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**PHASE IA CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION  
FOR THE PROPOSED CLAYTON WIND FARM,  
TOWNS OF CLAYTON AND ORLEANS,  
JEFFERSON COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**Prepared for:**

**PPM ATLANTIC RENEWABLE  
330 Province Line Road  
Skillman, New Jersey 08558**

**Prepared by:**

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**January 2007**

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**January 2007**

# Management Summary

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**SHPO Project Review Number:**

**Involved State and Federal Agencies:**

**Phase of Survey:** Phase IA

**Location Information:**

**Location:** see below

**Minor Civil Division:** Towns of Clayton, Orleans, Lyme, and Brownville

**County:** Jefferson

**Survey Area (Metric & English)**

**Length:** n/a

**Width:** n/a

**Depth:** not determined

**Number of Acres surveyed:** not determined

**Number of square Meters & Feet Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):** n/a

**Percentage of the Site Excavated (Phase II, Phase III only):** n/a

**USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map:** USGS Brownville, NY 1983; Clayton, NY 1980; Dexter, NY 1983; La Fargeville, NY 1983

**Archaeological Survey Overview**

**Number & Interval of Shovel Tests:** n/a

**Number & Size of Units:** n/a

**Width of Plowed Strips:** n/a

**Surface Survey Transect Interval:** n/a

**Results of Archaeological Survey**

**Number & name of prehistoric sites identified:** n/a

**Number & name of historic sites identified:** n/a

**Number and name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance:** n/a

**Results of Architectural Survey**

**Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries within project area:** n/a

**Number of buildings/structures/cemeteries adjacent to project area:** n/a

**Number of previously determined NR-listed or eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts in project area:**

2 NR-listed properties and 2 cemeteries (no NR determination)

**Number of identified eligible buildings/structures/cemeteries/districts:** n/a

**Report Author(s):** R.J. Hanley, C.M. Longiaru, M.A. Steinback, R.J. Emans, K.M. Mahar, M.A. Cinquino

**Date of Report:** January 2007

# Table of Contents

---

Management Summary.....	ii
List of Figures and Tables.....	iv
List of Photographs.....	v
1.0 Introduction .....	1-1
1.1 Project Description.....	1-1
2.0 Context and Documentary Review .....	2-1
2.1 Environmental Setting .....	2-1
2.2 Prehistoric Period .....	2-3
2.3 Historic Period.....	2-5
2.4 Documentary Research .....	2-15
2.4.1 Historical Map Analysis .....	2-15
2.4.2 Site File and Archival Review .....	2-19
3.0 Archaeological Investigation .....	3-1
3.1 Methodology .....	3-1
3.2 Archaeological Sensitivity Assessments.....	3-1
3.3 Conclusions and Recommendations .....	3-3
4.0 Architectural Investigation.....	4-1
4.1 Methodology .....	4-1
4.2 National Register Criteria.....	4-1
4.3 Assessment of Adverse Effects to Historic Properties.....	4-2
4.4 Architectural Survey by Municipality .....	4-3
4.4.1 Town of Brownville (MCD 04504), Jefferson County.....	4-4
4.4.2 Town of Clayton (MCD 04507), Jefferson County.....	4-4
4.4.3 Town of Lyme (MCD 04513), Jefferson County .....	4-6
4.4.4 Village of Chaumont (MCD 04548), Jefferson County .....	4-6
4.4.5 Town of Orleans (MCD 04514), Jefferson County .....	4-7
4.4.6 Town of Pamela (MCD 04515), Jefferson County .....	4-9
4.5 Summary of Architectural Styles.....	4-10
4.5.1 Federal (1780–1820; locally to 1840).....	4-10
4.5.2 Greek Revival (1825-1860: residential).....	4-12
4.5.3 Gothic Revival/the Bracketed Cottage (1840–1880) .....	4-16
4.5.4 Italianate (1840-1885) .....	4-16
4.5.5 Late Nineteenth-Century Styles .....	4-18
4.6 Architectural Survey: Phase IA Summary.....	4-20
4.6.1 Historic Resources in the Clayton Wind Farm Project Area .....	4-20
4.7 Architectural Survey: Five-Mile APE (Phase IB).....	4-21
5.0 References .....	5-1
Appendix A: General Photographs (e.g., geography, vegetation)	
Appendix B: General Project Map showing Locations of National Register Listed Properties within the Five-Mile APE	

## List of Figures and Tables

---

FIGURE	PAGE
1.1 Clayton Wind Farm five-mile radius map including turbine locations in the Towns of Clayton and Orleans, St. Lawrence County, New York .....	1-2
2.1 Clayton Wind Farm showing proposed turbine locations in relation to geographical features (e.g., streams) and roads .....	2-2
2.2 Northern New York land purchases, 1790-1815 .....	2-8
2.3 The project area in the Town of Clayton in 1864 .....	2-16
2.4 The project area in the Town of Orleans in 1864 .....	2-17
2.5 The project area in 1903 .....	2-18
 <b>TABLE</b>	
2.1 National Register listed properties within one mile of the project area .....	2-19

## List of Photographs

---

SECTION 4 PHOTOGRAPHS	PAGE
4.1 A late Federal style stone farmhouse on Brownville Road, Town of Brownville .....	4-11
4.2 Largely-intact Federal style 5-bay by 2-bay farmhouse with modest quoins (ca. 1820), located at 27192 County Road 54 in the Town of Brownville .....	4-11
4.3 The National Register Listed La Farge Land Office (Orleans Hotel [96NR00962]), NYS 180, La Fargeville, Town of Orleans.....	4-12
4.4 A largely-intact example of a frame, gable front and wing Greek Revival farmhouse, with Craftsman-era porch detail, at 30787 Depauville Road, Town of Brownville .....	4-13
4.5 A regional variation of the gable front and wing subtype noted in the study area with enclosed end bay of the wing, located at 20199 CR 3, Town of Orleans .....	4-13
4.6 A two-story gable front and wing Greek Revival farmhouse, with a later frame wing ....	4-14
4.7 National Register Listed Allen Road Schoolhouse (90NR3202) at 17777 Allen Road, Town of Brownville .....	4-14
4.8 National Register Listed Stone Mills Church on NYS Route 180, Town of Orleans (90NR01150); now part of the Northern New York Agricultural Society Museum.....	4-15
4.9 Union Church on southwest corner of NYS Route 180 and School Street, Depauville, Town of Clayton .....	4-15
4.10 The National Register Listed Irwin Brothers Store (90NR01147) on the northeast corner of NYS Route 180 and Woodward Road, Stone Mills, Town of Orleans .....	4-16
4.11 Gothic Cottage located at 11925 Main Street, a contributing building in the Chaumont Historic District, ca. 1850, Town of Lyme .....	4-17
4.12 Stone office building on Main Street in Village of Chaumont, Town of Lyme, a contributing building of the Chaumont Historic District.....	4-17
4.13 The R. Halladay House in Depauville, Town of Clayton .....	4-18
4.14 A streetscape of the Clayton Street Historic District in La Fargeville showing a concentration of late-nineteenth century residences with Queen Anne and Stick style details .....	4-19
4.15 A representative example of a Queen Anne style farmhouse with highly intact second story, ca. 1890 .....	4-19
4.16 An excellent example of a high style Queen Anne farmhouse on French Creek Road in the Town of Clayton, now abandoned and deteriorating.....	4-20

**APPENDIX A PHOTOGRAPHS**

1 Terrain in the vicinity proposed for Turbine 46, facing northwest ..... A-1

2 Perch Lake over one mile southeast of the project area, facing northwest ..... A-1

3 The area proposed for Turbines 1 through 6, showing terrain and vegetation, facing southeast..... A-2

4 Terrain in the area proposed for Turbines 10 and 11 from NYS Route 12, facing southwest..... A-2

5 The area proposed for Turbines 10 and 11, taken from Depauville Road, facing west ... A-3

6 Buttermilk Creek in the vicinity of Turbine 10, facing east ..... A-3

7 Proposed locations of Turbines 15 and 16, taken from Lowe Road, facing northwest .... A-4

8 Proposed locations of Turbines 21 through 23, facing southwest..... A-4

9 Limestone bedrock along Lowe Road along the south side of the project area, facing southwest ..... A-5

10 The general area proposed for Turbines 25 and 26, facing northeast ..... A-5

11 Proposed locations of Turbines 29 and 30, facing east ..... A-6

12 Terrain in the area proposed for Turbines 31 and 32, facing north..... A-6

13 Agricultural land in the area proposed for Turbines 35 and 36, facing north ..... A-7

14 The general area proposed for Turbines 40 through 42, facing west ..... A-7

15 Field stones cleared from agricultural fields near the proposed locations of Turbines 43 through 45, facing east..... A-8

