century, with only a handful of village centers established at the junctions of surface roads and waterways. By 1812, though the Town of Sanford was not yet established, the settlements of Owego, Binghamton and Chenango had formed along the Susquehanna River (Lay, 1812; collections of David Rumsey).

By 1855 settlements in Broome County had grown to include manufacturing, such as: 33 blacksmith shops, 16 boot and shoe shops, one brewery, one brick manufacturer, five cabinet makers shops, four carding and cloth dressing establishments, one candle and soap factory, fifteen couch and wagon manufacturers, seven cooper shops, 27 gristmills, six saddle and trunk manufactories, one line manufactory, five machine shops, two marble manufactories, two millenaries, one paper mill, two plaster mills, 159 sawmills, four stair-building establishments, 20 tanneries, eight tin and sheet iron manufactories, and one turning shop (French, 1860). By 1855, the 36,500 residents of Broome County were served by 63 churches, and the 1859 Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction counted 211

schoolhouses, 214 districts, and 221 employed teachers serving 13,510 students (French, 1860). The quarrying of layered Devonian sandstone known as Pennsylvania Bluestone was established in New York State in Albany County in 1829. The industry spread down the Hudson and west along the Delaware River, and grew to support the increasing urbanization of northeastern cities, New York city in particular. By 1912, the statewide industry was generating nearly \$19 million in 2011 dollars (Manufacturer and Builder, 1879; Park, 2013).

One of the earliest Broome County settlers, David Hotchkiss of Waterbury, Connecticut, purchased ten lots of Allison's Class Rights Patent in 1789 and had it surveyed for subdivision. It was from the Hotchkiss Tract that the Village of Windsor was founded (see Inset 2). Other Connecticut families followed in that same year, who collectively became known as the early settlers of Windsor: the Guerseys, Stows, Atwells, Knoxes, Russells, Springsteens, and Beechers among them. A 1794 flood of the Susquehanna River caused much suffering for those in Windsor, with the loss of homes, industry, and food. In the following years, without lumber and grain mills, the villagers had to travel 40 miles to the nearest facilities. Consequently, when Windsor was first settled in 1797, a grist and saw mill on Castle Creek were among the first buildings constructed. The industries that grew from this initial period necessitated the dams and bridges built in the early nineteenth century (Smith, 1885).



Inset 2. 1829 Burr Map of the County of Broome

By 1829, significant development had occurred in southeast Broome County with the settlement of the Village of Windsor, and establishment of Sanford Township which occurred in 1821. Much of southeastern Broome County was still wilderness, yet to be subdivided into the long narrow farming lots as seen along the Susquehanna River in Windsor (Burr, 1829; collections of David Rumsey).

By 1829, significant development had occurred in southeast Broome County with the settlement of the Village of Windsor, and establishment of the Town of Sanford in 1821. Much of southeastern Broome County was still wilderness, yet to be subdivided into the long narrow farming lots as seen along the Susquehanna River in Windsor (Burr, 1829; collections of David Rumsey).

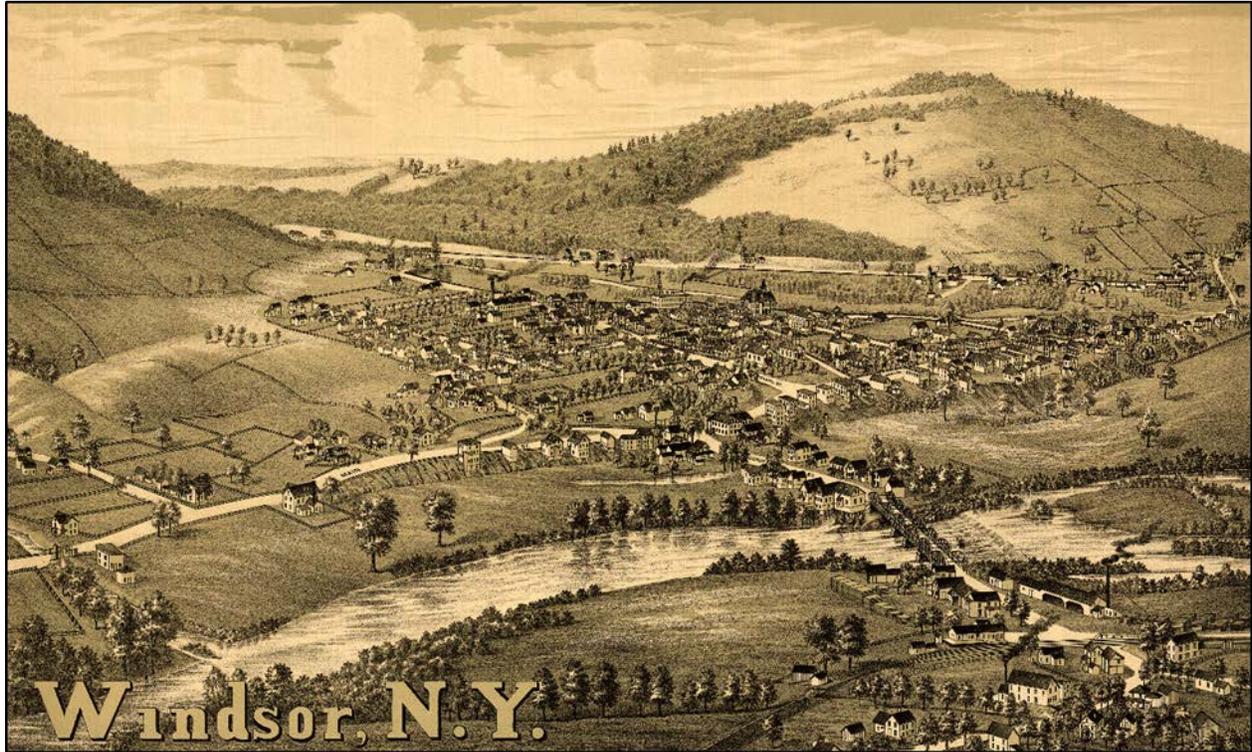
Hotchkiss modeled Windsor after a typical rural New England village, complete with a village green that remains extant today. Mail service began by a four-horse coach in 1815 and its schools were established shortly thereafter. The density of Windsor changed as mills, homes, churches and businesses were established around the village green in the 1830s and 40s, although during those decades its early economy continued to be centered on agriculture and small-scale milling operations (Broome County Department of Planning, 1979). The hills back from the river were mostly covered in pine, and the Susquehanna River allowed for lumber and produce to be floated south to the Pennsylvania markets. The abundance of lumber and its low price allowed for the conversion of log homes to frame, far earlier than the other neighboring villages in Broome County. In 1840, Windsor's population was 2,368, increasing to 3,286 by 1880 (Smith, 2005; Smith, 1885).

Smaller businesses such as tanneries, foundries and manufacturers also contributed to the village's early success, which was further boosted by the arrival of the New York and Erie railroad in 1849. By the 1850s, the major industry in Windsor was the manufacturing of buggy whips, which led to a long period of economic success. This growth was illustrated by the construction of five churches to serve the village (French, 1860; Breyer, 1979; Browne, 2005a). During these decades, many of Windsor's most elegant residences and businesses were constructed. Dairy based agriculture enjoyed huge success in the 1880s, with two cheese factories built that decade, whose products were brought to other markets by the railroad (Smith, 1885).

A variety of businesses and churches were present at the Village center, with residences and schools along side streets (see Inset 3). Development was sparse along the floodplains of the Susquehanna River. Farmsteads were located south, west and north of the Village (Burleigh, 1887).

The Village was incorporated in 1897. At the turn of the twentieth century, the population began to decline. The whip industry collapsed as the automobile replaced the horse-drawn carriage in the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1920, Windsor's population had decreased to 2,137 as labor opportunities expanded elsewhere in Broome County (Breyer, 1979). Grove Street, on the north side of the Village, experienced a boost in development with school

consolidation in 1931, and the construction of the Central School on the corner of Main Street and Grove Avenue. With the introduction of highways, Windsor later reemerged as a residential bedroom community to nearby Binghamton, and the population had risen to 4,373 by 1960 (Browne, 2005a).



Inset 3. 1887 Burleigh Lithograph of Windsor, New York.

View northwest into the Village of Windsor. A variety of businesses and churches were present at the Village center, with residences and schools along side streets. Development was sparse along the floodplains of the Susquehanna River. Farmsteads were located south, west and north of the Village (Burleigh, 1887; collections of Library of Congress).

The Town of Sanford was formed from the Town of Windsor in 1821, and has since remained largely rural in character (see Inset 2). Its early settlement can be traced back to William McClure in 1787, a surveyor from New Hampshire who became the first Town Supervisor in 1822 (Everts, 1876). McClure settled about five miles west of the current Village of Deposit and surveyed the Fisher and Norton tracts into lots of one square mile each. Much like Windsor, Sanford's early economy and success was based in lumbering thanks to its river access to Pennsylvania markets. Sanford also benefitted from leather production at its many tanneries. By and large it was an agricultural town, and therefore its population growth was slow when compared to the Town of Windsor. In 1821, there "was not a sufficient number of freeholders in Sanford to form a jury, and an act was passed constituting any.... resident a competent juror" (Everts, 1876). The 1855 census, which described the yield of the previous year, indicated the local agricultural products included over 2,000 bushels of winter grain, over 36,000 bushels of spring grain, over 4,000 tons of hay, over 11,000 bushels of potatoes, over 7,000 bushels of apples, over 238,000 pounds of butter and over 1,000 pounds of cheese.

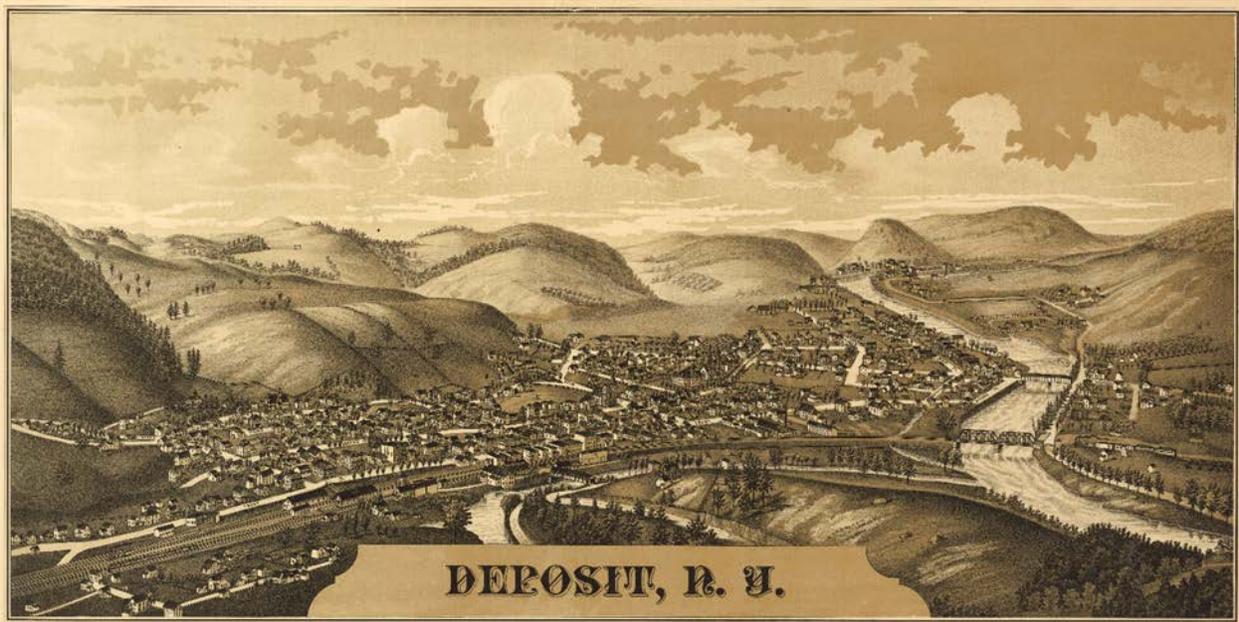
In 1860, Sanford boasted a livestock collection of 344 horses, 1,630 working oxen, 1,067 cows, 2,366 sheep and 673 pigs (French, 1860).

The largest village in the Town of Sanford is Deposit, which is located in both Broome and Delaware counties, and was formerly known as the location of the Lenape settlement of Cokeose (Browne, 2005b). Deposit was settled in 1791 by Captain Nathan Dean who purchased the portion of the village within Broome County, and opened a saw mill there that same year, a gristmill in 1792, a school in 1793 and an inn in 1794. The first store in Deposit was built in 1795 by Benjamin and Peter Gardiner, merchants who brought in eight sleighs of goods from New York (Smith, 1885). Growth was slow in Deposit during its first five decades due to the difficulty of settling such densely forested, hilly land. Most of the early settlement was on the east side of the Delaware River in Delaware County. In 1811 when the village was incorporated, there were only 12 dwellings on the west side of the river (Smith, 1885).

The 1840 census for the Broome County portion of Deposit indicated a population of just 1,173. The 1840s changed that with the construction of the railroad through the village which brought jobs to the area. By 1849, several hotels, a railroad depot, and half of Sanford's dwellings were located in Deposit. The population had more than doubled to 2,508 in 1850 (Everts, 1876). A year later, the village charter was extended to include 828 acres, 400 of which were in Broome County. Deposit had few mercantile interests in this period aside from a grocery and general store which changed hands every few decades. A bootery, hardware store, book store, druggist and furniture store didn't arrive until 1870s. These businesses were largely located on Front Street, which followed the path of the old Indian trail from Deposit to Oquaga.

Located at the confluence of the Delaware River and Oquaga Creek, the village took its name from having been an important place of "deposit" for pine lumber drawn from the Susquehanna River in winter, preparing to raft down the river to Pennsylvania in the spring. Surrounded by hills of that rise one thousand feet above the river, there was limited space for development (See Inset 4) (Smith, 1885; Burleigh, 1887).

Farmers with large barns and homes began supplementing their income by renting rooms to boarders in the 1860s, particularly around the edges of the small lakes found in the southern portion of Sanford. Beginning in the late 1870s, areas to the east of Broome County, including Sullivan and Ulster Counties, experienced a boom in vacationers renting from local farmers. Many of these vacationers were seeking to escape the overcrowding and illness that plagued New York City during the turn of the twentieth century. The growth in this destination travel business extended west into Broome County, and within a few years, the high level of hospitality and the attractive surroundings created a small but vibrant vacation industry which still operates today (Smith, 1885; JLA, 2004).



Inset 4. 1887 Burleigh Lithograph of Deposit, New York.

Located at the confluence of the Delaware River and Oquaga Creek, the village took its name from having been an important place of “deposit” for pine lumber drawn from the Susquehanna River in winter, preparing to raft down the river to Pennsylvania in the spring. Surrounded by hills of that rise one thousand feet above the river, there was limited space for development. (Smith, 1885; Burleigh, 1887; collections of the Library of Congress).

The remaining settlements of the Study Area include the Town of Colesville in Broome County including the hamlet of Harpursville, the Towns of Masonville and Deposit in Delaware County, including the Village of Deposit, and Town of Afton in Chenango County. The Town of Colesville, Masonville and Afton developed on a similar trajectory to the Towns of Windsor and Deposit though they never enjoyed their size or success. Despite the development of commercial and industrial operations typical to southern New York in the early-to-mid nineteenth century (such as saw and grist mills, tanneries, and blacksmith and carriage shops) the populations of these towns and their hamlets did not expand significantly beyond the area in the vicinity of the crossroads or immediately adjacent waterways that initially encouraged settlement and commerce. The region between Windsor and Deposit in Broome County went largely uninhabited due to hilly topography and lack of river access.

Historic maps reflect the slow rate of nineteenth-century settlement of the towns within the county and the Study Area, and the continued lack of significant expansion throughout the twentieth century. The 1855 *Gifford Map of Broome, New York* (Figure 4) shows that the Villages of Windsor and Deposit are the most significant population and commercial centers nearest to the Facility within the Study Area, with a secondary center located at the hamlet of Harpursville at the north end of the Study Area. Most of the Study Area can be characterized as residences and farmsteads spaced along roadways without notable commercial operations or schools located nearby. Most roads cut across the eastern,

northern and western sides of the Study Area. The central portion of the Study Area is sparsely populated, comprised of forests amid larger tracts of undeveloped land. The southern end of the Study Area terminates at the Pennsylvania State Line.

The 1876 *Everts Combination Atlas Map of Broome County, New York* (Figure 5) depicts the Study Area within the Towns of Colesville, Sanford, and Windsor in Broome County, with settlements concentrated at crossroads or around the major waterways. By 1876, the early tracts and patents had all been subdivided into rectangular lots, and sold. Owners, their built improvements, and early roads are depicted. Roadways were diagonal thoroughfares that crossed the grid of parcels, driven by topography and connections to Windsor and Deposit, rather than a product of town-wide planning.

The 1905 USGS 15-minute *Nineveh NY* topographic quadrangle (Figure 6) shows similar road conditions to the 1876 Everts maps, though the 1924 7.5-minute *Deposit, NY* topographic quadrangle depicts a more formalized and defined network of roads located throughout the Study Area, thanks to the introduction of the automobile. Both of these maps also depict the accumulated settlements around lakes, where small vacation camps were established. Additional residential growth is noticeable in the Towns of Windsor and Sanford, particularly in the Villages of Windsor and Deposit and the 18 smaller hamlets of the Towns. During this time Harpursville, in Chenango County, established itself as the principal community in the Town of Colesville. Development is relatively sparse in the remainder of the Study Area, though several schools are noted throughout the region.

The Broome County population reached its maximum of 221,815 people in 1970, and has steadily decreased since then (Forstall, 1996). Major population and employment centers in the twenty-first century include the City of Binghamton, and the Towns of Union and Vestal. The 2010 population of Broome County was 200,600, with the Town of Windsor housing 6,274 residents and the Town of Sanford housing 2,407 (USCB, 2017).

2.2 Previous Historic Resources Surveys within the Study Area

Three previous historic resources surveys have been undertaken within the Study Area that identified historic resources within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects (See Figure 3).

- The *Cultural Resources Survey Report (PIN 9213.12.109, BIN 1094510)* was prepared in 1990 to assess the potential effect on historic properties that would result from the replacement of the bridge that carries State Route 79 over Richner Creek. The historic architectural survey portion of this report identified 10 buildings, a cemetery, and a stone wall. One building, a schoolhouse (00716.000013), was determined to be NRHP-

eligible as a result of the survey (PAF, 1990). However, this building is located outside of the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects for Bluestone Wind.

- The *Multiple Resource Survey of Industrial Resources of Broome County* was prepared in 2012 as a reconnaissance-level study directed by the Broome County Department of Planning and Economic Development. The survey assessed 159 Broome County properties and their potential eligibility for redevelopment using Federal and State Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits. The survey recommended 15 properties to be NRHP-eligible, none of which are located within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects for Bluestone Wind (CBCA, 2012).
- The *Interim Progress Report, Historic Resources Survey, Northeast Energy Direct Project* was prepared in 2015 to identify historic architectural properties in support of a proposed natural gas infrastructure project. No properties determined NRHP-eligible in the survey were located in the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects for Bluestone Wind (Louis Berger, 2015).

2.3 Previously Identified Historic Resources

EDR reviewed the CRIS website maintained by NYSOPRHP to identify significant historic buildings and/or districts located within five miles of the Facility. The viewshed analysis (described in Section 1.4 and depicted in Figures 2,3, and 7) was then used to identify historic architectural resources located within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects.

Based on a review of CRIS, a total of 27 properties (one NRHP-listed property, one NRHP-listed district, eight NRHP-eligible properties, and seventeen properties whose NRHP eligibility was previously undetermined) are located within the APE for Indirect Visual Effects.

Two NRHP-listed properties are located within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects:

- The State Theater (90NR00089), located at 148 Front Street in the village of Deposit in the Town of Sanford, is a one-story theater constructed of block with a blue structural glass tile façade. The theater was originally built as a section of the Empire Theater opera house, and was adapted into a cinema in 1937 by the movie house architect H. L. Beebe. It is significant as an extant example of a small Art Deco-style movie theater. It was listed in the NRHP in 1988 (Jettner, 1988).
- The Windsor Village Historic District (90NR00091) is comprised of 80 buildings and two landscaped areas. A total of 69 structures and both landscape areas are contributing resources to the historic district. The district is comprised of Academy, Chapel, Church, College, Dewey, Elm, and Main Streets encompassing 55 acres in the Village of Windsor. The district is significant as an example of the development of a southern tier New

York village since the early nineteenth century, as illustrated through the variety of building styles throughout the Village of Windsor (Breyer, 1979). It was listed in the NRHP in 1980.

The locations of previously identified historic architectural resources are depicted in Figure 3.

The NRHP-eligible properties within the APE for indirect (Visual) Effects include rural cemeteries, farmsteads, residences and bridges. Numerous nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century structures (primarily residences and farmsteads) are located within the APE that have not been previously evaluated by NYSOPRHP to determine if they are NRHP-eligible. These types of resources are typically determined NRHP-eligible under NRHP Criterion C (i.e., they “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” [CFR, 2004]), and often derive their significance from being representative examples of vernacular nineteenth-century architectural styles that retain their overall integrity of design and materials. Within the APE, many of the nineteenth-century residences are Greek Revival or Greek Revival-inspired vernacular houses. The architectural integrity of historic resources throughout the APE is highly variable, with many showing noticeable alteration, or deterioration due to the elements. Cemeteries are not typically eligible for listing unless they satisfy NRHP Criteria Consideration D which stipulates a cemetery may be eligible “if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events” (NPS, 1990).

2.4 Criteria for Evaluating the Significance of Historic Resources

Historically significant properties are defined herein to include buildings, districts, objects, structures and/or sites that have been listed on the NRHP, as well as those properties that NYSOPRHP has formally determined are eligible for listing on the NRHP. Criteria set forth by the National Park Service for evaluating historic properties (36 CFR 60.4) state that a historic building, district, object, structure or site is significant (i.e., eligible for listing on the NRHP) if the property conveys (per CFR, 2004; NPS, 1990):

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

- (A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- (C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

As noted in Section 2.1, historic resources found within the APE include cemeteries, farmsteads, residences and bridges in a variety of vernacular styles. These types of resources are typically determined NRHP-eligible under NRHP Criterion C (i.e., they “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction” [CFR 2004]), and often derive their significance from being representative examples of vernacular architectural styles that retain their overall integrity of design and materials. The architectural integrity of historic resources throughout the APE is highly variable, with many showing noticeable alteration to materials and form, thereby compromising their potential historic integrity and NRHP eligibility.

2.5 Historic Resources Survey Methods

The Facility’s APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects is defined in Section 1.4 of this report. The historic resources survey included review of previous historic architectural surveys within the APE (described above in Section 2.2), consultation with NYSOPRHP (described above in Section 1.3), site visits to identify and evaluate potential historic resources within the study area (described below), and supplemental research on specific historic properties (as necessary).

Historic resources survey fieldwork included systematically driving all public roads within the APE to photograph and evaluate the NRHP-eligibility of previously surveyed structures and properties within the APE. Site visits were conducted in March and May of 2018. When sites that were not previously surveyed that appeared to satisfy NRHP-eligibility criteria were identified, the existing conditions of the property were documented by EDR’s architectural historians. This included photographs of the building(s) (and associated property when necessary) and field notes describing the style, physical characteristics and materials (e.g., number of stories, plan, external siding, roof, foundation, and sash), condition, physical integrity, and other noteworthy characteristics for each resource. EDR’s evaluation of historic resources within the study area focused on the physical condition and integrity (with respect to design, materials, feeling, and association) to assess the potential architectural significance of each resource.

Note that all properties included in the historic resources survey were photographed and assessed from public rights-of-way. The condition and integrity of all resources were evaluated based solely on the visible exterior of the structures. No inspections or evaluations requiring access to the interior of buildings, or any portion of private property, were conducted as part of this assessment. In accordance with the *SHPO Wind Guidelines*, and based on consultation with NYSOPRHP (described in Section 1.3), buildings that were not sufficiently old (i.e., are less than 50 years in age), that

lacked architectural integrity, or have been evaluated by EDR's architectural historians as lacking historical or architectural significance were *not* included in or documented during the survey.

3.0 HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY RESULTS

3.1 Previously Identified Historic Resources

As part of the *Phase 1A Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Work Plan* (EDR, 2018), EDR reviewed previous historic resources surveys conducted within the Study Area, as well as the CRIS database maintained by NYSOPRHP, to identify significant historic buildings and/or districts located within the Study Area, which includes those within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects.

A total of 27 previously identified properties (i.e., properties already included in the NYSOPRHP CRIS database as either NRHP-listed, NRHP-eligible, or whose eligibility for the NRHP had not been formally determined) were re-visited and evaluated as part of the Facility's historic resources survey. Of these 27 properties:

- Two properties located within the APE are listed in the NRHP: the State Theater (90NR00089), and the Windsor Village Historic District (90NR00091). No change in NRHP eligibility is recommended for these two properties.
- Eight properties previously determined to be NRHP-eligible are recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible
- Six properties located in the APE whose eligibility for the NRHP had not been formally evaluated (classified on the CRIS website as "undetermined") are recommended by EDR to be eligible for the NRHP.
- Nine properties located in the APE whose eligibility for the NRHP had not been formally evaluated are recommended by EDR to be not NRHP-eligible.
- Two properties whose eligibility was previously undetermined could not be surveyed due to location on private property without obvious public access. Therefore, no update to their NRHP eligibility is recommended by EDR.

The 45 historic resources located within the APE for Indirect Effects that were identified during the survey are listed in Table 1 and their locations shown on Figure 7. In addition to the properties listed above, three properties listed in Table 1 and depicted on Figure 7 are located outside of the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects. Therefore, these properties were not surveyed and/or evaluated in terms of NRHP eligibility criteria. However, due to their proximity and their historic designation and significance, these three NRHP-listed properties are included in Table 1 and Figure 7 in order to provide a comprehensive inventory of historic resources within or immediately adjacent to the Study Area and APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects.

3.2 Newly Identified Historic Resources

In addition, EDR identified fifteen properties within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects that had not been previously surveyed, for a total of 45 properties included in this survey. These fifteen newly surveyed properties are recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible. Most of these resources are comprised of residences within the Village of Deposit that retain a high level of integrity in materials, design and residential setting. Additional resources recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible include cemeteries, churches and agricultural support buildings.

The results of the historic resources survey are listed in Table 1. These results include updated recommendations of NRHP eligibility for previously identified historic resources, as well as recommendations of eligibility for newly surveyed properties. The locations of all resources surveyed are depicted on Figure 7, with photographs included as Appendix B.

In addition to the documentation provided in this report, narrative descriptions and photographs for each historic property identified in the survey have been entered in to NYSOPRHP's on-line CRIS system, for review by NYSOPRHP staff.

Table 1. Historic Resources Survey Results

Survey ID	USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Recommendation of NRHP Eligibility (EDR)	Distance to Facility Site (Miles)
1	05NR05519	3500 State Route 79	Harpursville United Methodist Church, a one-story stone church with a central bell tower	Town of Colesville	Broome	NRHP-Listed Site	NRHP-Listed Site	5.7
2	BIN 3349160	Old Bridge Street over Susquehanna River	Center Village Bridge, a Pratt through-truss bridge	Town of Colesville	Broome	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	4.7
3	00704.000070	2906 State Route 79	Winsor Acres Farms, a farm complex consisting of 12 metal agricultural buildings	Town of Colesville	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	3.0
4	N/A	63 Chaffee Street	A two-story Greek Revival residence with clapboard siding	Town of Colesville	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	4.5
5	N/A	2814 State Route 79	Approximately 0.6-acre cemetery with an estimated 291 headstones, circa 1798 (Harpur Cemetery)	Town of Colesville	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	2.8
6	N/A	14 Lord Road	Approximately 0.25-acre cemetery with an estimated 12 headstones, circa 1843 (Lord Road Cemetery)	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	3.3
7	N/A	395 Clark Road	Historic farmstead consisting of a two-and-one-half-story vernacular residence, a small shed, an historic barn, and a modern pole barn	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	14.9
8	N/A	223 Huggins Road	Approximately 0.4-acre cemetery with an estimated 5 headstones, circa 1900 (Huggins Cemetery)	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	1.5
9	02NR04990	Dutchtown Road over Susquehanna River	Ouaquaga Lenticular Truss Bridge, a double-span, lenticular through-truss bridge	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP-Listed Site	NRHP-Listed Site	4.8
10	00716.000027	Old New York Route 17 over Occanum Creek	Girder and floor beam bridge, built 1935	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	4.6

Survey ID	USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Recommendation of NRHP Eligibility (EDR)	Distance to Facility Site (Miles)
11	90NR00091	Academy, Chapel, Church, College, Dewey, Elm and Main Streets	Windsor Village Historic District	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP-Listed Site	NRHP-Listed Site	3.5
12	N/A	32 Chapel Street	Approximately 3-acre cemetery with an estimated 1013 headstones, circa 1861 (Windsor Village Cemetery)	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	3.7
13	00747.000100	21 Maple Street	Two-story Greek Revival residence	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	3.7
14	90NR00090	10 Chestnut Street	Jedediah Hotchkiss House, a two-story stone Greek Revival residence with associated stone barn	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP-Listed Site	NRHP-Listed Site	3.0
15	N/A	585 William Law Road	Approximately 0.2-acre cemetery with an estimated 46 headstones, circa 1848 (Alexander Hill Cemetery)	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	0.0
16	N/A	110 Bryce Road	An historic farmstead consisting of a two-and-one-half-story vernacular residence, a barn, and two small sheds	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	0.0
17	N/A	828 State Route 41	Approximately 0.7-acre cemetery with an estimated 150 headstones, circa 1830 (Sanford Cemetery)	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	0.0
18	N/A	171 Big Hollow Road	A two-and-one-half-story vernacular structure with a northern ell and two roof ridge cupolas	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	0.8
19	00712.000009	166 Big Hollow Road	Historic farmstead with two-story vernacular residence	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	0.8
20	02544.000018	60 Wheeler Street	Two-and-one-half-story vernacular residence	Town of Deposit	Delaware	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.2

Survey ID	USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Recommendation of NRHP Eligibility (EDR)	Distance to Facility Site (Miles)
21	02544.000019	171 Second Street	Deposit Junior-Senior High School, a two-story PWA-era school building	Town of Deposit	Delaware	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3
22	02544.000012	47 Wheeler Street	Two-story vernacular residence	Town of Deposit	Delaware	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.2
23	N/A	29 Ford Hill Road	A two-story Gothic Revival cottage residence with lancet doorways and decorative gable-end woodwork	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.2
24	N/A	21 Center Street	A three-story pressed cement block apartment building. Keystone above door reads "1915"	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.2
25	02506.000054	129 Second Street	First Presbyterian Church, a one-story brick church with a four-story cross-gabled bell tower with spire	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3
26	N/A	141 Second Street	First Baptist Church, a one-story brick church with a cross-gabled roof and a four-and-one-half-story bell tower	Town of Deposit	Delaware	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3
27	N/A	145 Second Street	Deposit Historical Society Museum, a one-story brick building, originally the first bank in the village	Town of Deposit	Delaware	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3
28	N/A	43 Pine Street	A two-story Federal/Greek Revival transitional style residence	Town of Deposit	Delaware	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.4
29	02544.000016	32 Pine Street	Two-story Greek Revival residence	Town of Deposit	Delaware	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.5
30	00743.000003	45 Second Street	Two-and-one-half-story Second Empire residence	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3