16 Proposed locations of Turbines 47, 48 and 49, facing southeast ..... A-8

17. Proposed locations for Turbines 51 and 52, facing northwest ..... A-9

18. General view of proposed locations for Turbines 53 and 54, facing south ..... A-9

19. Terrain in the vicinity of the location proposed for Turbine 55, facing northeast..... A-10

20 Open fields at the proposed locations of Turbines 56 through 59, facing northwest ..... A-10

21 Open fields at the proposed locations of Turbines 62 and 63, facing east ..... A-11

22 Open fields at the proposed locations of Turbines 64 and 65, facing north ..... A-11

# 1.0 Introduction

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## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

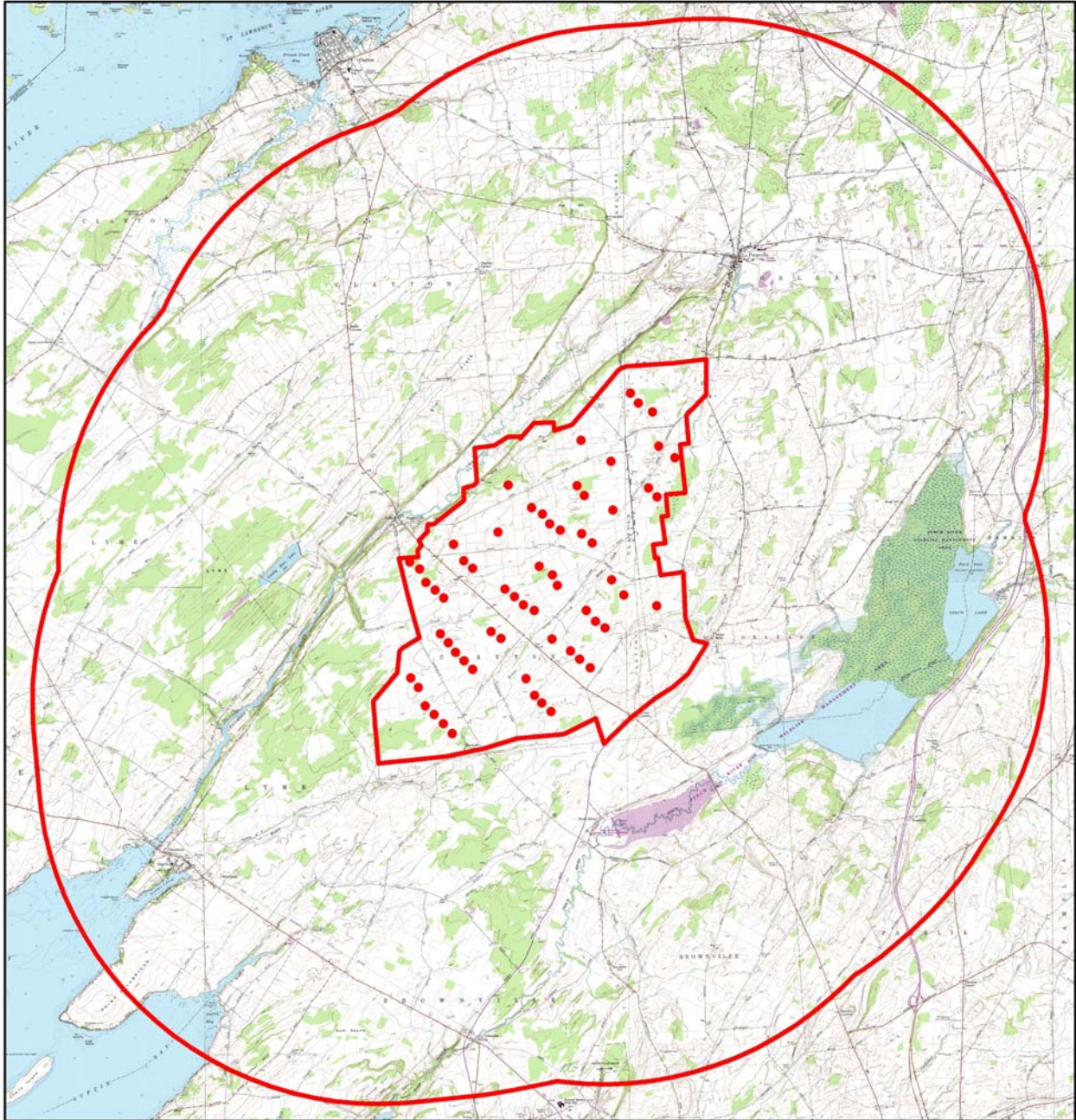
Panamerican Consultants, Inc. was contracted by PPM Atlantic Renewable, Skillman, New Jersey, to conduct a Phase IA cultural resources investigation for the Clayton Wind Farm project, which proposes the installation of 63 wind turbines and their interconnects and access roads in the Towns of Clayton and Orleans, Jefferson County, New York. The proposed project includes the construction of 56 turbines in the Town of Clayton and 7 in the Town of Orleans (Figure 1.1).

The purpose of the Phase IA investigation was to determine if any previously recorded or yet unidentified cultural resources are present within the area of proposed turbine construction. The cultural resources investigation included archival and historic map research, a site file and literature search, a review of the prehistoric and historic background of the project area, the examination of properties listed in the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places (S/NRHP), assessments of cultural resource sensitivity and past disturbances within the project area, a project area walkover reconnaissance, and photographic documentation of conditions within the project area.

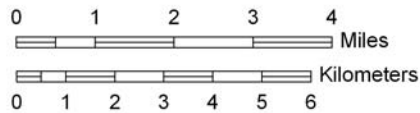
As part of the Phase IA investigation, a preliminary architectural reconnaissance survey of the Clayton Wind Farm project footprint and the five-mile (8.1-kilometer) visual APE was conducted. The purpose of the Phase IA architectural field visit was: 1) to assess the presence or absence of potentially significant architectural resources, namely historic buildings, districts, or landscapes, which may be affected by the proposed undertaking; and 2) to estimate the level of effort for the Phase IB reconnaissance survey.

The cultural resource investigation was conducted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the State Historic Preservation Act, and all relevant state and federal legislation. The investigation also was conducted according to the New York Archaeological Council's Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations (NYAC 2000). The investigation was conducted in November 2006. Senior Archaeologist Dr. Michael A. Cinquino, RPA, served as Project Director; Senior Architectural Historian Ms. Christine M. Longiaru, M.A., served as Co-Principal Investigator; Senior Archaeologist Mr. Robert J. Hanley, M.A., RPA, served as Co-Principal Investigator; Mr. Mark A. Steinback, M.A., was Senior Historian; Ms. Rebecca J. Emans, M.A., RPA, was Project Archaeologist, and Ms. Kelly M. Mahar, M.H.P., and Mr. Martin Wachadlo, M.A., were Architectural Historians.





- FIVE MILE APE
- TURBINE LOCATION



**Figure 1.1. Clayton Wind Farm five-mile radius map including proposed turbine locations in the Towns of Clayton and Orleans, St. Lawrence County, New York (USGS Brownville, NY 1983; Clayton, NY 1980; Dexter, NY 1983; La Fargeville, NY 1983).**

## 2.0 Context and Documentary Review

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### 2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