Survey ID	USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Recommendation of NRHP Eligibility (EDR)	Distance to Facility Site (Miles)
31	02544.000001	20 Main Street	Two-story Greek Revival residence with additions	Town of Deposit	Delaware	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.6
32	00743.000002	75 Second Street	Two-story Greek Revival with additions	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3
33	00743.000006	16 Court Street	Two-story vernacular residence with decorative woodwork	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3
34	N/A	99 Second Street	A two-and-one-half-story residence with elements of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.3
35	BIN 770220	CSX over Mill Street (County Route 237)	Girder and floor beam railroad bridge, built 1920	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.4
36	02544.000017	128-132 Front Street	Three-story brick commercial building	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.4
37	02544.000015	159 Front Street	Deposit Free Library, one-story brick building	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.4
38	90NR00089	148 Front Street	State Theater, a one-story Art Deco theater with a glass facade	Town of Sanford	Broome	NRHP-Listed Site	NRHP-Listed Site	1.4
39	N/A	228 Front Street	A two-story Greek Revival residence and contemporary addition. Historic marker states the property was the site of the first store in the village, built by Silas Crandall in 1803	Town of Deposit	Delaware	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.6
40	N/A	1 River Street	Axtell Antiques, a two-story Federal style residence with 12/12 windows and historic iron gate on	Town of Deposit	Delaware	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.6

Survey ID	USN	Address	Name and/or Description	Municipality	County	NRHP-Eligibility Determination (NYSOPRHP)	Recommendation of NRHP Eligibility (EDR)	Distance to Facility Site (Miles)
			property. Historic marker states the building was historically known as the "Rookery Tavern" and was constructed in 1799					
41	N/A	CSX over Delaware River	CSX over the Delaware, a metal lattice through truss railroad bridge, circa 1880.	Town of Deposit	Delaware	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.6
42	N/A	Southwest corner of Orchard and Laurel Bank Avenue	An approximately 0.5-acre cemetery with an estimated 102 headstones, circa 1793 (Revolutionary War Cemetery)	Town of Deposit	Delaware	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.7
43	N/A	27 Oak Street	Approximately 8.9-acre cemetery with an estimated 2101 headstones, circa 1882 (Laurel Hill Cemetery)	Town of Deposit	Delaware	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	1.9
44	N/A	941 State Route 79	Outlook Farm, an historic farmstead consisting of a two-and-one-story Queen Anne residence, a carriage house with an attached shed, and a barn	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	3.0
45	N/A	623 State Route 79	Approximately 0.25-acre cemetery with an estimated 100 headstones, circa 1780 (Old South Windsor Cemetery, also known as Wake Cemetery)	Town of Windsor	Broome	NRHP Eligibility Undetermined	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	3.3
46	N/A	591 Oquaga Lake Road	Approximately 243-acre camping resort consisting of six houses, two barns, two large camp lodges, two support buildings, a lake house, and a tennis court.	Town of Sanford	Broome	N/A	NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)	4.1

4.0 SUMMARY

4.1 Summary of Historic Resources Survey

On behalf of Bluestone Wind LLC, EDR has prepared an historic resources survey report for the proposed Bluestone Wind Project, located in the Towns of Windsor and Sanford, Broome County, New York.

A total of 45 resources were inventoried as part of the historic resources survey. The results of the survey are summarized as follows:

- Based on a review of CRIS, a total of 27 previously identified properties (the NRHP-listed State Theater, the NRHP-listed Windsor Historic District, eight NRHP-eligible properties, and seventeen properties whose NRHP eligibility was previously undetermined) are located within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects.
- Of the seventeen properties whose NRHP-eligibility was undetermined, six are recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible and nine properties are recommended to be not NRHP-eligible. The potential NRHP eligibility of two historic cemeteries could not be determined due to location on private property without obvious public access.
- A total of 15 newly identified properties within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects are recommended by EDR to be NRHP-eligible.
- No new potentially NRHP-eligible districts were identified by EDR.

Two historic cemeteries located within the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects were not accessible or visible from the public right-of-way (Huggins Cemetery in the Town of Sanford, and Alexander Hill Cemetery in the Town of Windsor). Therefore, EDR is not providing a recommendation of NRHP-eligibility for these properties.

As mentioned in Section 3.1, two NRHP-listed properties and one EDR-recommended NRHP-eligible property are located outside the APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects, and therefore are not anticipated to experience visual or auditory impacts from the Facility. However, they are included in Table 1 and Figure 7 in order to provide a comprehensive inventory of previously identified historic resources within and immediately adjacent to the Study Area and APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects.

4.2 Summary of Facility's Potential Effect on Historic Resources

Construction of the Facility will not require the demolition or physical alteration of any buildings or other potential historic resources. No direct physical impacts to historic architectural resources will occur because of the Facility. No further historic architectural resource surveys are recommended for the Facility.

As described in the *Phase 1A Historic Architectural Resources Survey and Work Plan* (EDR, 2018), EDR is requesting that NYSOPRHP review the results of this historic resources survey and provide determinations of eligibility. Following receipt of comments from NYSOPRHP, EDR will evaluate the potential visual and auditory effects of the Facility on those historic properties determined to be NRHP-eligible by NYSOPRHP.

To assist in determining the potential effect of the Facility on historic properties, EDR will provide an historic resources effects analysis report to NYSOPRHP via the CRIS website. The report will include an analysis of the potential visual and auditory effects of the Facility on properties determined NRHP-eligible by NYSOPRHP, and on the overall character and setting of the rural landscape, including representative visual simulations, and recommendations for potential mitigation projects, if appropriate.

Much of the Facility's APE for Indirect (Visual) Effects is located in areas consisting of farmsteads, rural villages, and small clearings in forested areas. The small clearings found in forested areas are generally inaccessible to the public and may therefore not be adversely affected by the Facility. The potential effects on the various farmsteads and village properties will be evaluated as part of the effects analysis described above.

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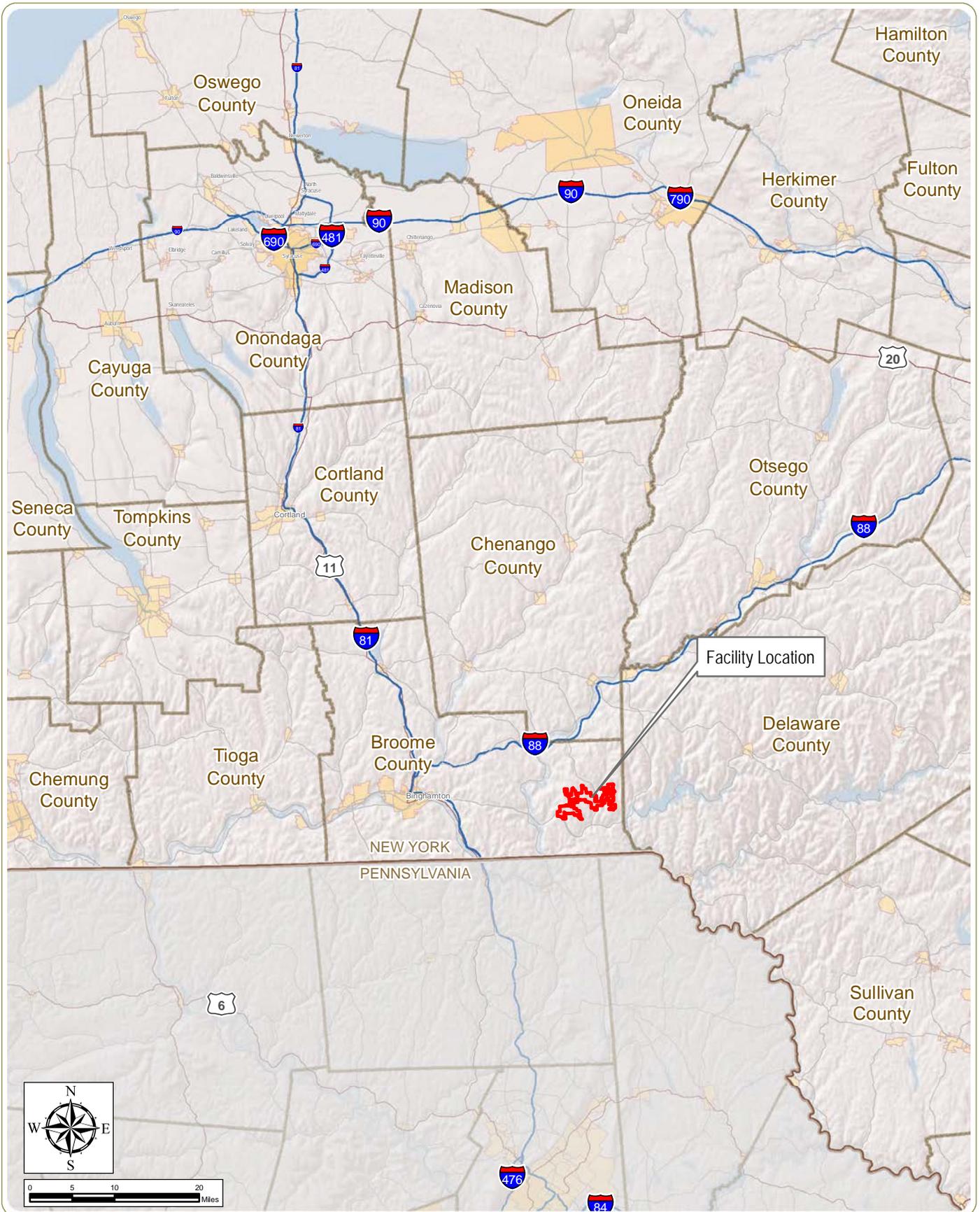
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Figures



Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford - Broome County, New York

Figure 1. Regional Facility Location

 Facility Area



Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "Shaded Relief" map service, and ESRI StreetMap North America, 2008.

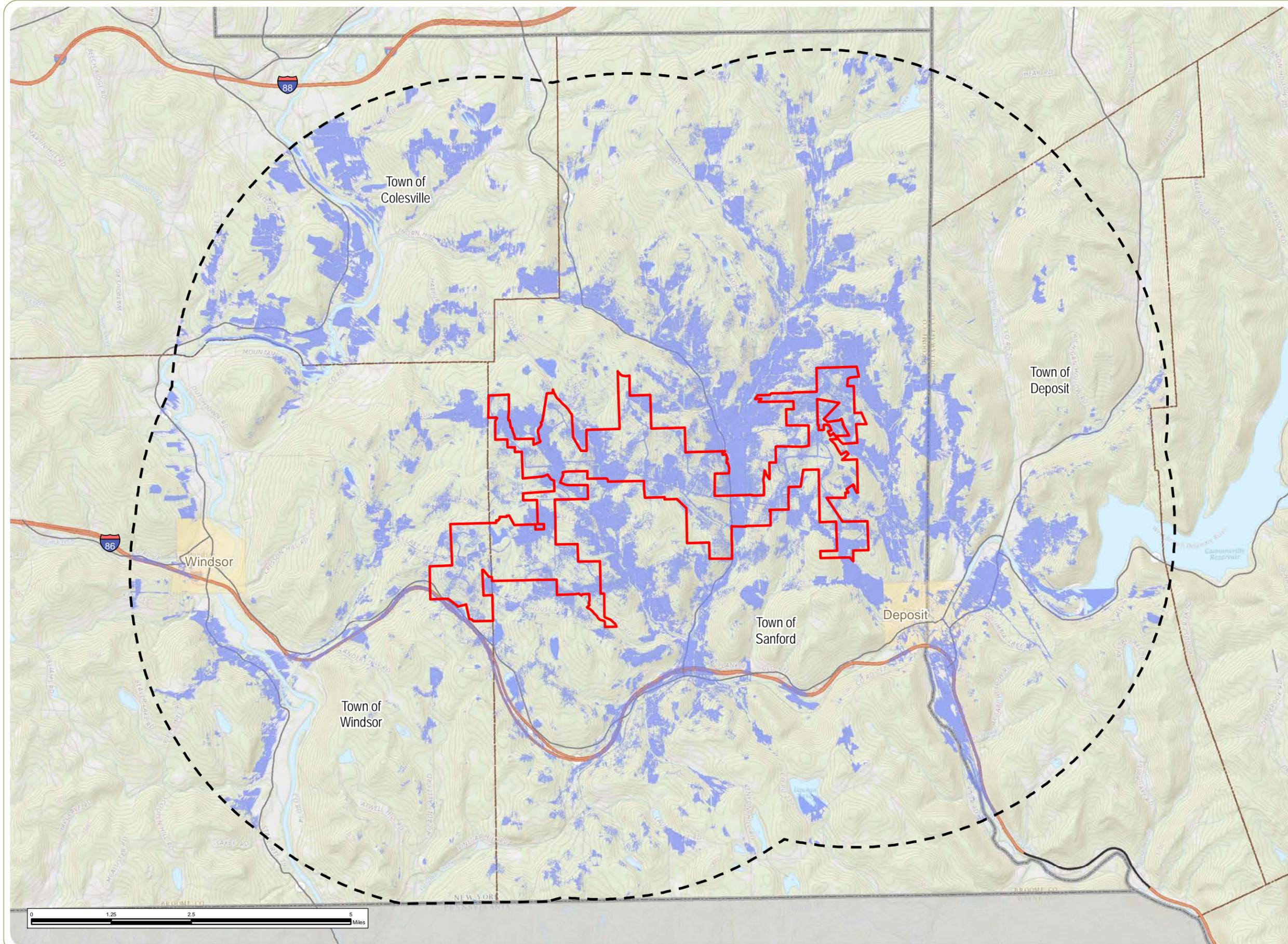
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 22, 2018.

3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 2. Facility Layout and Area of Potential Effect



- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)
- Five-Mile Study Area
- Facility Area

Notes:
1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "USA Topo Maps" map service.
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on May 30, 2018.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

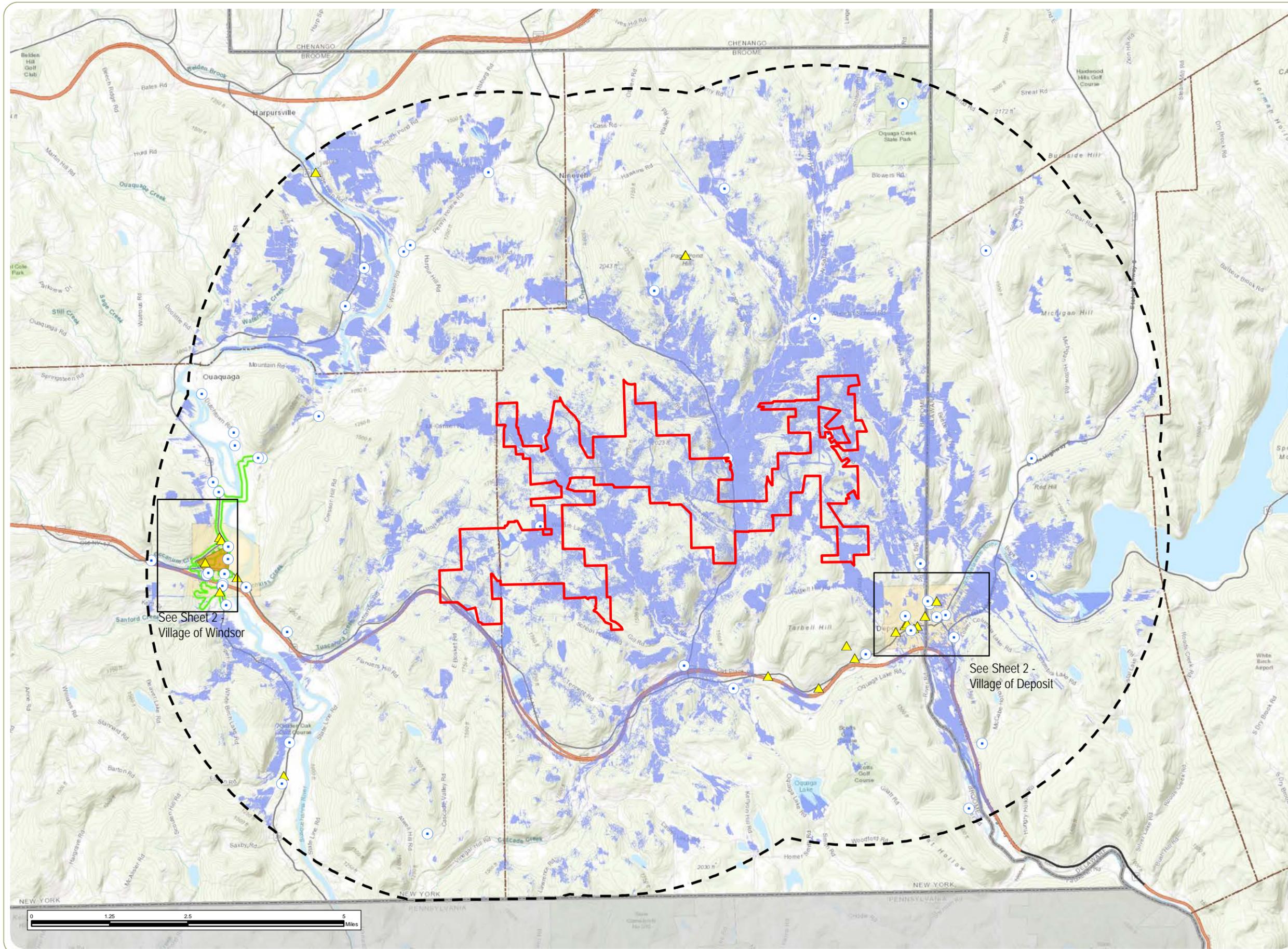
Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 3. Previously Identified Historic Properties - Sheet 1