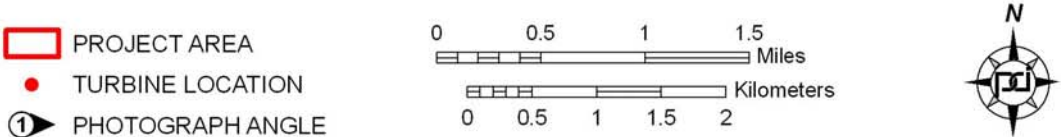
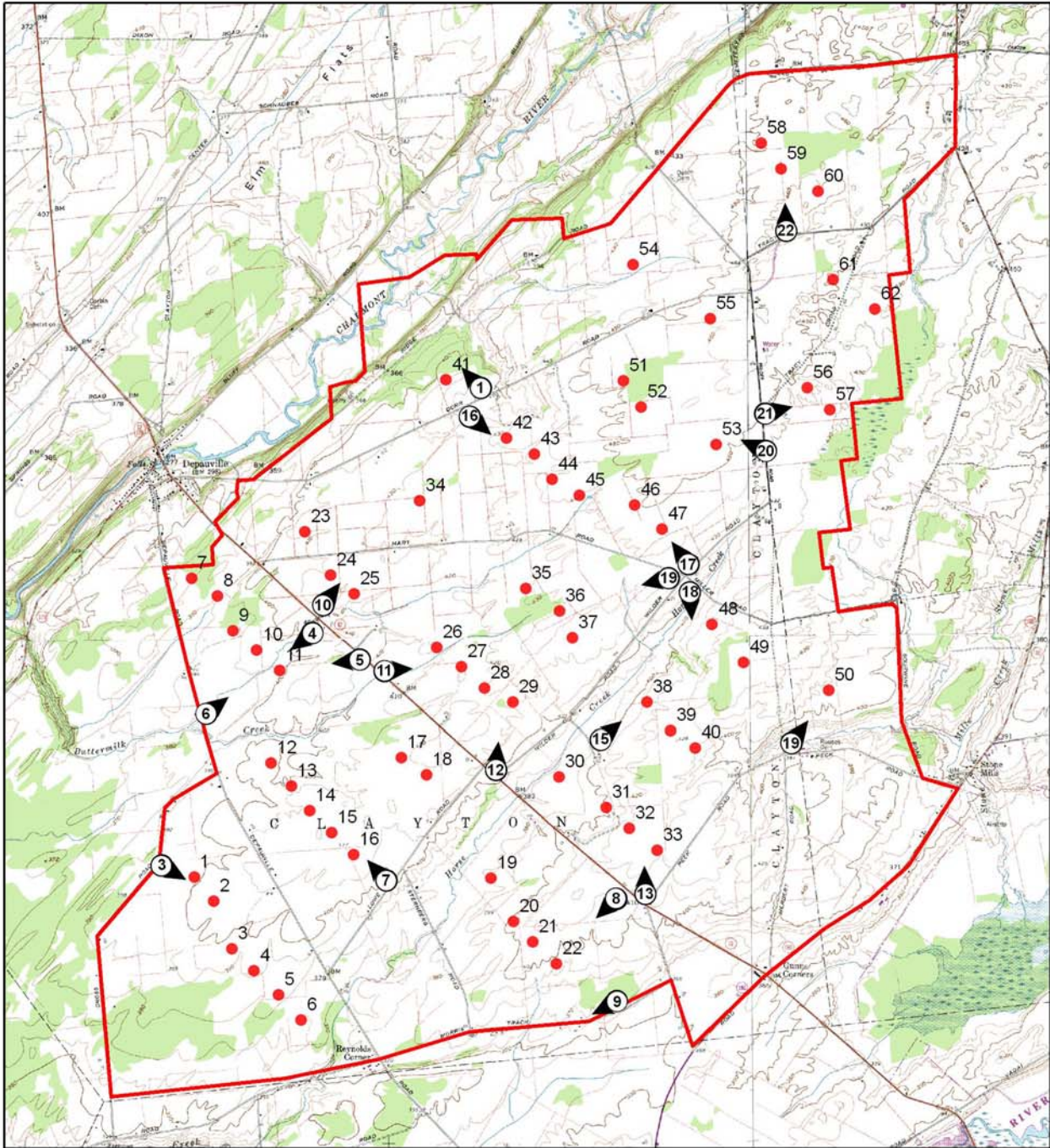
**Topography.** The project area is located at the juncture of the Erie-Ontario Lake Plain and the St. Lawrence Marine Plain of the St. Lawrence-Champlain Lowlands. The Erie-Ontario Plain has topography that varies from nearly level to rolling and broken, commonly with steep ledges of rock (Van Diver 1989; McDowell 1989:2). The project area is characteristically level to moderately undulating. The Marine Plain (north of the project area) is predominantly a flat, clayey area along the St. Lawrence River (Cressey 1977:25, 28). Figure 2.1 shows the project area on the USGS topographic map including proposed turbine and photograph locations. Several views of the landscape are shown in photographs presented in Appendix A (note: the locations and angles of the photographs are shown on Figure 2.1).

**Geology.** Most of Jefferson County, including the project area, was covered by an ancient sea during the Ordovician Period, 450 million years ago (McDowell 1989:2-4). At that time, the widespread belt of limestone in the central portion of the county and the dark shale and acidic, fine-grained sandstone in the southeastern section of the county were deposited (see Appendix A: Photograph 9). The project area is situated on the juncture of Theresa formation dolostone and Black River group bedrock (Van Diver 1989:292). The glacial till veneer formed by continental glaciers, or ice sheets, of the Wisconsin stage of the Pleistocene Epoch left Jefferson County with a thinner covering of till than other counties because of the strong ice movements from northeast to southwest along the western edge of the Adirondack Mountains (McDowell 1989:4).

**Soils.** There are four USDA soil associations within the project area, all of which occur on lowland plains: Benson-Newstead-Galoo-Rock Outcrops, Chaumont-Galoo-Wilpoint-Gaffin, Vergennes-Kingsbury-Elmridge, and Kingsbury-Covington-Livingston. The first of these formed in glacial till, and consists of outcrops of loamy soils that are moderately deep to very shallow. Chaumont-Galoo-Wilpoint-Gaffin formed in marine and glacial lake deposits, and consists of clayey or loamy soils that are moderately deep to very shallow, and are excessively to very poorly drained. Like the previous soil association, both Vergennes-Kingsbury-Elmridge and Kingsbury-Covington-Livingston associations formed in marine and glacial lake deposits. In addition, both of these consist of clayey soils that are very deep, somewhat to very poorly drained (McDowell 1989).

**Drainage.** Most of the drainages in Jefferson County flow into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River with the larger number emptying into the lake (McDowell 1989:4). The Chaumont River crosses the northwest corner of the project area and flows southward into Chaumont Bay, which is part of Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence River is along the northwestern boundary of the Town of Clayton, about 10 miles from the project area (see Figure 1.1). Three streams and some tributaries also cross the project area including Buttermilk Creek, Horse Creek, and Stone Mills Creek (see Figure 2.1; Appendix A: Photograph 6).

**Forest Zone and Vegetation.** The project area lies within the Oak-Northern Hardwood forest zone, which is characterized by the intermingling of oaks and northern hardwoods at the lowest levels of the plains along the eastern end of Lake Ontario (de Laubenfels 1977:92). The direction of the slope affects the types of trees predominant within a certain area; south-facing slopes support more oaks or an oak-hickory mix (due to more sunlight) while north-facing slopes



**Figure 2.1. Clayton Wind Farm showing proposed turbine locations in relation to geographical features (e.g., streams, topography) and photograph locations (USGS Brownville, NY 1983; Clayton, NY 1980; Dexter, NY 1983; La Fargeville, NY 1983).**

support other trees, such as elm, red cedar, and hawthorn as well as a variety of evergreens (de Laubenfels 1977:95). More specifically, this project area is a mix of agricultural fields (pasture and farming) and wooded terrain primarily located along drainages (see Appendix A: Photographs 1, 3, 5 and 7 through 22).

## 2.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

The three major cultural traditions manifested in New York State during the prehistoric era were the Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. Cultural development of the area can be summarized as a gradual increase in social complexity, marked by several important cultural and/or technological innovations. The earliest people were nomadic big-game hunters (10,000 to 8000 BC). Changing environmental conditions resulted in an adaptation of the economy, with a shift to the efficient exploitation of temperate forest resources by Archaic hunter-gatherers. In many areas of eastern North America, the Archaic (8000 to 1500 BC) is followed by the Transitional period (1500 to 1000 BC) that bridges the Archaic and the subsequent Woodland periods. Although it does not represent a departure from Archaic social and economic patterns, important changes do occur in the artifact assemblage and in burial practices (Ritchie 1955; Nichols 1928).

The Woodland period (1000 BC to AD 1600) is marked by the introduction of pottery, agriculture, and burial mounds. As a result of these innovations, many new and very different social and economic patterns developed (Ritchie 1980). After about 1000 BC, external influences began to have an increasingly greater effect as the area was occupied by groups who later formed the Haudenosaunee or Iroquois Confederacy south of the Tug Hill Plateau and Canadian groups north of the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario (Tuck 1978; Tooker 1978; White 1961).

***Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 11,000-8000 BC).*** Hunter-gatherer bands of the Paleo-Indian culture were the first people in New York State after the last glacial retreat approximately 13,000 years ago. As the climate gradually became more temperate, forays into the region by Paleo-Indians likely became more extended. During the recession of the Wisconsin glaciation the project area was inundated by meltwater that formed the Champlain Sea (Ritchie 1980:4-5; Cressey 1977:22).

Adapted to the harsh tundra environment, Paleo-Indians utilized a nomadic settlement system in which their movements followed that of game. The archaeological record suggests that Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies emphasized hunting big game species, many of which are extinct. These included mastodon, mammoth, great beaver, caribou and moose-elk, along with a variety of smaller game (Funk 1972:11; Ritchie 1980) and the remains of a Pleistocene bison were recovered in central Jefferson County.

During the seasonal resource peaks, larger populations occupied strategically located base camps; and during periods of scarce resources, the population dispersed, occupying small camp sites and rockshelters on a temporary basis. Located near the margin of extinct glacial lakes, many Paleo-Indian sites in the Northeast are on elevated areas “where good drainage, meaning a dry living floor, was an important consideration” (Funk 1978:18). These hills or rises also served as loci for monitoring the migratory patterns of game species.