Previously Identified Historic Resource

-  NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)
-  NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
-  NRHP-Listed Site
-  Previous Historic Architectural Survey
-  Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)
-  Five-Mile Study Area
-  Facility Area



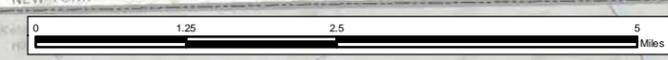
See Sheet 2 -
Village of Windsor

See Sheet 2 -
Village of Deposit

- Notes:
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 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on May 23, 2018.
 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



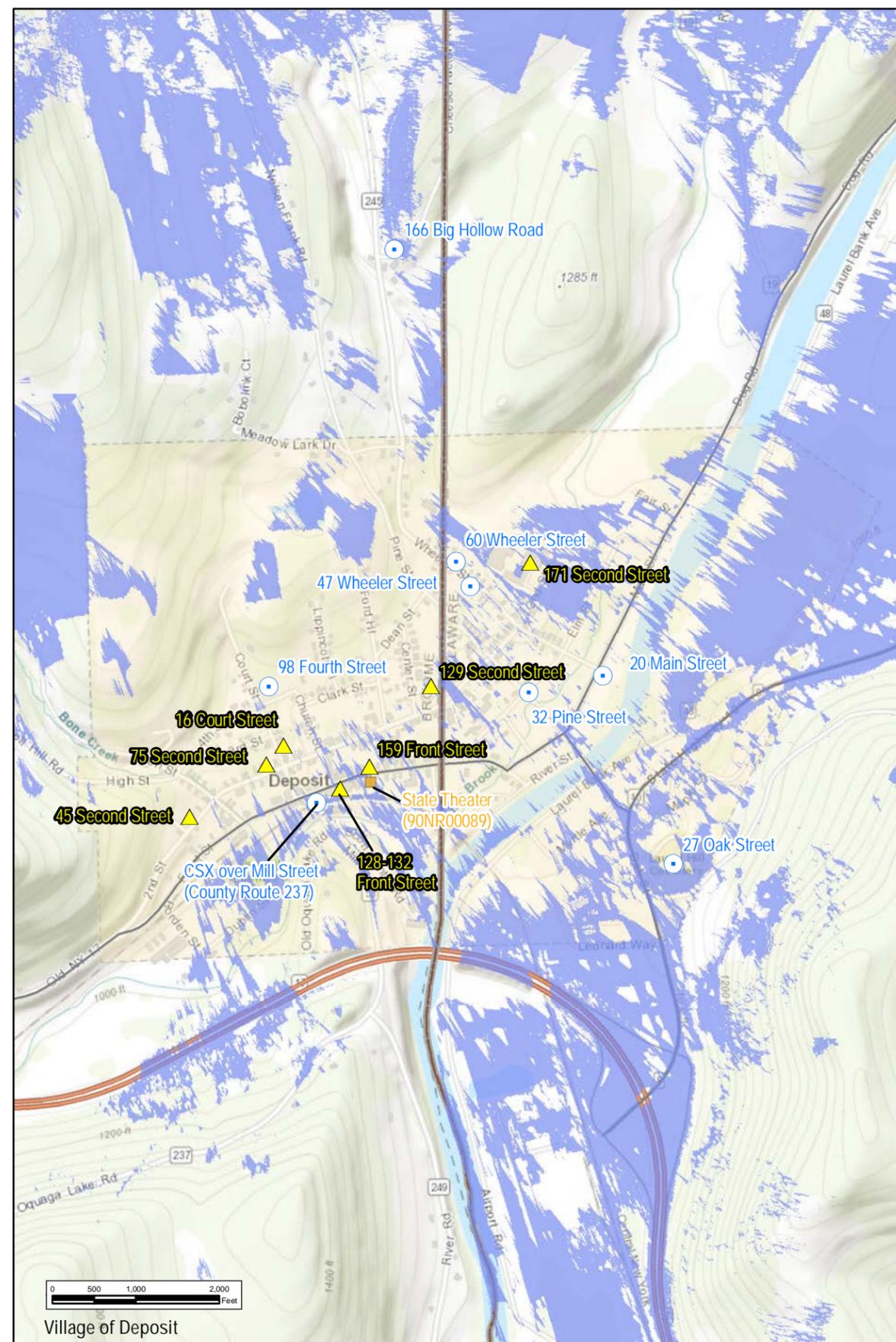
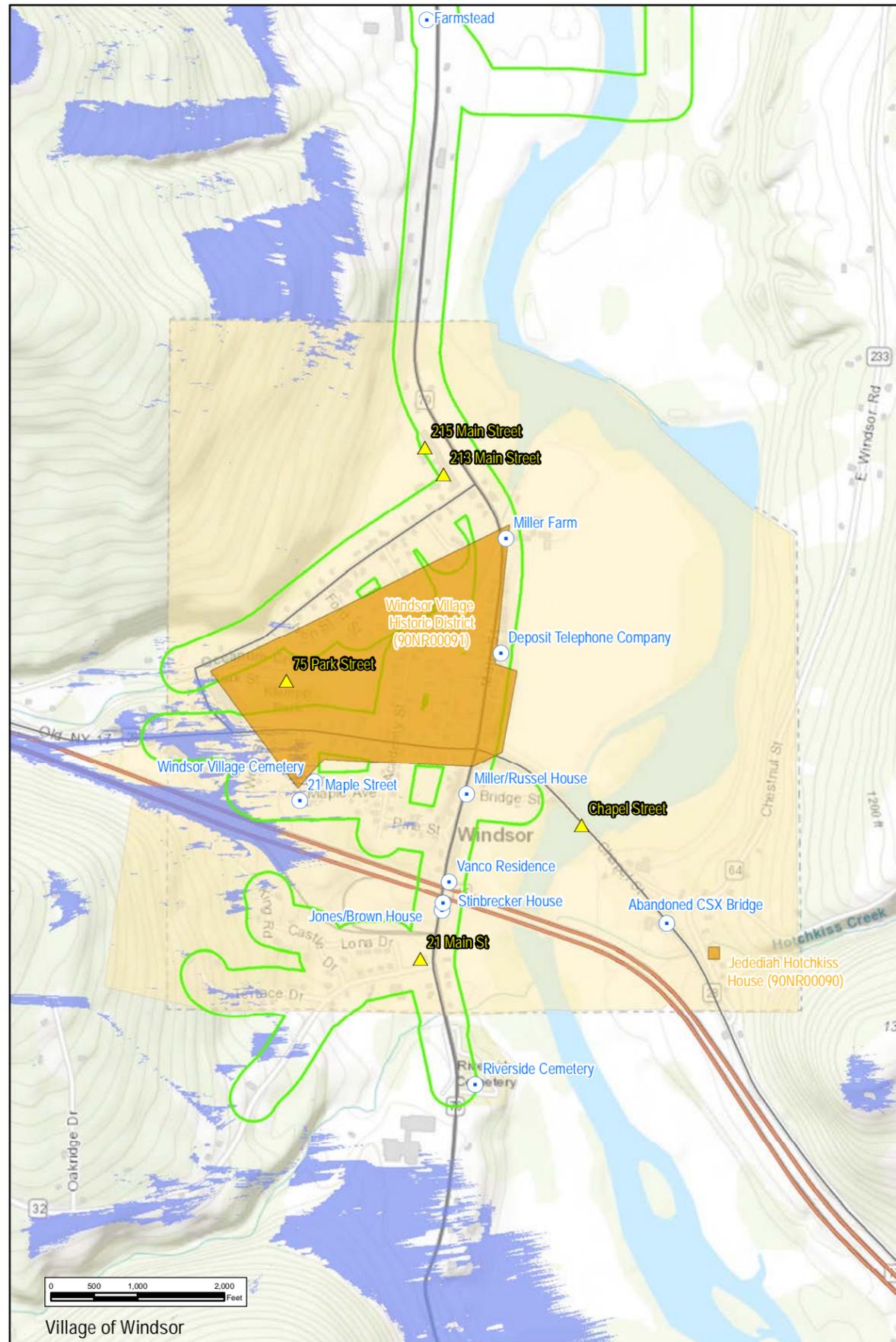
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Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 3. Previously Identified Historic Properties - Sheet 2



- Previously Identified Historic Resource
- ▲ NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)
 - NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
 - NRHP-Listed Site
 - Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)
 - Previous Historic Architectural Survey
 - Facility Area

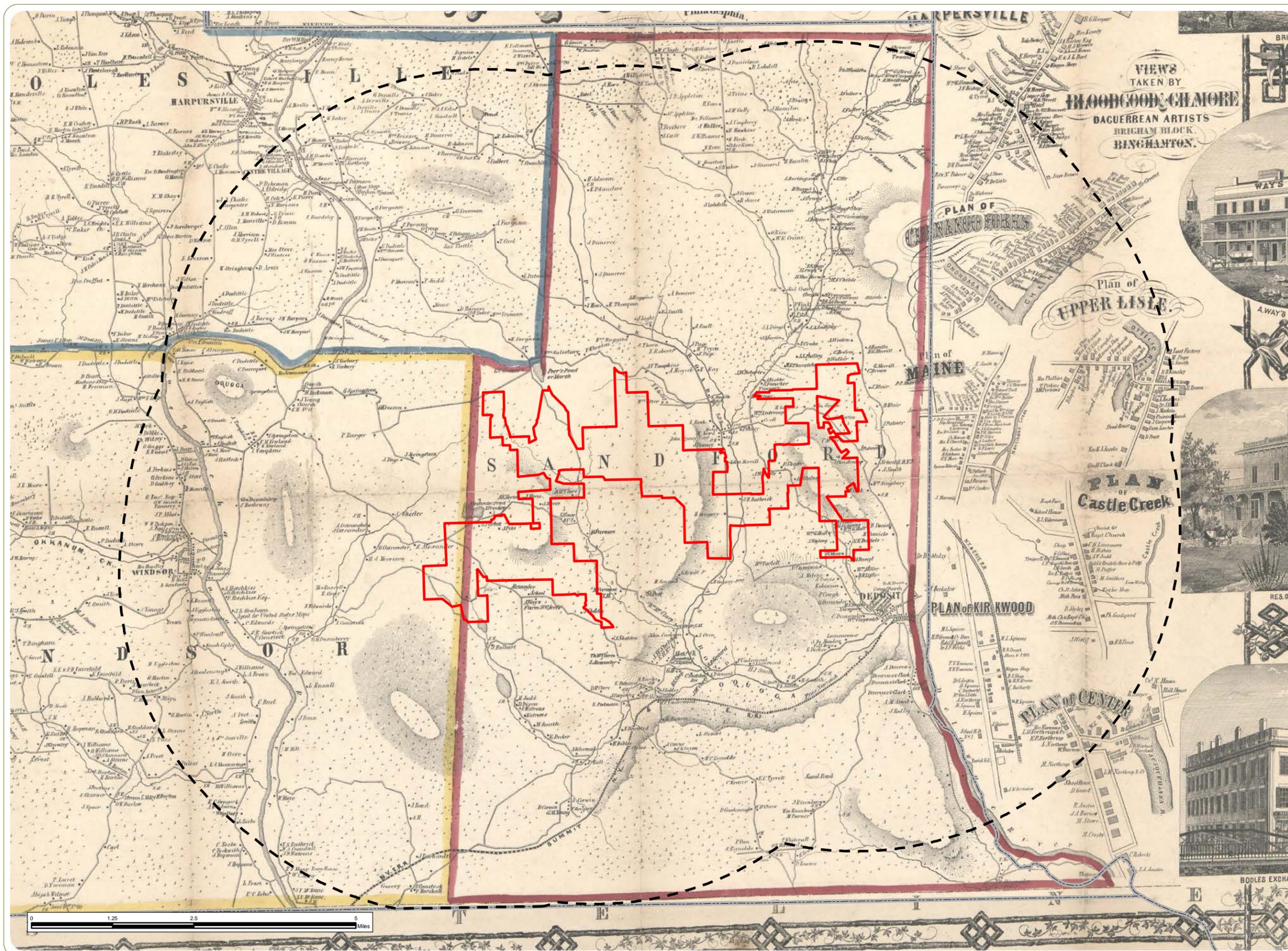
Notes:

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2. This map was generated in ArcMap on May 27, 2018.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 4. 1855 Gifford *Map of Broome County, New York*



 Five-Mile Study Area
 Facility Area

- Notes:
1. Basemap: 1855 Gifford *Map of Broome County, New York*
 2. This historic map has been geo-referenced with modern map features. Potential sources of error inherent in this process include cartographic inaccuracies, differences in scale, and changes in the modern landscape. The geo-referenced map therefore presents approximate locations of historic map-documented features, and is not intended to depict survey-accurate information.
 3. This map was generated in ArcMap on June 22, 2018.
 4. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