**Archaic Period (ca. 8000-1500 BC).** The Archaic period is differentiated from the Paleo-Indian period by a functional shift in lithic technology, an apparent increase in population, changes in the subsistence strategy, and a less nomadic settlement system (Funk 1978; Tuck 1978). These changes reflect an adaptation to an improved climate and a more diversified biome (Funk 1972:10).

People began to develop woodworking tools during this period, using coarse-grained stones and river cobbles as their raw materials (Kraft 1986). Sites from this period cluster along major rivers and marshy, swampy land as well as lowlands. Hunting, fishing, and gathering remained the principal daily activities, although greater emphasis was placed on deer and small game like birds and turtles, shellfish, nuts and possibly wild cereal grains. Associated with the shift in subsistence strategies was the increase in population densities, and as population increased, camps became larger and more numerous. Bands moved seasonally or when resources dwindled. Late in the Archaic Period (ca. 1500-1000 BC), there developed a burial/ceremonial complex and the introduction of ceramics. The shift to pottery appears to have been preceded by the adoption of steatite or soapstone pots which made cooking and food preparation easier (Ritchie and Funk 1973:87; Funk 1993:198).

**Woodland Period (1000 BC-AD 1500).** While the previous hunting and gathering economy continued as a means of subsistence during Woodland times, native groups became more dependent on domesticated plants for food. Agriculture brought with it a score of new problems that required new adaptations and every aspect of native culture was transformed. With agriculture came settled village life, a general increase in population, technological changes, warfare, and a litany of social and political changes. Early and Middle Woodland sites often contain exotic and numerous trade goods within burials which suggest the existence of widespread exchange or trade networks.

The Early Woodland period (1000-100 BC) is marked by several cultural phases in New York State, including the Orient, Meadowood, Middlesex, and Bushkill. Some of these phases, such as Meadowood, are better understood than others. The Early Woodland is marked by an increase in burial ceremonialism. The Meadowood phase is strongly represented in northern, central and western New York, but its presence is weaker and more sporadic east of the Susquehanna valley (Funk 1976). Meadowood cremation cemeteries have been found in the St. Lawrence drainage, as well as in the western Finger Lakes region (Ritchie 1980). Dating to the Middlesex phase is the Muskalonge Lake site located in Jefferson County north of the project area near the Jefferson-St. Lawrence county line (Ritchie 1980:183).

The Middle Woodland period (100 BC-AD 1000) shows continued long distance exchange, although perhaps with varying strength at different times. In northern and central New York, a sequence of occupation sites shows evidence of a long, Middle Woodland cultural tradition referred to as Point Peninsula. Expressed primarily by ceramic traits, the tradition was named from a burial site on Point Peninsula, at the east end of Lake Ontario in Jefferson County west of the project area (Ritchie 1980:205).

In New York State, the two primary Late Woodland Traditions are Owasco (beginning ca. AD 1000) and the prehistoric Iroquois (ca. AD 1300). The horticultural complex of corn, beans and squash, a common occurrence in North and Central America, are found together in some of the earliest Late Woodland sites in this region (Ritchie and Funk 1973). It is generally accepted that a heavy reliance on corn horticulture was supplemented by growing beans and squash, with declining roles for hunting, fishing and gathering. Many local cultures with a lower reliance

on agriculture may have included wild foods in the subsistence mix to a greater extent, particularly where animal protein could be substituted for the amino acid complement provided elsewhere by beans. Primary animal prey most likely included one or more of deer, fish, and shellfish, based on faunal evidence, site locations, and the prevalence of netsinkers and other fishing technology at some sites (Cleland 1982; Ritchie and Funk 1973).

In conclusion, important changes occurring in this period were social rather than technological. The technology of the period is characterized by refinement of the developments of earlier periods with styles and techniques becoming more regionalized. Horticulture, primarily the growing of corn, beans, and squash, was the primary source of plant food for the prehistoric Iroquois, but never totally supplanted the hunting, fishing, and collecting strategy as the most important means of subsistence procurement. With the added premium placed on land in the Late Woodland, territorialism increased (Whallon 1968).

**Contact Period (AD 1500–1650).** Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, Jefferson County was located between the Haudenosaunee Confederacy and the Huron-Algonkians of Canada. During the Late Prehistoric and Contact periods, tribal clusters of Iroquoian-speaking peoples were distributed throughout New York State and lower Ontario. Comprising several thousand people in at least one, and usually several, villages in proximity to one another, each tribal cluster was separated from the others by extensive and widespread hunting and fishing areas (Trigger 1978:344; Engelbrecht 2003). Native American groups were profoundly affected by the introduction of the fur trade, long before the arrival of a permanent European-American population in the area. In 1534, French explorer Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River and met groups of Iroquoian-speaking Native Americans at what is now Québec City and Montréal. There is some evidence, however, that Basque, Portuguese and Breton fishermen were traveling to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence-Newfoundland area and making sporadic contacts with Native Americans (Hoffman 1961). These contacts mark the beginning of the end of traditional Native American cultural patterns due to ever-increasing political, military, religious and economic interactions with Europeans.

Beginning in the last decades of the sixteenth century, the increasingly regular encounters between Europeans and Native Americans incubated a pandemic of European diseases among unprepared native populations that decimated many native groups. Typhus, smallpox, and measles ravaged Native communities. In addition to the tensions introduced through simple contact with Europeans, trade has been recognized as having a major impact upon traditional aboriginal cultural patterns (Brasser 1978:83). The most immediate changes were due to the introduction of a superior material culture. Once the fur trade was established, assuring a stable supply of these goods, the manufacture of native goods rapidly declined until they were entirely replaced by European-manufactured implements. Finally, changes occurred in sociopolitical relationships after 1640 as the fur trade intensified and the supply of furs declined.

## 2.3 HISTORIC PERIOD

Located in the northern part of the state, what is now Jefferson County was nominally claimed by the Oneida, whose traditional territory was around Oneida Creek and the upper Mohawk River. The Oneida hunting territory, however, extended north to the St. Lawrence River and south to the Susquehanna River, and included the project area. The fur trade in the St. Lawrence valley had become an important commercial and imperial concern by the end of the sixteenth century. As early as 1603 French traders working under the French Canadian Fur

Company at Tadoussac were beginning to promise military aid to their Algonquian partners against their enemies. By this time, it appears that the Mohawk had begun raiding native groups living in the St. Lawrence valley to obtain European-manufactured goods. Commissioned to fortify outposts of trade in 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded Québec (1608) and established a trading post at what is now Montréal (1611). Soon after his arrival in the New World he began intervening in conflicts between Native American groups vying for control of the fur trade (Campisi 1978:481-482; Trigger 1978:346-348; Fenton and Tooker 1978:467-469).

The year 1609 was momentous. Exploring the St. Lawrence River valley, Champlain and a small party followed the streams and rivers inland until they reached the lake that now bears his name. While there, his party encountered a group of Mohawk. Two of the latter were killed by gunfire, an action that would eventually help seal the fate of the French. Also in that year, the Englishman Henry Hudson, sailing for the United Provinces of the Netherlands, sailed up the river that now bears his name, reaching as far north as what is now Albany. In 1615, Champlain and a Native American force of 2,200 landed near Stony Creek as part of an attack on the Haudenosaunee in the Mohawk valley. While the French were in conflict with the various Haudenosaunee nations, the Dutch were establishing a trading post called Fort Orange at present-day Albany in 1624. From these early settlements the penetration and exploration of inland New York began. Also during this time, Recollét and Jesuit missionaries began visiting Native American villages across southern Canada and New York (Trigger 1978:346-348; Tooker 1978:430; Fenton and Tooker 1978:467-469; Campisi 1978:481-482; Sullivan 1927:525).

During the latter half of the seventeenth century, the importance of the fur trade intensified, and the ancient hostilities between the French and British resulted in the erection of fortified trading posts along the frontier. In 1664, the British had seized New Netherland from the Dutch (renaming it New York), which stoked their imperial rivalry with the French. This rivalry affected the various Native American groups who were attempting to play one European kingdom against the other. Having to choose sides, the Native nations were drawn into these sporadic conflicts that marked the European struggle for colonial empire.

During the eighteenth century, construction of fortified trading posts continued along Lake Ontario and in northern New York. Around 1700, the Seneca allowed the British to build a fort on the northern end of Seneca Lake, near the future village of Geneva. In 1716, the French countered with the construction of Fort des Sables on the west side of Irondequoit Bay. The British followed by erecting Fort Oswego near Lake Ontario (in what is now Oswego County) in 1727. This fort became their main frontier outpost during this period; and, as a result, the provisioning and protection of it became a primary imperial concern (Abler and Tooker 1978: 505-507; Turner 1974 [1850]:116-119; Trigger 1978:354-356; Aldenderfer et al. 1982:III-29). The Haudenosaunee traded with both sides, hoping to remain free of their warring. Moreover, to avoid provoking the Haudenosaunee to violence and to facilitate increased trade in furs, French and English policy during the early eighteenth century was to forbid settlers from establishing homesteads in Native American territory (Aldenderfer et al. 1982:III-30).