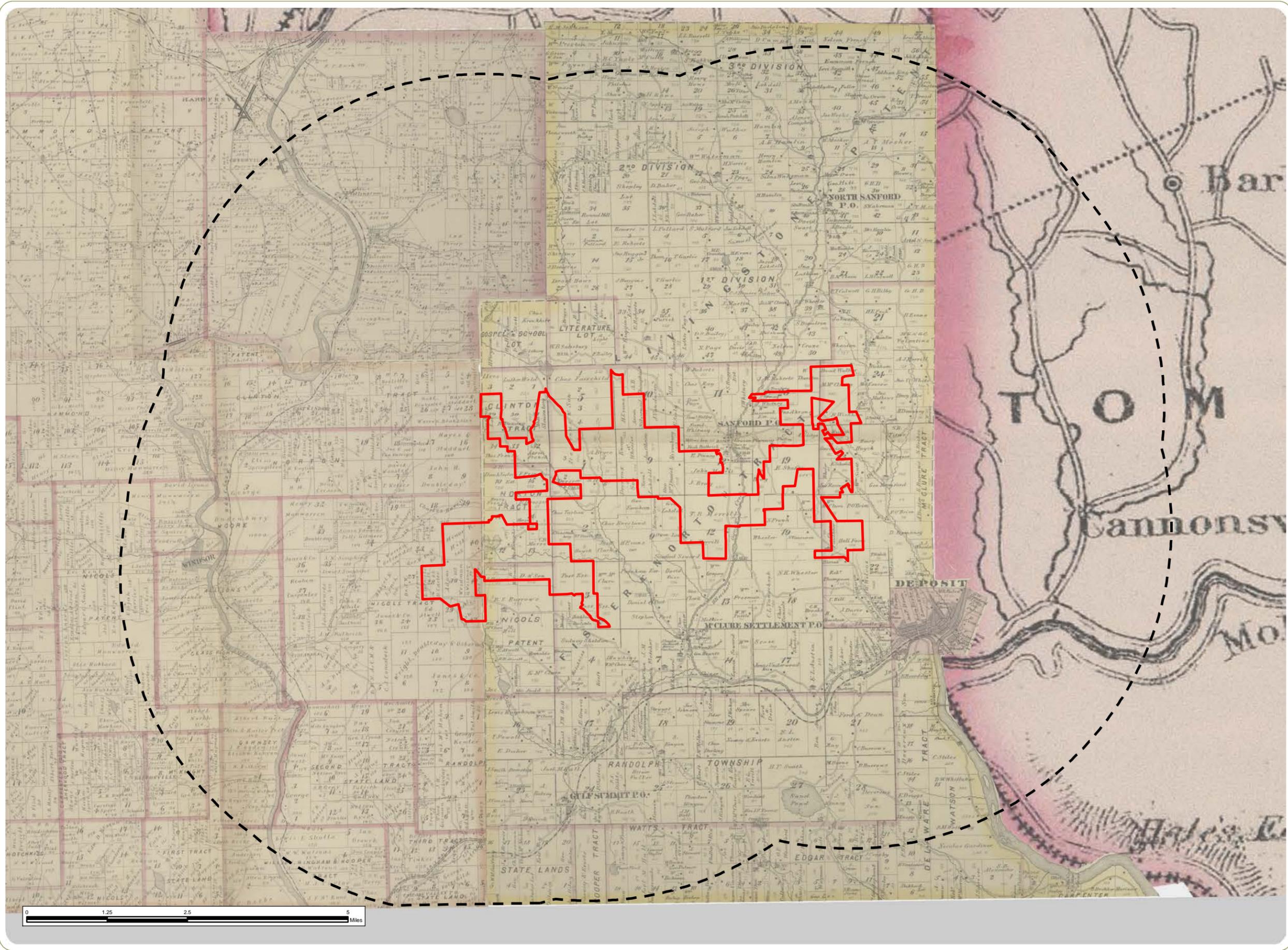
Figure 5.
1876 Everts, Ensign and Everts
*Combination Atlas Map of
Broome County, New York-*
Towns of Colesville, Sanford
and Windsor plates, and 1870
Asher and Adams *Combination
Madison and Chenango
County Map.*

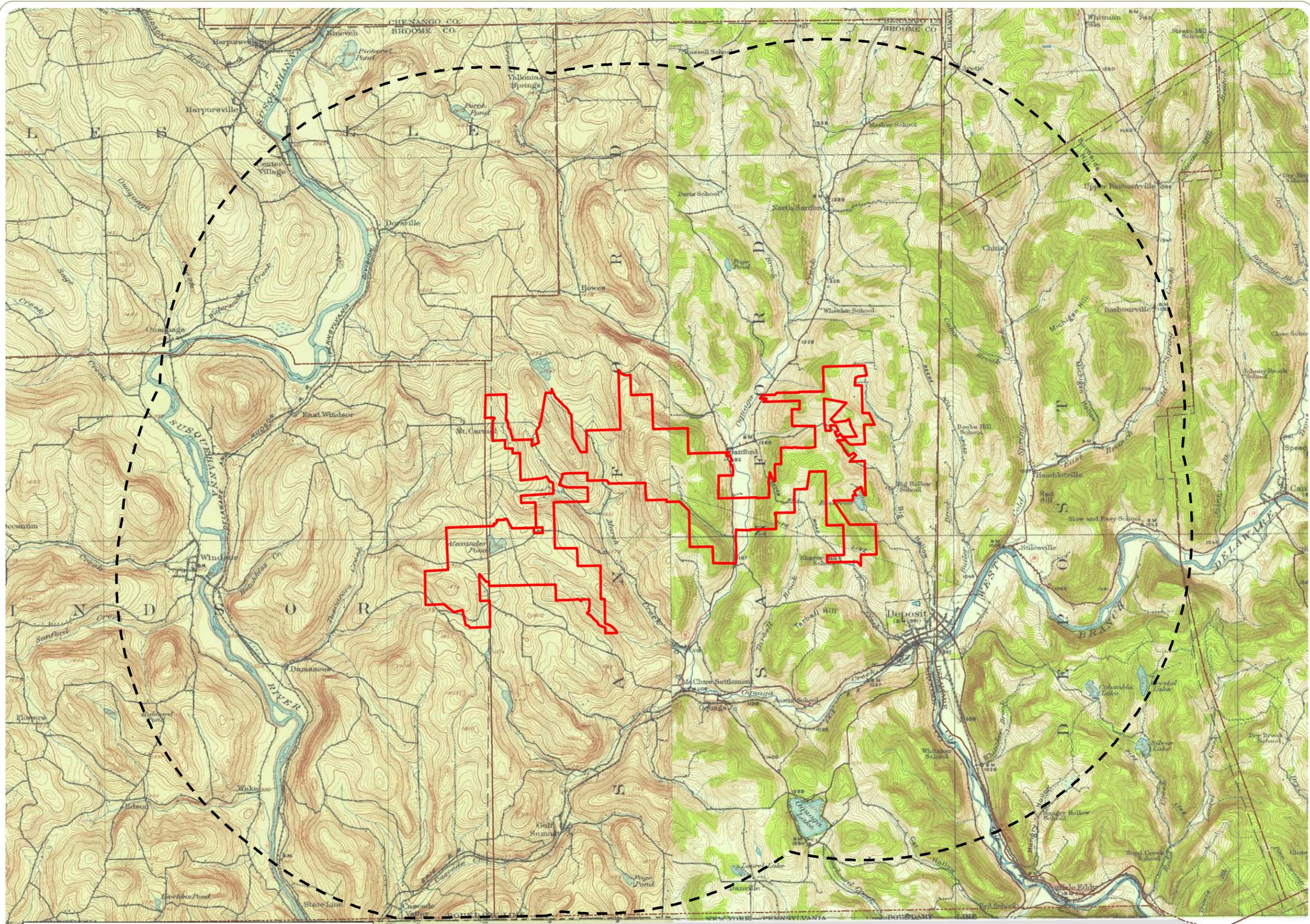
-  Five-Mile Study Area
-  Facility Area

- Notes:
1. Basemap: 1876 Everts, Ensign and Everts *Combination Atlas Map of Broome County, New York-* Towns of Colesville, Sanford, and Windsor plates, and 1870 Asher and Adams *Combination Madison and Chenango County Map.*
 2. This historic map has been geo-referenced with modern map features. Potential sources of error inherent in this process include cartographic inaccuracies, differences in scale, and changes in the modern landscape. The geo-referenced map therefore presents approximate locations of historic map-documented features, and is not intended to depict survey-accurate information.
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 4. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



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Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 6. 1905 USGS
Ninevah, NY and 1924
Deposit, NY 15-minute
Topographic Quadrangles

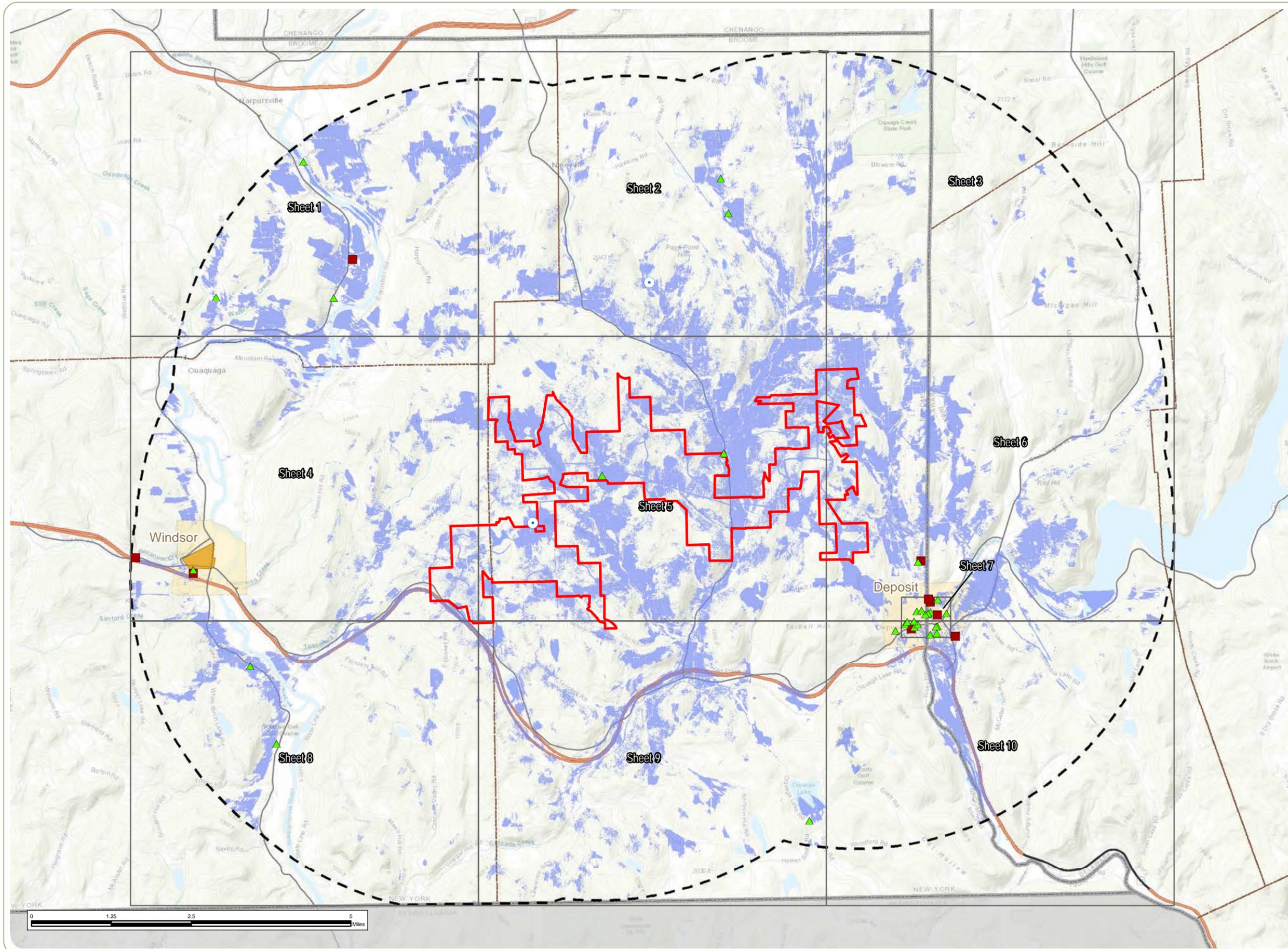
-  Five-Mile Study Area
-  Facility Area

- Notes:
1. Basemap: 1905 USGS *Ninevah, NY* and 1924 *Deposit, NY* 15-minute Topographic Quadrangles
 2. This historic map has been geo-referenced with modern map features. Potential sources of error inherent in this process include cartographic inaccuracies, differences in scale, and changes in the modern landscape. The geo-referenced map therefore presents approximate locations of historic map-documented features, and is not intended to depict survey-accurate information.
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Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7.
Historic Resources
Survey Results -
Index



Historic Resources Surveyed

- ▲ NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)
- Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)
- NRHP Eligibility Undetermined
- NRHP-Listed Site
- Potential Facility Visibility (Area of Potential Effect for Indirect [Visual] Effects)
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- Facility Area

Notes:
1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "USGS Topo" map service.
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on May 23, 2018.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



Bluestone Wind Project

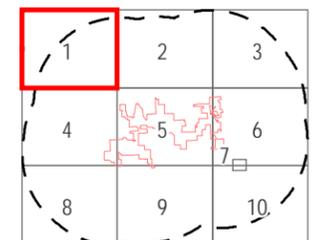
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

Historic Architectural Resources Surveyed

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Sheet 1 of 10

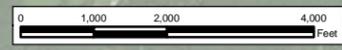
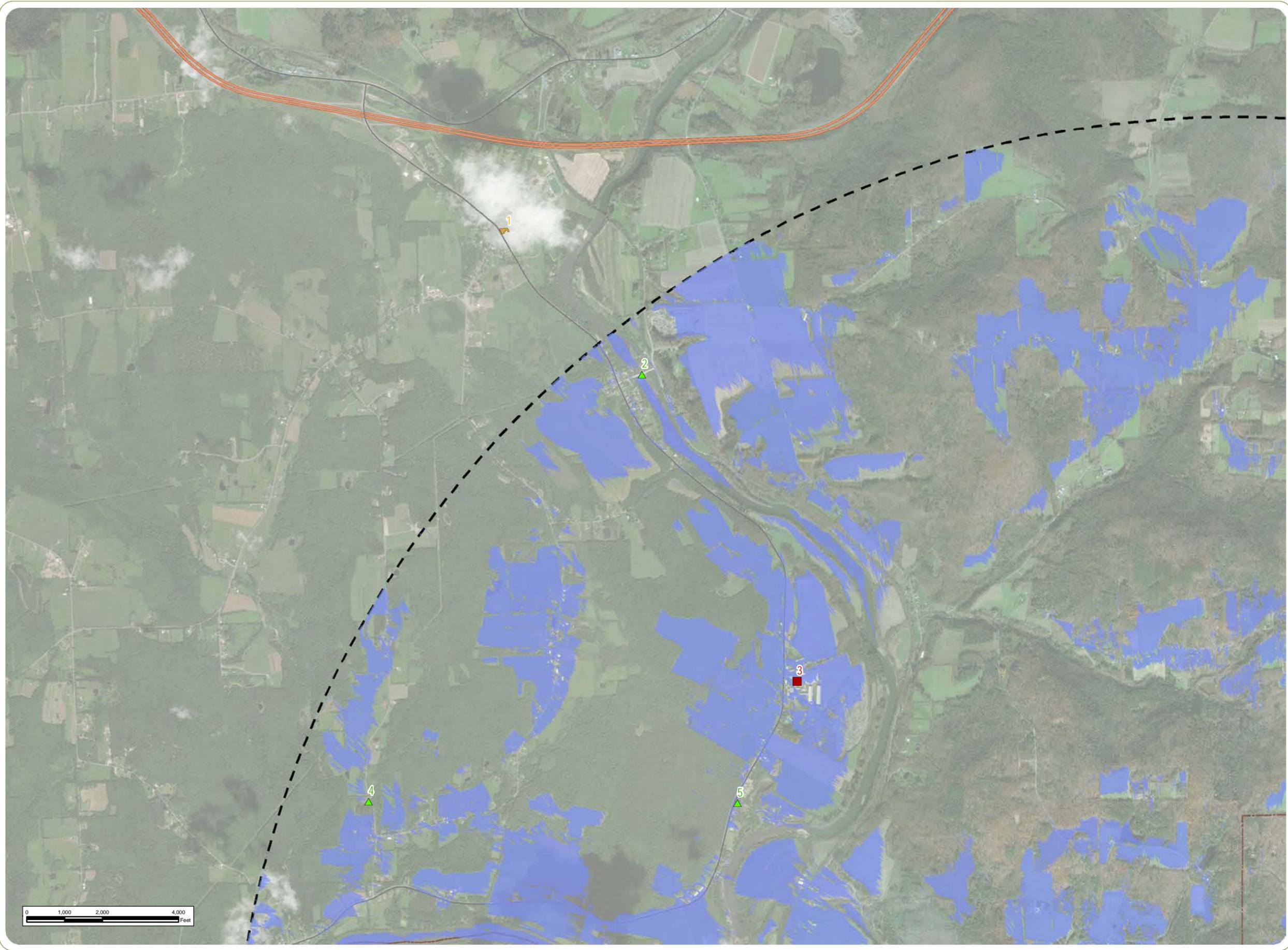


Notes:

1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Imagery" map service.
2. This map was generated in ArcMap on May 25, 2018.
3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



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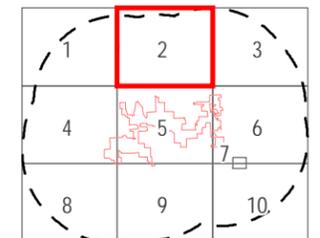
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

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Sheet 2 of 10

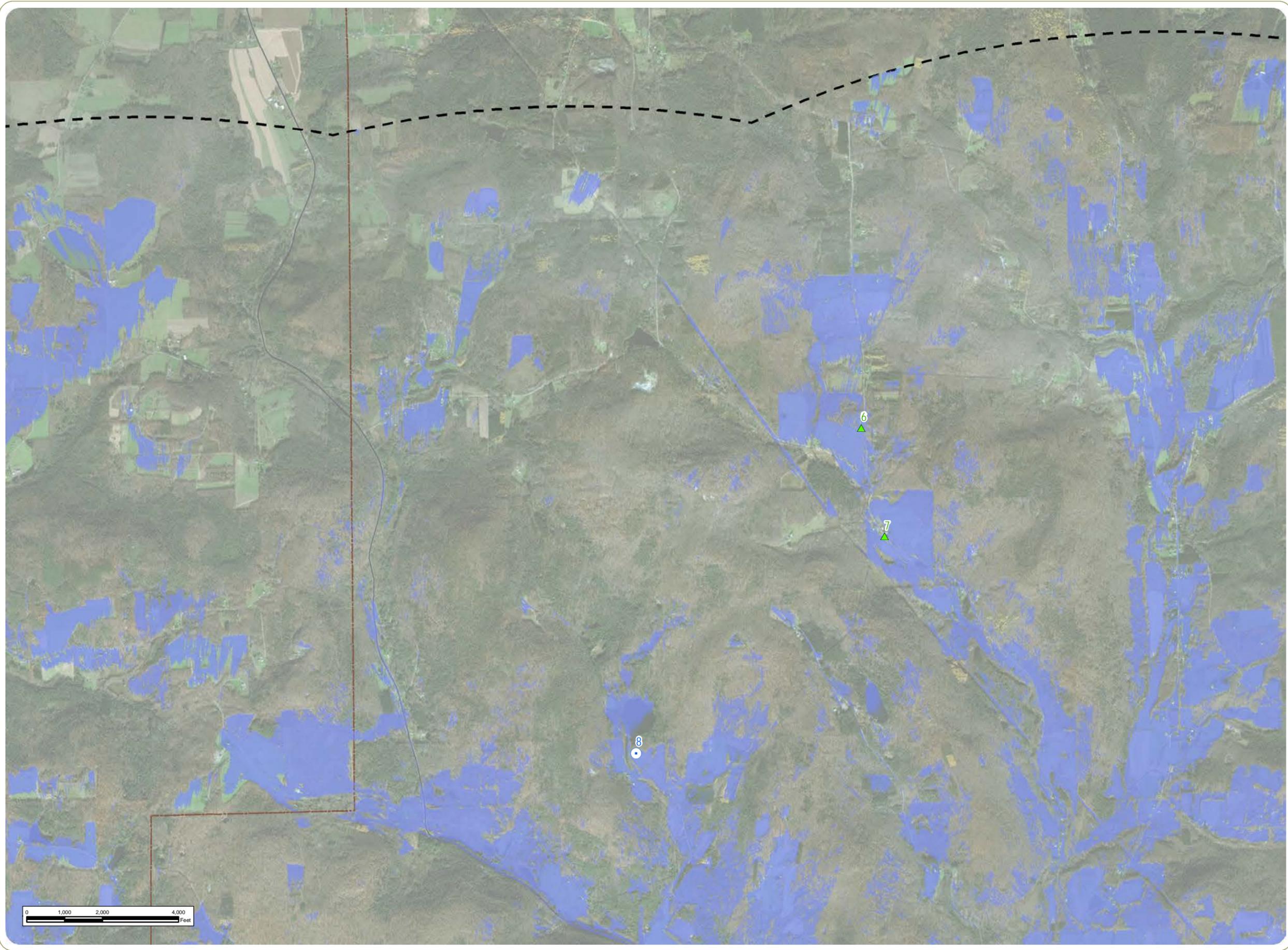


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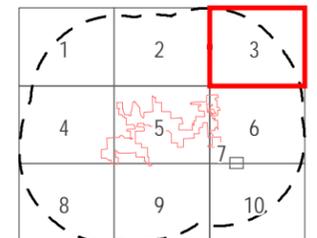
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

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Sheet 3 of 10

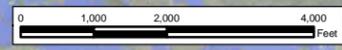
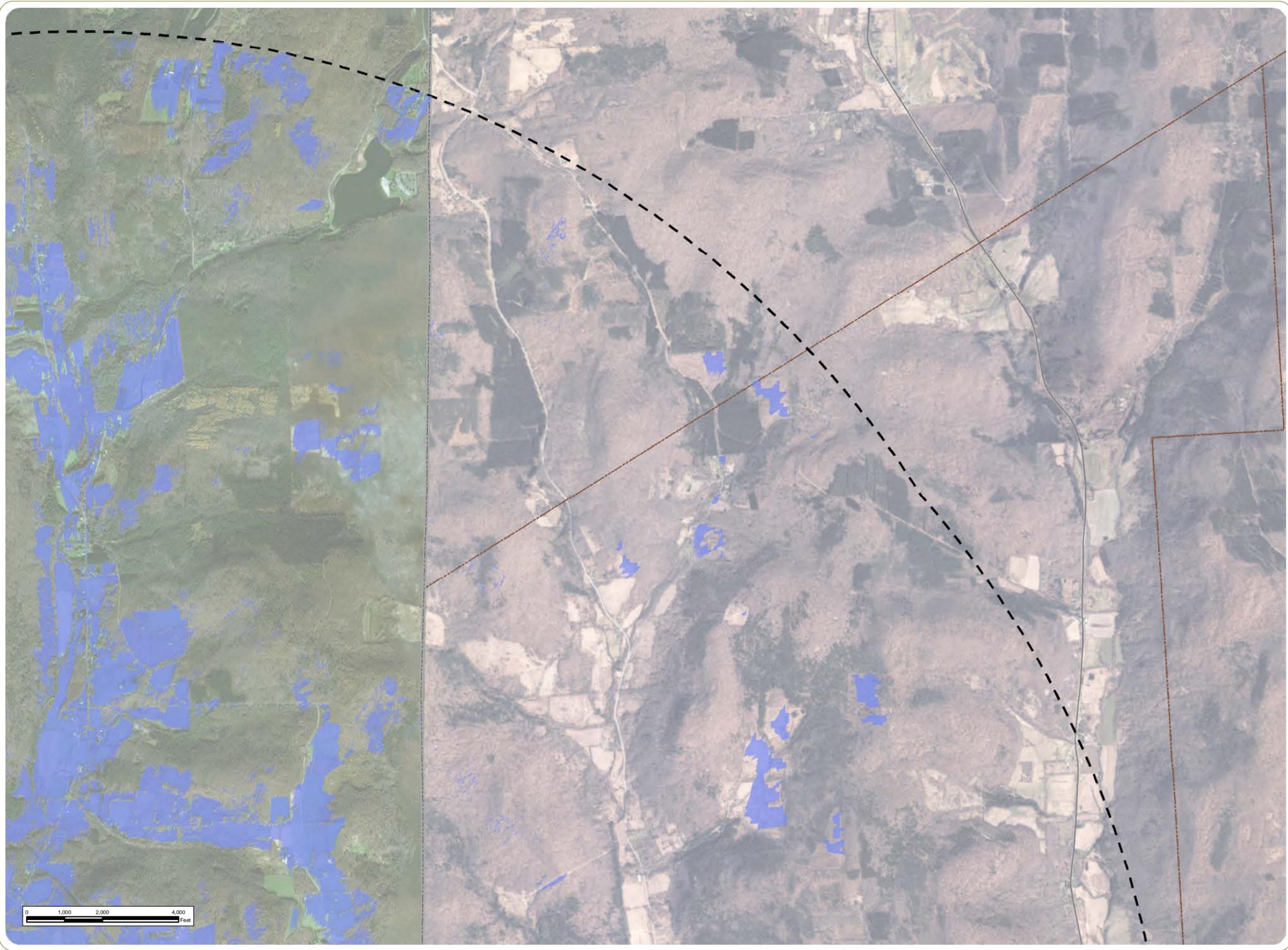


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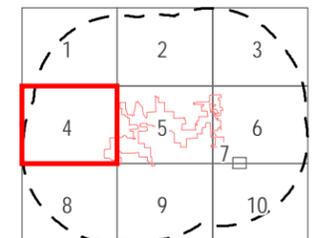
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

Historic Architectural Resources Surveyed

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Sheet 4 of 10

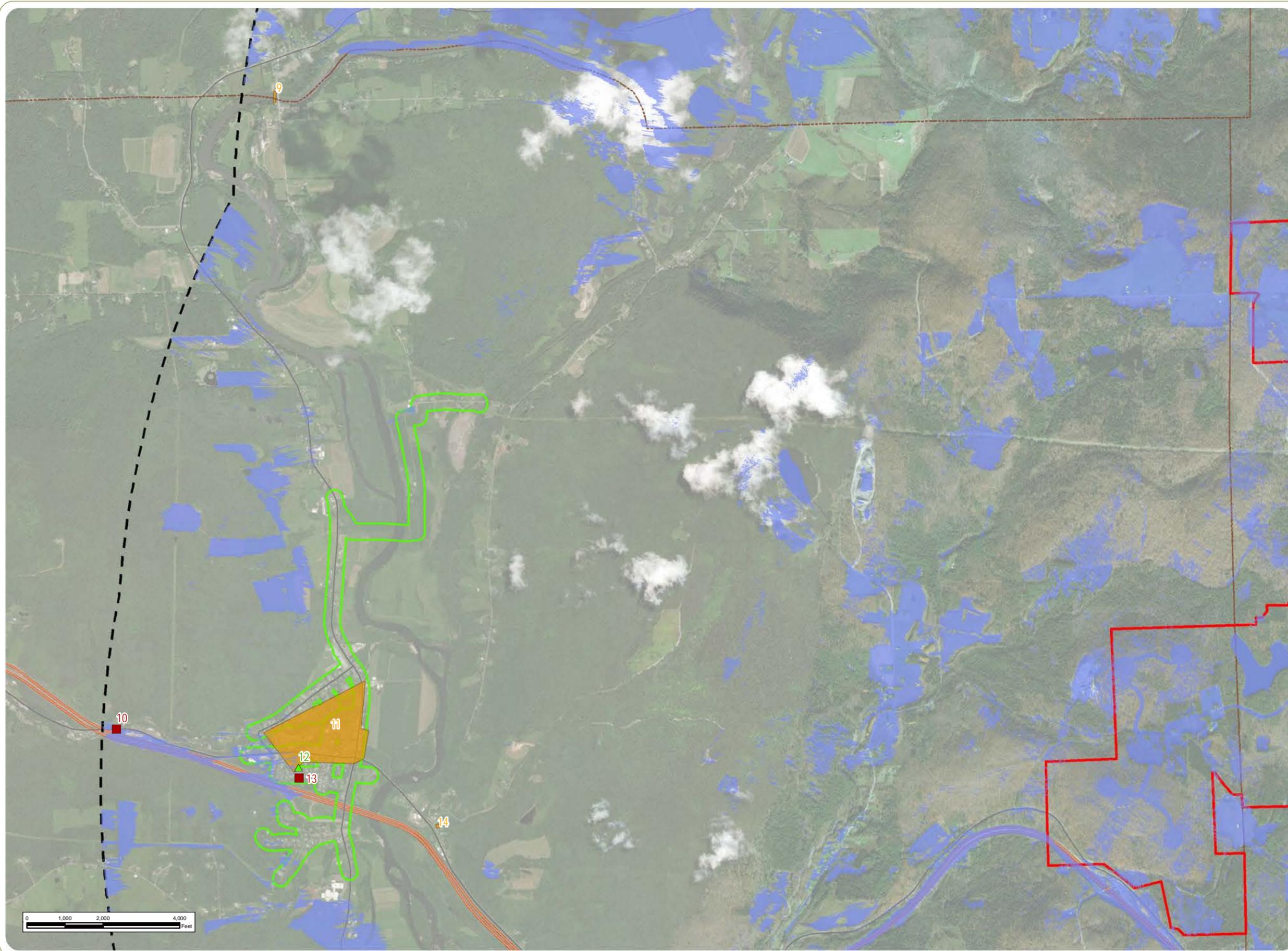


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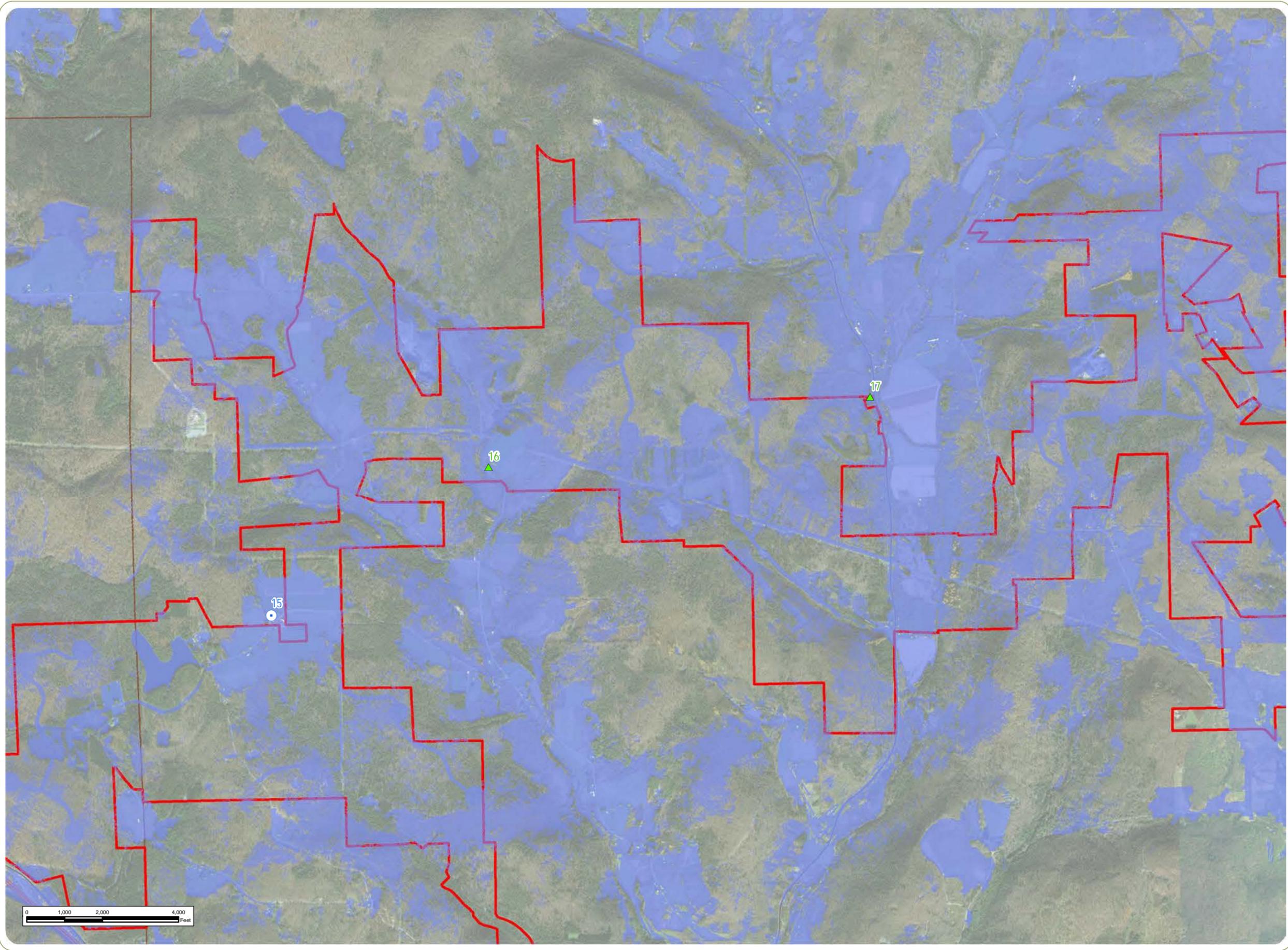
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Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