In 1749 a collection of Christian Haudenosaunee (identified as the Oswegatchies, but really Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga) settled at La Presentation (present-day Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, under the direction of Sulpician Father (Abbé) François Picquet. This group, comprising approximately 1,500 people, was later dispersed into the St. Regis and Onondaga reservations (ca. 1807). This location served as a staging area for raids against British settlements in the Mohawk and Champlain valleys during the French and Indian War (Aldenderfer et al. 1982:III-29; Blau et al. 1978:494-495).

During the French and Indian War (1754-1763), the eastern portion of Lake Ontario was the scene of increased militarization as both the British and the French refortified the nascent bases of operation. The British focused on areas in proximity to Fort Oswego, while French efforts centered on areas near Fort La Presentation and Fort Niagara. Despite French successes during the early campaigns of the conflict, the fall of Québec and the death of Lieutenant General Marquis de Montcalm in 1759 undermined French ambitions in North America, and precipitated their ultimate surrender. The fall of Montréal in 1760 and the signing of Treaty of Paris in 1763 officially terminated French claims in most of North America. In 1764 Sir William Johnson concluded peace with the Haudenosaunee (Aldenderfer et al. 1982:III-30, 31 Blau et al. 1978:495).

While the migration of homesteaders into frontier and Native American territory recommenced at the end of the French and Indian War, no permanent settlements had been established in the lands north or west of German Flats in the Mohawk valley. Nevertheless, the erection of forts and trading posts and the trickle of European-American settlers into the northern and western woodlands aggravated relations with the native groups who already lived and hunted there (Tooker 1978:433-434; Blau et al. 1978:495; Otterness 2004). At Fort Stanwix (present-day Rome, New York) the Haudenosaunee nations signed the "Property Line Treaty of 1768," which ceded to the British all lands east of the Allegheny Mountains (including territory not actually under Haudenosaunee control), excepting reservations of Mohawks and others, for the purposes of settlement. What is now Jefferson County was well north of this line, and was generally not settled except for small outposts along the major rivers (Campisi 1978:483; Tooker 1978:434; Sullivan 1927:525).

During the American Revolution, fighting on the frontier remained well south of the project area and consisted largely of raids in the Mohawk, Wyoming and Cherry valleys. The area also was spared the destruction engendered by the punitive, four-pronged assault into the heart of Haudenosaunee country in the summer of 1779. Troops under the command of Major General John Sullivan destroyed Haudenosaunee land in central New York, notably territory occupied by the Seneca and Cayuga (Abler and Tooker 1978:507-508; Campisi 1978:483).

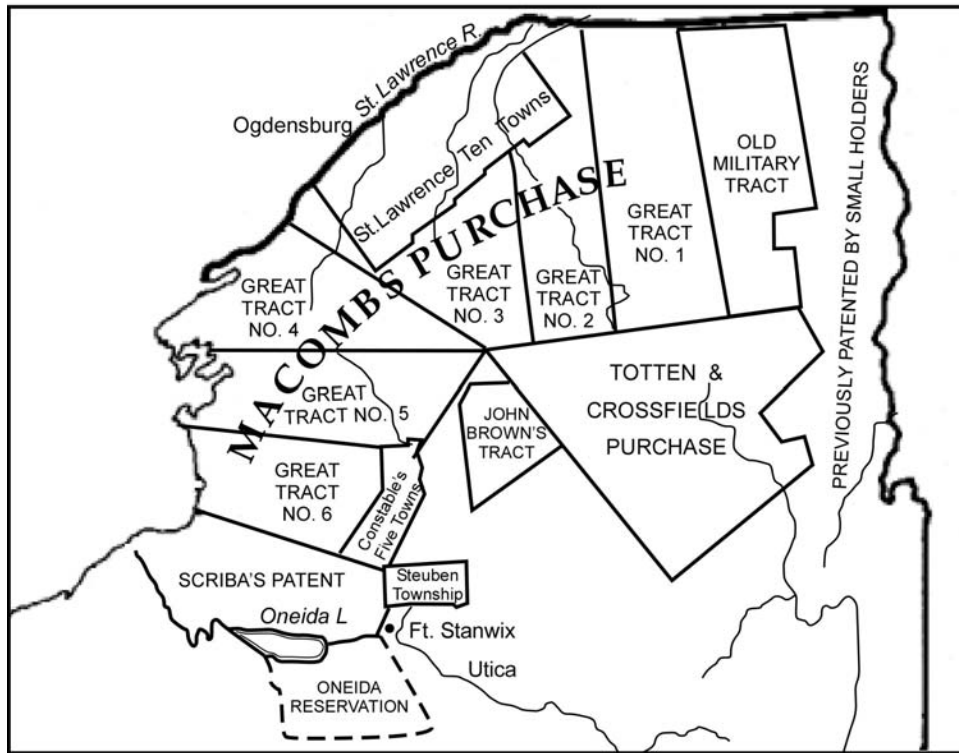
After the war, as a result of the Second Fort Stanwix Treaty (1784) the Haudenosaunee lost all their land west of the Genesee River, except for small reservations. This treaty was disputed by several groups until 1794, when a treaty was signed at Canandaigua between the United States and the Six Nations which defined the boundaries of Seneca lands and the reservations to the other Haudenosaunee nations (Abler and Tooker 1978:508). In 1788, in a treaty signed at Fort Stanwix (called Fort Schuyler at that time), the Oneida relinquished their claim to much of their land in New York State, including Jefferson County. As part of that treaty, the Oneida reserved ten miles square (100 square miles) for Peter (or Pierre) Penet to be located in the area of his choosing (Emerson 1898c; Powell 1976). European-American settlement in northern New York dates from the end of the American Revolution.

Northern New York was virtually unbroken wilderness in 1783 except for a few settlements fringing Lake Champlain. In fact, most of the region lying between Lake Champlain on the east, Lake Ontario on the west, the St. Lawrence River on the north, and the southern slopes of the Adirondacks remained wilderness until late in the nineteenth century [Ellis et al. 1967:156].

With the return of peace, settlers and land speculators again began to stream westward, exerting pressure to open up land formerly occupied by the Haudenosaunee. Although some



squatters had lived transiently on Oneida land, the British still occupied Oswegatchie and continuing hostilities between the new government and the British deterred development along the northern portion of the state until after 1796. Undaunted, Alexander Macomb purchased 640,000 acres on the south side of the St. Lawrence River in 1787. Later, after the state acquired northern New York in a 1788 treaty at Fort Stanwix, Macomb, as leader of a three-man company, added 3,670,000 acres to his holdings in 1791, including all of what would become Jefferson County (Dill 1990). Macomb's eponymous purchase was surveyed into six great tracts and put up for sale. "Tracts Four, Five, and Six fell under the supervision of William Constable, who took over completed control after Macomb became insolvent" (Ellis et al. 1967:156-157). The project area was within Great Tract No. 4 (Figure 2.2).



**Figure 2.2. Northern New York land purchases, 1790-1815** (adapted from Ellis 1967:157).

With Macomb's bankruptcy, William Constable (one of Macomb's partners) actively sought buyers for property lots in the great tracts. Constable's efforts to develop the Black River valley led him to France, where 210,000 acres of northern New York were purchased by La Compagnie de New York in 1793 and 600,000 were sold to the Antwerp Company. The land of La Compagnie became known as "Castorland" for the extensive number of beaver ("castor" is beaver in French) that were reputed to inhabit the heavily forested area. La Compagnie purchased the parcel to serve as a haven for French aristocrats (with their servants) escaping the Reign of Terror of the French Revolution. Several built grand estates now in ruin. Other speculators were attracted to the pristine North Country, including Jacques-Donatien (James, in America) Le Ray de Chaumont, Joseph Bonaparte (Napoleon's older brother and former king of Spain), John Brown of Providence, David Parrish, and William Inman (Powell 1976:134; Ellis et al. 1967:156-157; Chan 1997:110; Pilcher 1985:2-3, 22-24, 122). The project area includes portions of the La Compagnie purchase sold to Le Ray, as well as a "ten-mile tract" reserved by

the Oneida Indians (see the Town of Clayton discussion, below). The Castorland adventure was abandoned in 1814. “All in all, the north country proved a disappointment to most land speculators, who could not successfully compete with the holders of the richer lands of western New York and, subsequently, of the Great Lakes states” (Ellis et al. 1967:158).