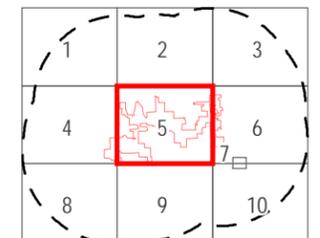
Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets



Historic Architectural Resources Surveyed

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Sheet 5 of 10



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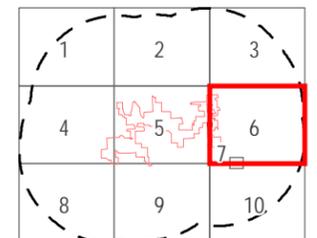
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

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Sheet 6 of 10

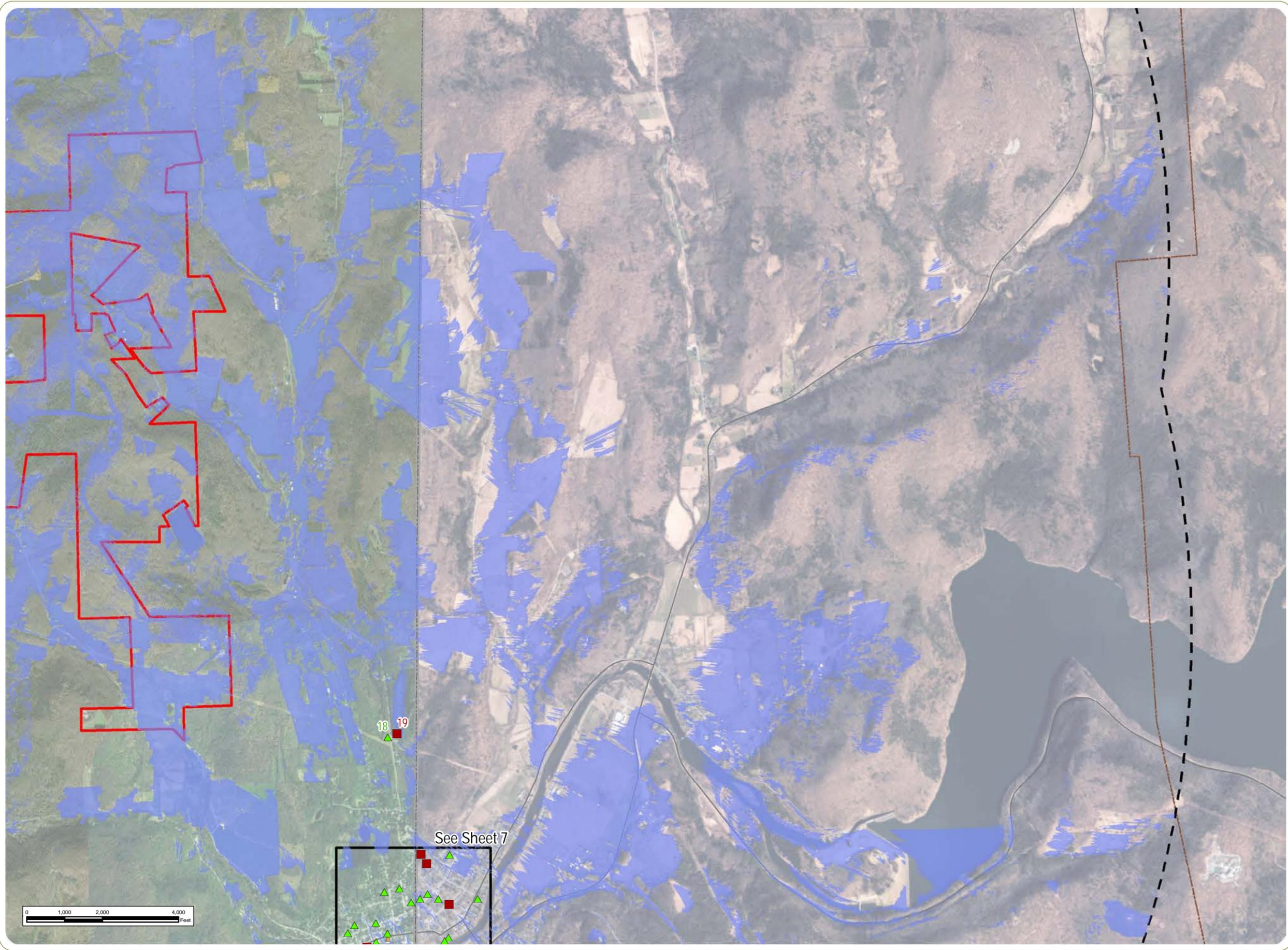


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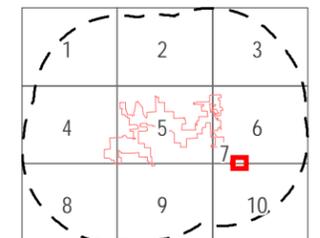
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

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Sheet 7 of 10

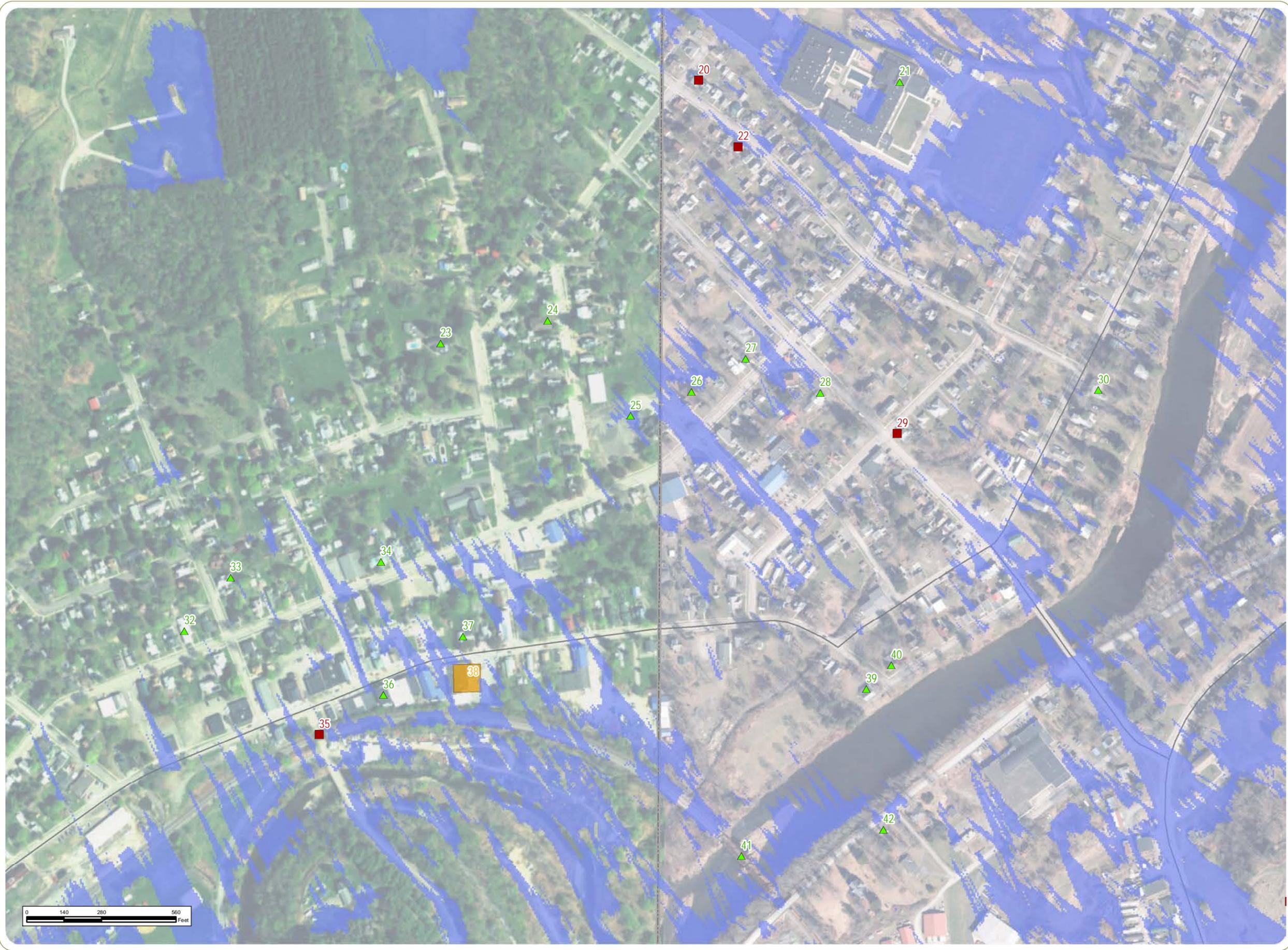


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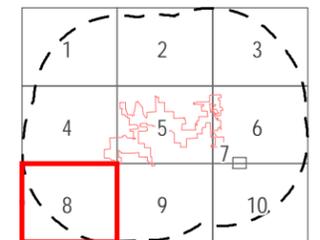
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

Historic Architectural Resources Surveyed

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Sheet 8 of 10

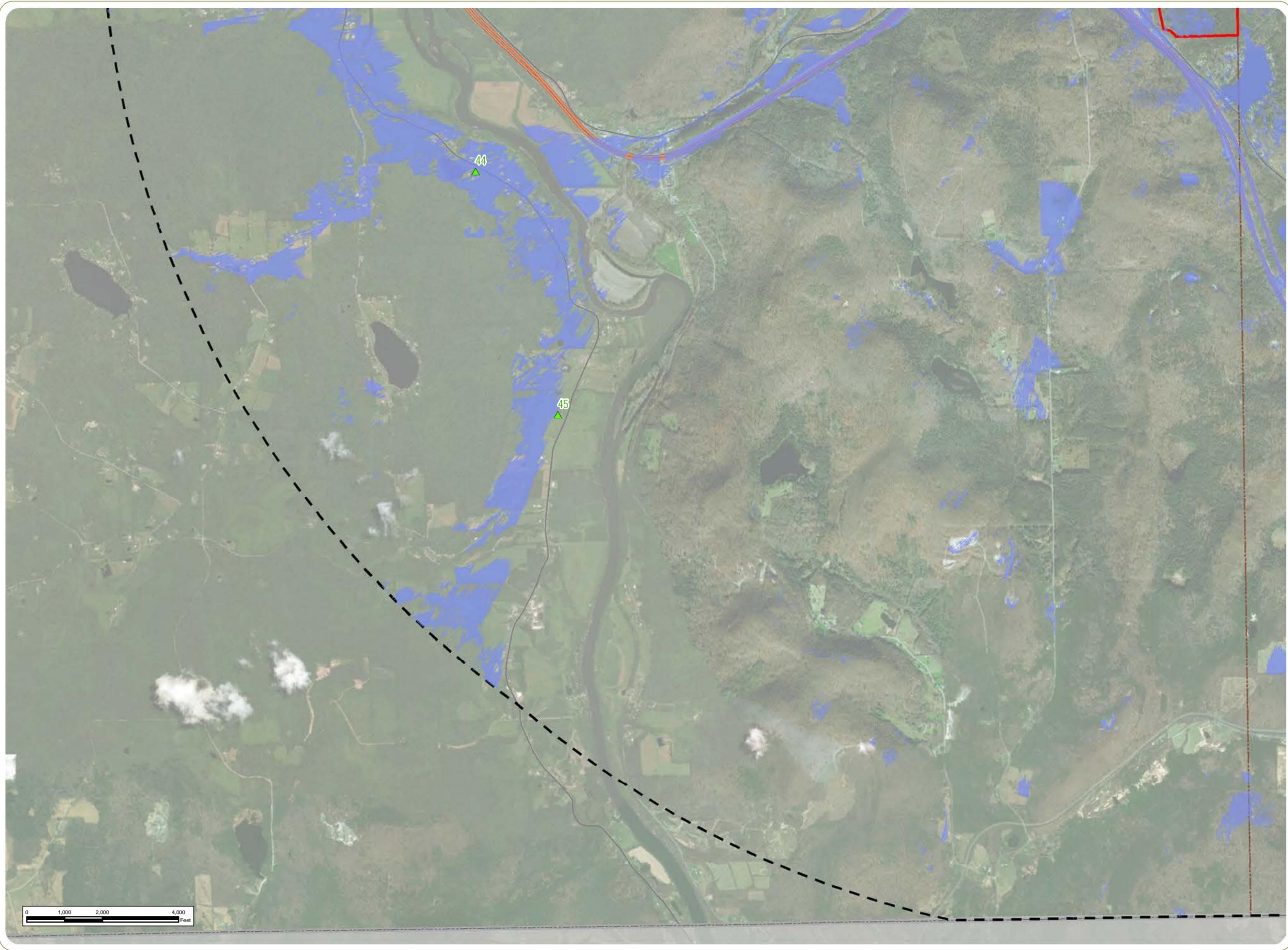


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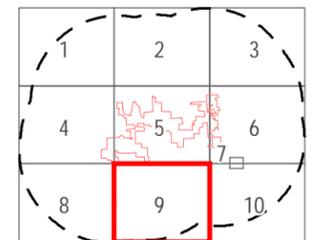
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

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Sheet 9 of 10

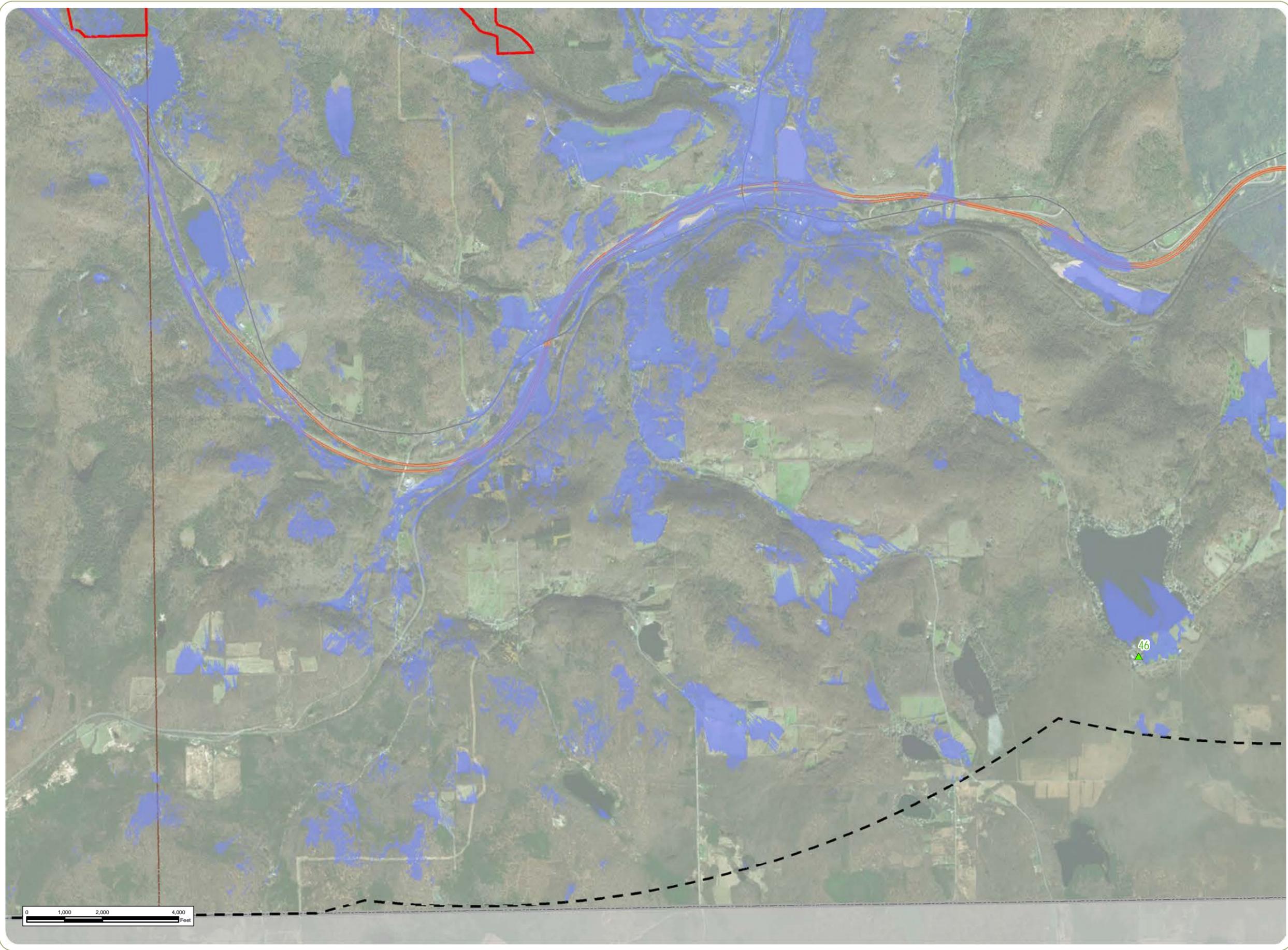


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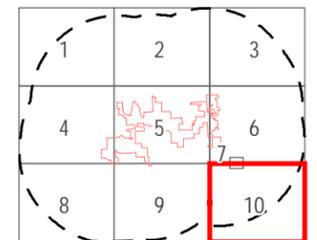
Towns of Windsor and Sanford
Broome County, New York