Settlement in Jefferson County took root slowly during the early nineteenth century as a result of the stony soils, a short growing season, and inadequate in-land transportation (Ellis et al. 1967:156). Several of the more intrepid French émigrés had begun settling their Castorland properties nearest the Black River at what is now Lyons Falls in 1794, and Geoffrey Desjardins erected a mill near what is now Carthage in 1795, although these endeavors were short-lived. While speculators in the large land tracts were generally unsuccessful, numerous homesteaders from New England, in general, and Vermont, in particular, were drawn to the area by its cheap land and potential for industrial and commercial activity. Jacob Brown (later a Major General during the War of 1812) settled west of what is now Watertown in 1799 (the settlement became Brownville). During the early nineteenth century, rural communities formed around gristmill and sawmill sites as other enterprises, such as stores, taverns, and schools, emerged to service these nascent villages (Pilcher 1985:46-47, 60-62, 80-82, 111-112; Widdis 1991:233; Ellis 1991:109-110). Named to honor the third president of the United States, Jefferson County was culled from Oneida County on March 28, 1805. At that time, Watertown was selected for the county seat (Dixon 2001; Sullivan 1927:526). During the early nineteenth century, Sackets Harbor was an important military outpost for the fledgling United States. In 1809, soldiers were stationed there to control smuggling and formal trade between northern New York and Canada. During the War of 1812, Sackets Harbor became a center of U.S. naval and military activity in the northern theatre (10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division Public Affairs Office 2006; Ellis et al. 1967:140-141).

Aside from ample waterpower, entrepreneurs exploited other natural resources of the area, including iron ore and abundant timber. Serving as the foundation for nascent communities, prominent local forges attracted both people and additional commercial enterprises. For example, Sterlingburgh, initially a bloomery forge in 1816, attracted other industries including a distillery (1824), and a grist and plaster mill after 1835, as well as residential housing. Other types of iron production facilities included Joseph Bonaparte’s short-lived blast furnace on the Indian River, which produced pig and cast before being sold in 1852 to James Sterling, the region’s iron magnate. Sterling had operated iron mines in the area since 1837 as well as a blast furnace on Black Creek and a charcoal kiln. Sterling’s iron works persevered through the vacillations of the iron market and were sold to the Jefferson Iron company in 1869. This company ceased operation in 1881 and the last ore shipment was sent in 1890. Other iron operations in the area were located at Alpina and Philadelphia (Klein et al. 1985:2/16-17; Child 1890).

As expected, agriculture provided the chief livelihood for most area residents. “The first cash crop from the heavily timbered land was potash derived from burning the timber cut while clearing land” (Klein et al. 1985:2-18). While land in the Black River valley was generally fertile, the rugged topography of the Tug Hill Plateau area precluded intensive agriculture. The thin soils of the Plateau encouraged dairying, and cheesemaking was a prominent nineteenth-century industry in both Lewis and Jefferson counties into the twentieth century. Begun largely for local or household consumption, numerous small cheesemaking operations flourished in the area during the second half of the nineteenth century, including several associated with cheese magnate F.X. Baumert (Klein et al. 1985:2/18-19; Aldenderfer et al. 1982:III-32).

Improved transportation networks benefited commerce and industry as well as linked the area to the rest of New York State. Largely unpaved roads connected the various industrial sites and small communities with distribution sites and farming areas, and included the St. Lawrence Turnpike (1812-13), the Antwerp-Sterlingville Plank Road (1849), and the Lewisburg Plank Road (1853). Paving of area roads did not begin until the twentieth century (Klein et al. 1985:2-19). Initiating an economic boom beginning in 1848, the Black River Canal connected Carthage to Lyons Falls to the Erie Canal near Rome. The canal carried timber, mill and agricultural products from the region to downstate markets (Ellis et al. 1967:246; Emerson 1898a).

Economic growth of Jefferson County was enhanced by the introduction of railroad facilities after 1850. During the 1850s, the introduction of railroad transportation certified the economic and commercial importance of villages along its right-of-way, providing the wherewithal to transport the area's agricultural and iron products to a larger market. While the Northern Railroad (1850) connected Ogdensburg and other northern towns with the main, mid-state line, the Black River & Utica Railroad (1857; reorganized in 1860) connected Philadelphia (New York), Boonville, Lowville (1868), and Carthage (1872) with Utica and points south (Aldenderfer et al. 1982:III-36; Klein et al. 1985:2-20). The more prominent Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad hauled freight, passengers and dairy products (after refrigerated boxcars were invented). The two routes merged in 1886 and were consolidated in 1891 with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad (Meinig 1977:176).

Immigration of different ethnic groups served to dilute the area's predominant New England character. After the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, Irish immigrants trickled into the region, reinforced by another stream during the late 1840s. Germans arrived during the mid-century as well. As one might expect as a result of the area's proximity to Canada, English- and French-Canadians were a noticeable presence in the area's lumber and manufacturing industries, particularly after the 1870s. Italians and Eastern Europeans arrived during the late 1890s into 1900s. Watertown's population reached 22,000 in 1900 (Widdis 1991:233).

The largest municipality in the vicinity of the project area, Watertown was (and remains) Jefferson County's commercial hub with a stop on the railroad and numerous industrial operations using the falls at its center for power. During the nineteenth century, Watertown supported the typical industrial and manufacturing establishments, such as blacksmith shops, carpenters, masons, carriage and wagon manufacturers and dealers, livery and horse stables, foundries and machine shops as well as paper and pulp mills and timbering operations. New York Air Brake (for railroad engines) employed over 1,200 at the turn of the nineteenth century. "In 1900, 289 manufacturing establishments employed 3,760 workers" (Widdis 1991:234-5).

However, the economic prosperity did not last. During the early twentieth century due to increasing deforestation the once-prominent lumbering industry entered a long period of decline. The area's geographic isolation also would play a role in the decline of the manufacturing sector, as businesses sought to decrease transportation costs with the advent of cheaper electric power. Suffering a similar fate during the twentieth century, the cheese and dairying industry declined and consolidated as a result of competition from Wisconsin farms and increasing mechanization. The loss of economic opportunities resulted in a flight of population (Widdis 1991; Klein et al. 1985:2-19).

Throughout the late nineteenth century into the twentieth century, the economy of Jefferson County was resource based, with various commercial opportunities afforded by its water, agricultural and forest resources. Dairy farming, food making and papermaking have

been major industries, while, more recently, railroad equipment, industrial machinery and medical equipment are substantial contributors to the overall economy (Jefferson Community College 2002). The county also has benefited from the presence of the Fort Drum Military Reservation, which brought a boom in construction and trade (Sullivan 1927:527).

The military presence in the area began in 1908 as the New York State National Guard and the U.S. Army held maneuvers on 10,000 acres around Pine Plains east of Watertown. Beginning in 1910, Pine Camp was permanently established as a site for maneuvers and artillery testing. A landing strip for planes was added in the 1920s. The camp added over 80,000 acres of land to its reservation during World War II and was renamed Camp Drum in 1951. Consisting of 107,265 acres at present, the installation was renamed Fort Drum in September 1974 (Klein et al. 1985:2/20-21; 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division Public Affairs Office 2006). Currently, the fort is home to the U.S. Army 10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division (Light Infantry) and involved in the mobilization and training of almost 80,000 troops annually. With the activation of the division during the 1980s, Jefferson County experienced a 26 percent population increase, becoming the fastest growing county in New York State during this period (Jefferson Community College 2002).

During the last half of the twentieth century, recreational activities and vacationing have become an important sector in the North Country economy, especially for those areas near the lake and the Thousand Islands. In 2000, Jefferson County had a population of 111,738 (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

**Town of Clayton.** As stated above, the project area includes portions of the La Compagnie purchase sold to James Le Ray de Chamont, as well as a ten-mile tract reserved by the Oneida Indians:

[A] tract 10 mi. square, with one corner extending to the St. Lawrence at French Creek, [was] reserved by the Oneida Indians in the treaty of 1788 for Peter Penet, and called Penet Square. That part N. of a line running E. from Chaumont Bay, in the line of the S. bounds of Diana, was known as Great Tract No. IV, and was sold to the Antwerp Company, of Holland. Gouverneur Morris became the first agent, and afterward, Jas. D. Le Ray de Chamont became extensively interested in the title, and under him much of it was settled [French 1860].

In the early years of settlement, Penet's Square and the areas bordering it were part of Orleans and Lyme townships. The first attempts by Americans to establish industries in what would become the Town of Clayton failed within a few years. In 1801, Le Ray's land agents Jonas Smith and Henry Delamater had set up a Mr. Bartlett at the mouth of French Creek to operate a ferry across the St. Lawrence to Ganonoque. He abandoned this job within two years. The same agents also built a sawmill on Wheeler Creek, which had failed by 1804. These failures continued at least until the 1820s. David and Nathaniel Holbrook had tried to establish a gristmill, through the land agent of Depau, but were unable to pay off their debts and the mill was closed. The small settlement along the St. Lawrence was then known as Cornelia, but was renamed Clayton in 1823. Clark W. Candee surveyed the village in 1824. Growth in the town finally reached sufficient numbers in the early 1830s, so that the Town of Clayton was formed from the towns of Orleans and Lyme on April 27, 1833. It consisted of two-fifths of Penet's Square, areas to the west and north, as well as Grindstone Island and some small islands (Child 1890).

In the mid-nineteenth century, settlement in the Town of Clayton was concentrated along the St. Lawrence River, especially in Clayton village (previously known as Cornelia or French Creek), and along Chaumont River, including Depauville (once named Catfish Falls). In 1800, the Village of Clayton had a population of 896, and the smaller village of Depauville had 386 (French 1860). Shipbuilding and lumbering were the major industries for the Village of Clayton, with lime production also occurring. Clayton was incorporated as a village in 1872, and the Town of Clayton reached a population of 4,214 in 1880. The small village had a population of 1,800 by 1890, when businesses in the village included two banks, hotels, and factories. The village had five churches, a school, and a weekly newspaper. Utilities included a telegraph, telephone, and an electric light plant. An extensive fire had destroyed a large number of buildings in the village in 1887, especially on James and John Streets, but the businesses affected (including the telegraph company, several stores, and manufacturers) were able to rebuild (Child 1890).

Depauville, located within one mile of the project area, had been first settled by squatters prior to 1817. Simon and Jared White had settled in the area with their mother, wives, and children. However, they were forced out by the land agent. As the family attempted to move to points west on an open boat, they were attacked and robbed. The men and children were all killed, and the women disappeared (Child 1890). The first official settler of Depauville (then Catfish Falls) was John Smith in 1818. A Mr. Winthrop ran the first tavern in 1820, which also served as a school, and Peter B. Beadle kept the first store. By 1824, there were also sawmills on the creek. In 2000, the Town of Clayton had a population of 4,817, and 1,821 lived in the Village of Clayton (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

**Town of Brownville.** When formed in 1802 from the Town of Leyden, the Town of Brownville included the future towns of Le Ray, Lyme, Pamela, Orleans, and portions of the Town of Alexandria. It attained its present size by 1821. The town was named after the land agent for the town, General Jacob Brown. In addition to being the land agent, he was also the first settler in Jefferson County north of the Black River, arriving in 1799. Joined by his extended family from Pennsylvania the following year, he built a sawmill in 1800, and a gristmill the year after, both on Philomel Creek. His house also served as a tavern (Emerson 1898a; French 1860). Settlers prior to 1803 included Richardson Avery, John W. Collins, Horace Mathers, Samuel Britton, Nathan Parish, Nathan Welch, William Dillon, John Baxter, Stephen Gould, Abner Wilson, William Cole, Isaac and Melvin Moffat, Stephen Stanley, Jonathan Webb, and Leonard Wilson, among others (Emerson 1898a).

Settlement of the town initially concentrated in the area of the Village of Brownville along the Black River. During the War of 1812, the village contained the military hospital, and housed troops posted in the area. The village was incorporated in 1828, and by 1860 had a population of 621. The town had reached its nineteenth century peak of population in 1850 with 4,325 residents enumerated before declining into the twentieth century. The village consisted of a cotton factory, foundries, machine shops, and three churches. Other settlements included Dexter, which contained a large woolen factory as early as 1836 and that later employed 75 people, had a population of 429 by 1860. Pillar Point on Lake Ontario had 50 people (Emerson 1898a; French 1860).

In the late nineteenth century, settlement continued to concentrate in these same villages and hamlets. Brownville was then a station on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, with four paper and pulp mills, two blacksmith shops, a foundry and machine shop, a harnessmaker, and a livery stable. Brownville also supported two grocery stores, a dry goods

store, a general store, and a shoe shop. The village had telephone, telegraph, and American Express offices, and a hotel (Child 1890).

By 1890, Dexter had grown to have 700 residents. Industries included three pulp mills, two papermills, two gristmills, a sawmill, a sash, door, and a blind factory, a wool-carding mill, a wheelwright, and several blacksmith shops. Other businesses included three general stores, a number of groceries, meat markets, restaurants, a drug store, and several dressmakers. There were also telegraph, telephone, and express offices (Child 1890). Smaller hamlets at that time included Limerick (population 75), Perch River (population 40), and Pillar Point (80). Each had their own grocery stores or shops with telephone and express services.

In 2000, the Town of Brownville had a population of 5,843, and the Village of Brownville had 1,022 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

**Town of Orleans.** Originally including parts of what are now the towns of Pamela and Clayton, the Town of Orleans was formed from the Town of Brownville in 1821, and reached its current size in 1833. Squatters had originally settled the area when the town was part of Penet's Square. The town was first officially settled after 1806 by Roderick Frazier, Peter Pratt, Dr. Reuben Andrus, Benjamin Page, Moses Darby, Eli Bergen, Major Earl, and Peter Cook. Dr. Andrus built the first sawmill in 1819 in the town at what is now LaFargeville, while the first grist mill was operated by Collins and Pratt. Alvah Goodman had the first inn, and Lemuel George the first store. The largest settlement in the town is La Fargeville, which was named after John La Farge who owned a large amount of property in the town, beginning in 1817. Arriving in the town in 1823, La Farge erected a mansion, which served as the land office, and operated a farm, which was later purchased for a Catholic seminary in 1838. This seminary, known as St. Vincent de Paul, was relocated to Fordham in what was then part of Westchester County, New York, and became St. John's College. (It is now called Fordham University, located in the Bronx.) The La Farge farm remained the property of the Catholic church. La Fargeville contained 295 people in 1860. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the town became an important summer resort area, with a number of the villages and hamlets partly consisting of seasonal residences (French 1860; Child 1890; Emerson 1898c).

La Fargeville, originally known as Log Mills, was located on a branch of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and had a thriving business district by 1890, which included three general stores, a drug and grocery store, a hardware store, two furniture stores, a barber shop, millinery store, a number of dressmakers, two custom boot and shoe shops, and two meat markets. Other businesses included a feed store, three blacksmith shops, one harness shop, carriage shop, gristmill, a livery stable, and several wholesale dealers. The village also contained a hotel and a billiard and pool room. With the picturesque landscape of the town, the village even supported artistic expressions, with a photograph gallery and an art studio. As expected, the village also had telegraph, telephone, and express offices (Child 1890; Emerson 1898c).

Smaller villages included Stone Mills, with two stores, a cheese factory, sawmill, a blacksmith shop, a telegraph, and a telephone; Omar, which had 100 residents, a hotel, a cheese factory, two general stores, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, and a harness shop; and Fisher's Landing, a summer resort and boat-building area with summer cottages, had 150 people, a hotel, a grocery, a general store, and a blacksmith (Child 1890). Hamlets included Orleans Four Corners, with 50 people, Thousand Island Park, a summer resort area on Wells Island with 450 summer cottages, and Grand View Park, another summer cottage resort area.

After the evictions of the squatters in the 1820s, the town was its most populous during the nineteenth century high in 1850 with 3,465 residents. The town's population declined steadily through the nineteenth century. In 2000, the town had a population of 2,465, and LaFargeville had a population of 588 (Emerson 1898c; U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

**Town of Pamela.** Including portions of tracts comprising Castorland, Macomb's Great Tract No. 4, and Penet's Square, this town was formed from the Town of Brownville on April 12, 1819 (Child 1890; French 1860). Named after the wife of land agent Jacob Brown, the Town of Pamela had 1,342 residents in 1820. The initial settlement of the town in 1799 by the Boshart and Kitts families was short lived since by winter they had relocated farther east to what is now Lewis County. The northwestern part of the town was first settled by John Gould and J.M. Parish. Benjamin Cole, Obadiah Rhodes, and Stephen Farr all settled in the area that would become Pamela Four Corners, although the village itself was first settled by Aaron Dresser, Curtis Goulding, Henry Becker, and Alvin Twing. Other early settlers in the town were Elijah and Philip Ainsworth, Caleb J. Bates, Isaac and Jacob Meacham. Samuel Mack had the first inn for the town, Jabez Foster had the first store, and men by the names of Tuttle and Bailey had the first sawmill. By 1812 there were about 30 families living in the town (French 1860; Child 1890).

Settlement concentrated in the village of Pamela (also known as Williamsville), located on the Black River north of the future city of Watertown. By 1820, this village had a gristmill, a sawmill, two taverns, an oil mill, a clothiers, and 25 houses. The village grew substantially during the mid-nineteenth century, and by 1869 was part of the City of Watertown. Settlement also concentrated in the area known as Pamela Four Corners, which had a general store, two blacksmith shops, express offices, and about 75 residents in 1880 (Child 1890). Another hamlet in the town Juhelville, was named for a Le Ray family member.