Figure 7. Historic Architectural Resources Survey Results - Sheets

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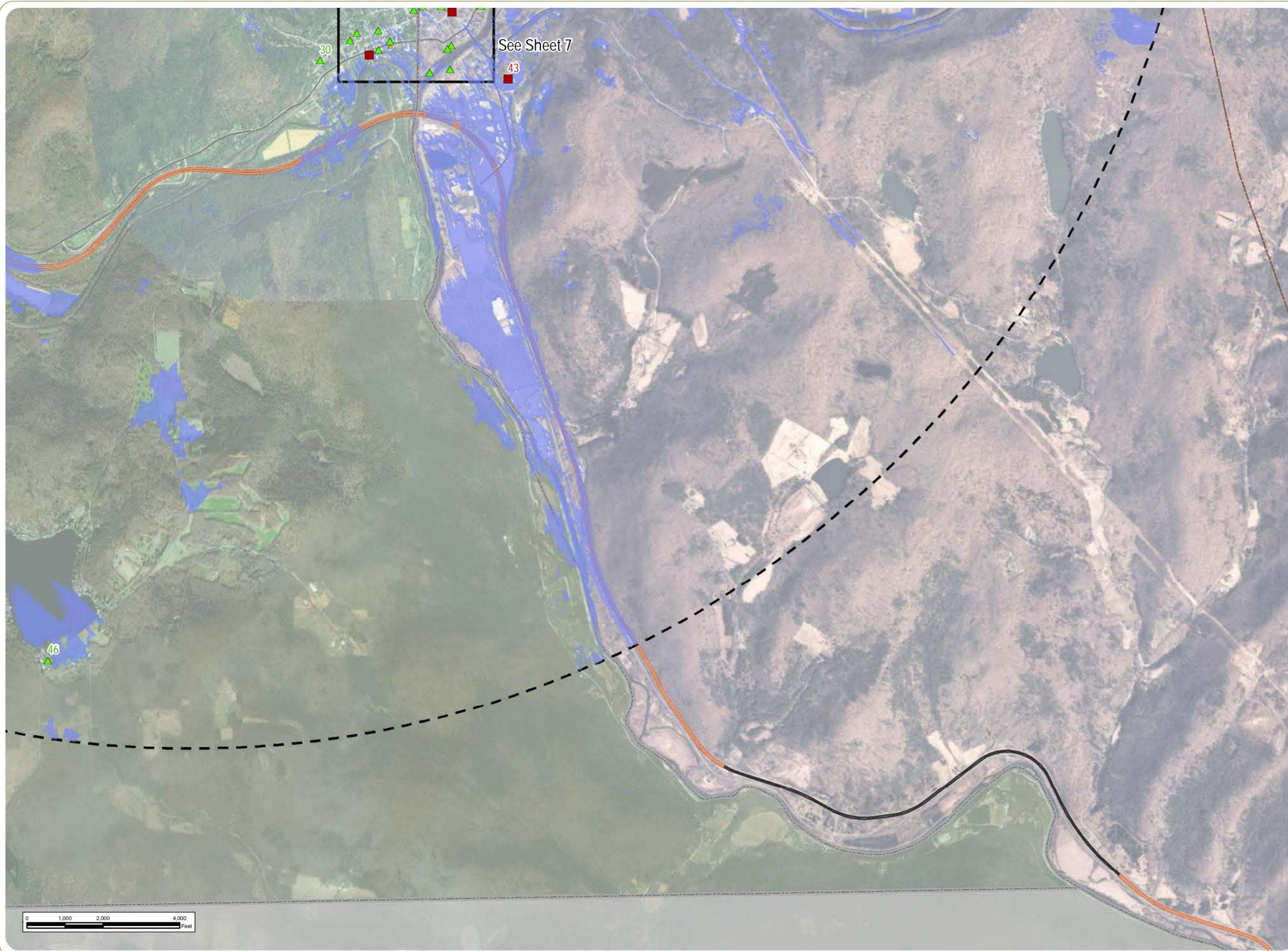


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Appendix A:
NYSOPRHP Correspondence

[Close](#)

View and/or Address a Response

Project 17PR01874: Bluestone Wind Project (FAJ5KXRL43X8)

[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
Kathy Howe	Survey and Evaluation	SHPO concurs with the conclusions and recommendations of the Phase 1A Historic Architectural Resources Survey Work Plan (response ltr is attached). Please let us know when you are ready to submit the survey report and we issue you a survey wizard token at that time. Thank you.

Information Requests

Process	Status	Reviewer	Review Type	Request Type	Request Entity	Request Item	Request Description
No Request Records							

Attachments

Attachment	Reviewer	Review Type	Type	Name	Description
	Kathy Howe	Survey and Evaluation	Other	SHPO response ltr re/Historic Architectural Resources Survey Work Plan	Concurrence with proposed work plan

Appendix B:
Photographs



Survey ID 1
3500 State Route 79

Town of Colesville
Broome County

USN: 05NR05519

Description: One-story stone church with a central belltower (Harpursville United Methodist Church).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Listed Site

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Listed Site



Survey ID 2
Old Bridge Street over Susquehanna River

Town of Colesville
Broome County

USN: BIN 3349160

Description: Pratt through-truss bridge (Center Village Bridge).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

Bluestone Wind Project

Towns of Windsor and Sanford - Broome County, New York

Appendix A: Photographs

Sheet 1 of 23





Survey ID 3
2906 State Route 79

Town of Colesville
Broome County

USN: 00704.000070

Description: Farm complex consisting of 12 metal agricultural buildings (Winsor Acres Farms).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 4
63 Chaffee Street

Town of Colesville
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-story Greek Revival residence with clapboard siding.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 5
2814 State Route 79

Town of Colesville
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 0.6-acre cemetery with an estimated 291 headstones, circa 1798 (Harpur Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 6
14 Lord Road

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 0.25-acre cemetery with an estimated 12 headstones, circa 1843 (Lord Road Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 7
395 Clark Road

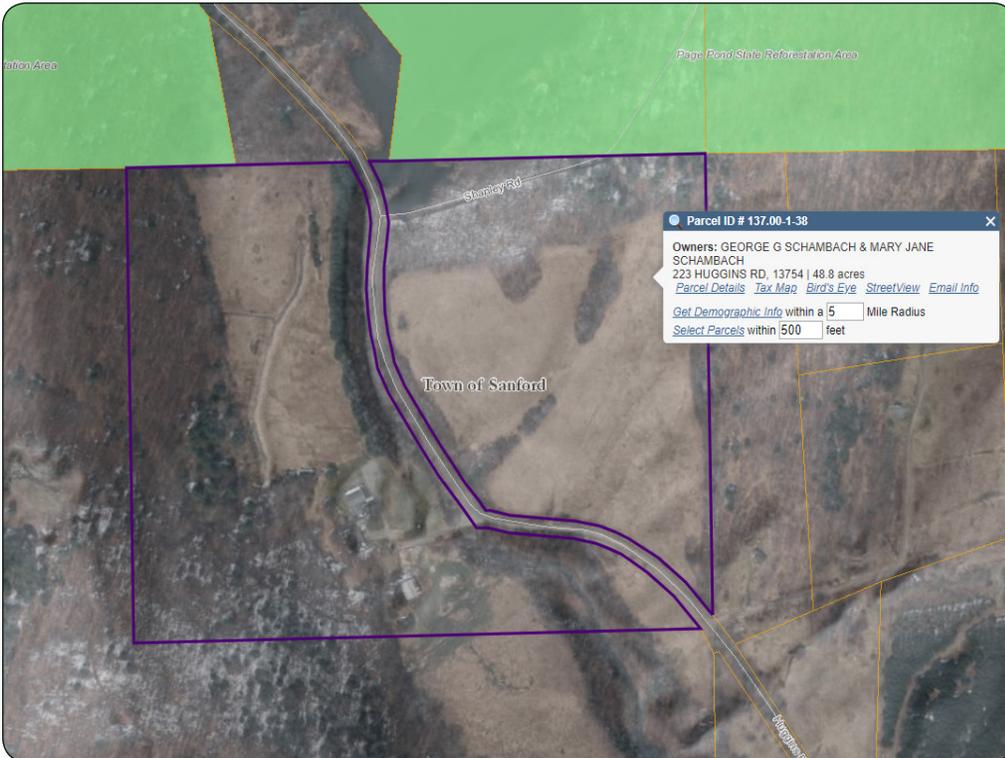
Town of Sanford
 Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Historic farmstead consisting of a two-and-one-half-story vernacular residence, a small shed, an historic barn, and a modern pole barn.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 8
223 Huggins Road

Town of Sanford
 Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 0.4-acre cemetery with an estimated 5 headstones, circa 1900 (not publically accessible)(Huggins Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

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Survey ID 9
Dutchtown Road over
Susquehanna River

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: 02NR04990

Description: Double-span,
lenticular through-truss bridge
(Ouaquaga Lenticular Truss
Bridge).

Previous NRHP Eligibility
Determination: NRHP-Listed
Site

EDR NRHP Eligibility
Recommendation: NRHP-
Listed Site



Survey ID 10
Old New York Route 17 over
Occanum Creek

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: 00716.000027

Description: Girder and
floorbeam bridge, originally
constructed 1935. Rebuilt
2004.

Previous NRHP Eligibility
Determination: NRHP
Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility
Recommendation: Not NRHP-
Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 11
Academy, Chapel, Church, College, Dewey, Elm and Main Streets

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: 90NR00091

Description: An historic district consisting of 71 contributing properties (Windsor Village Historic District).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Listed Site

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Listed Site



Survey ID 12
32 Chapel Street

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 3-acre cemetery with an estimated 1013 headstones, circa 1861 (Windsor Village Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 13
21 Maple Street

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: 00747.000100

Description: Two-story Greek Revival residence.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 14
10 Chestnut Street

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: 90NR00090

Description: Two-story stone Greek Revival residence and associated stone barn (Jedediah Hotchkiss House).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Listed Site

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Listed Site

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Survey ID 15
585 William Law Road

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 0.2-acre cemetery with an estimated 46 headstones, circa 1848 (not publically accessible) (Alexander Hill Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined



Survey ID 16
110 Bryce Road

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Historic farmstead consisting of a two-and-one-half-story vernacular residence, a barn, and two small sheds.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 17
828 State Route 41

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 0.7-acre cemetery with an estimated 150 headstones, circa 1830 (Sanford Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 18
171 Big Hollow Road

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-and-one-half-story vernacular structure with a northern ell and two roof ridge cupolas.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 19
166 Big Hollow Road

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: 00712.000009

Description: Historic farmstead with two-story vernacular residence and modified barn.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 20
60 Wheeler Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: 02544.000018

Description: Two-and-one-half-story vernacular residence.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 21
171 Second Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: 02544.000019

Description: Two-story PWA-era school building (Deposit Junior-Senior High School).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 22
47 Wheeler Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: 02544.000012

Description: Two-story vernacular residence.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 23
29 Ford Hill Road

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-story Gothic Revival cottage residence with lancet doorways and decorative gable-end woodwork.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 24
21 Center Street

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Three-story pressed cement block apartment building. Keystone above door reads "1915."

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 25
129 Second Street

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: 02506.000054

Description: One-story brick church with a four-story cross-gabled belltower (First Presbyterian Church).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 26
141 Second Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: One-story brick church with a cross-gabled roof and a four-and-one-half-story bell tower with spire (First Baptist Church).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 27
145 Second Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: One-story brick building, originally the first bank in the village (Deposit Historical Society Museum).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 28
43 Pine Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-story transitional Federal/Greek Revival style residence.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 29
32 Pine Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: 02544.000016

Description: Two-story Greek Revival residence.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 30
45 Second Street

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: 00743.000003

Description: Two-and-one-half-story Second Empire residence.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 30
20 Main Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: 02544.000001

Description: Two-story Greek Revival residence with additions.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 32
75 Second Street

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: 00743.000002

Description: Two-story Greek Revival with additions.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 33
16 Court Street

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: 00743.000006

Description: Two-story vernacular residence with decorative woodwork.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 34
99 Second Street

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-and-one-half-story residence with elements of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 35
CSX over Mill Street
(County Route 237)

Town of Sanford
 Broome County

USN: BIN 770220

Description: Girder and floor beam railroad bridge, constructed 1920.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 36
128-132 Front Street

Town of Sanford
 Broome County

USN: 02544.000017

Description: Three-story brick commercial building with Italianate window treatments and a twentieth-century glass panel façade on the ground floor, circa 1880.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 37
159 Front Street

Town of Sanford
 Broome County

USN: 02544.000015

Description: A one-story Colonial Revival brick public building, constructed in 1929 (Deposit Free Library).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Eligible Resource (NYSOPRHP Determined)

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 38
148 Front Street

Town of Sanford
 Broome County

USN: 90NR00089

Description: One-story Art Deco theater with a glass tile façade (State Theater).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP-Listed Site

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Listed Site

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Survey ID 39
28 Front Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-story Greek Revival residence and contemporary addition. Historic marker states the building was the first store in the village, built by Silas Crandall in 1803.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 40
1 River Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-story Federal style residence with 12/12 windows and historic iron gate on property. Historic marker states the building was historically known as the "Rookery Tavern" and was constructed in 1799 (Axtell Antiques).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 41
CSX over Delaware River

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: Two-span metal lattice through truss railroad bridge, circa 1880.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 42
Southwest corner of Orchard and Laurel bank Avenue

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 0.5-acre cemetery with an estimated 102 headstones, circa 1793 (Revolutionary War Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 43
27 Oak Street

Town of Deposit
Delaware County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 8.9-acre cemetery with an estimated 2101 headstones, circa 1882 (Laurel Hill Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: Not NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 44
941 State Route 79

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Historic farmstead consisting of a two-and-one-story Queen Anne residence, a carriage house with an attached shed, and a barn (Outlook Farm).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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Survey ID 45
623 State Route 79

Town of Windsor
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 0.25-acre cemetery with an estimated 100 headstones, circa 1780 (Old South Windsor Cemetery, also known as Wake Cemetery).

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: NRHP Eligibility Undetermined

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)



Survey ID 46
591 Oquaga Lake Road

Town of Sanford
Broome County

USN: N/A

Description: Approximately 243-acre camping resort consisting of six houses, two barns, two large camp lodges, two support buildings, a lake house, and a tennis court.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determination: N/A

EDR NRHP Eligibility Recommendation: NRHP-Eligible (EDR Recommended)

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