During the nineteenth century, the town was known for its Limburger cheese factories, including those owned by Seldon Scovill, John L. Parish, George W. Otis, Charles G. Wagoner, Reuben Timmerman, and Charles Fox. Other cheese factories include Deep Rock, The Limburger Cheese Factory, and the American Cheese Factory. This last was the largest, owned by a stock company, producing 200,000 pounds of cheese each year by 1890 (Child 1890).

In 2000 the Town of Pamela had a population of 2,897 (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

**Town of Lyme.** Located around Chaumont's Bay on Lake Ontario, this town is known for its sulfur springs and limestone quarries. Jonas Smith and Henry Delamater, land agents for James Le Ray de Chaumont, were the first settlers in the town in 1801. The first settled two miles north of the bay, but moved to the mouth of Chaumont River in 1805. Other early settlers were Richard Esselstyn, T. Wheeler, Peter Pratt, and James, David, and Timothy Soper. Delameter and Smith erected the first sawmill in the town in 1802 at what is now Chaumont village. Henry Thomas established a tavern and a store shortly thereafter. Settlement of the town during the first decades of the nineteenth century was slow. Henry (or James) Horton along with David and Joseph Ryder, Silas Taft, Stephen Fisher, and David and John Tremper were the pioneers of Point Salubrious ca. 1806. Point Peninsula was settled during or shortly after the War of 1812 by Nathan Persons, William Wilcox. When formed in 1818, the town included part of Clayton, and Cape Vincent. It reached its current size in 1849. During the first half of the nineteenth century, commercial fishing and shipbuilding were important industries. The town reached the apex of its nineteenth-century population in 1845 (when the Town of Cape Vincent was still a part of it) with 6,018 inhabitants. In 1860, the village of Chaumont had 306 residents and Three Mile Bay had 295 (French 1860; Emerson 1898b).

By 1890, the town had a population of 2,175 and the Village of Chaumont, incorporated in 1874, had 700 residents. The village also contained three general stores, two or three groceries, a drug store, blacksmith, shoe, harness, and dressmaking shops, a jewelry store, meat market, livery stables, cheese factories, two hotels, a telegraph, telephone, and express offices. There were also lime and stone quarries, bending works, and seed, hay, and grain produce stores (Child 1890; Emerson 1898b).

Located on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, Three Mile Bay had a population of 500 by 1890. The village consisted of a hotel, three general stores, two groceries, meatmarkets, two hardware stores, a drug store, two furniture stores, a tailor, dressmakers and shoemakers. A restaurant and a billiard saloon were also in operation. Farming and other businesses were supported by blacksmith shops and carriage makers, a saw, shingle, and planing mill, a gristmill, and coal dealers. The village had several factories, and a marble works. Infrastructure resources included a telegraph, telephone, and express offices (Child 1890). About 100 people lived in the hamlet of Wilcoxville in 1890. Located on Point Peninsula on Lake Ontario, the village had two stores, a hotel, blacksmith, a telephone office, and a millinery shop (Child 1890).

In 2000, the Town of Lyme had a population of 2,015 and the Village of Chaumont contained 592 residents (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).

## 2.4 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

**2.4.1 Historical Map Analysis.** Four historical maps were consulted for the archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE): Beers 1864 (Figures 2.3 and 2.4) and USGS 1903 topographic (Figure 2.5). No structures are shown within the archaeological APE of the proposed turbine locations on any of these maps. The project area was and is in generally rural, undeveloped or farm land. As illustrated by these maps, during the nineteenth and early twentieth century, structures were widely dispersed along the few roads, and were generally some distance away from the proposed turbine locations. However, two proposed turbine locations—Turbines 65 and 66 in the Town of Orleans—are illustrated in proximity to structures shown on the 1864 map (see Figure 2.4, upper left). Turbine 65's proposed location is in proximity to a structure identified as H. Moller (?) and Turbine 66's proposed location is in proximity to a structure identified as M. Mitchell. This dispersed settlement pattern as depicted in 1864 did not change greatly from that illustrated in 1903.

As delineated on the 1903 topographic map, no structures were shown within or in proximity to the proposed turbine locations (see Figure 2.5). The H. Moller structure shown on the 1864 map was not depicted on the 1903 map. The M. Mitchell structure shown on the 1864 map may have been shown along the road in 1903, but the proposed turbine location is not in proximity to it (see Figures 2.4 and 2.5). The turbine location as shown on the 1864 map may be farther from the structure as rendered on the map. This seeming discrepancy may be the result of a lack of one-to-one correspondence between modern and nineteenth-century maps.

In summary, no structures are shown within the APE of the proposed turbine locations on either the 1864 or 1903 maps. Two structures are shown along established roadways in proximity to the proposed turbine locations on the historical maps.



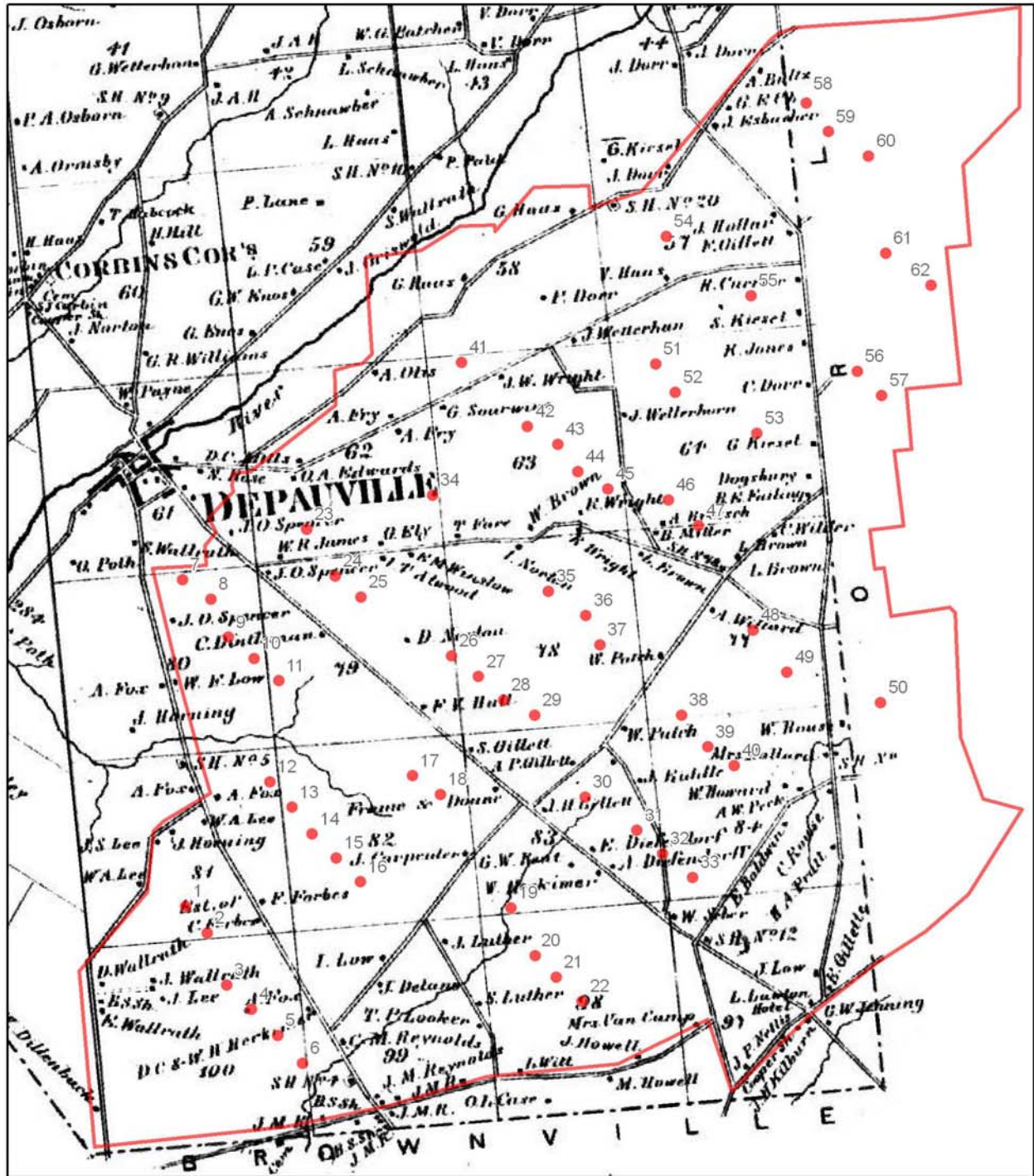


Figure 2.3. The project area in the Town of Clayton in 1864 (Beers 1864).



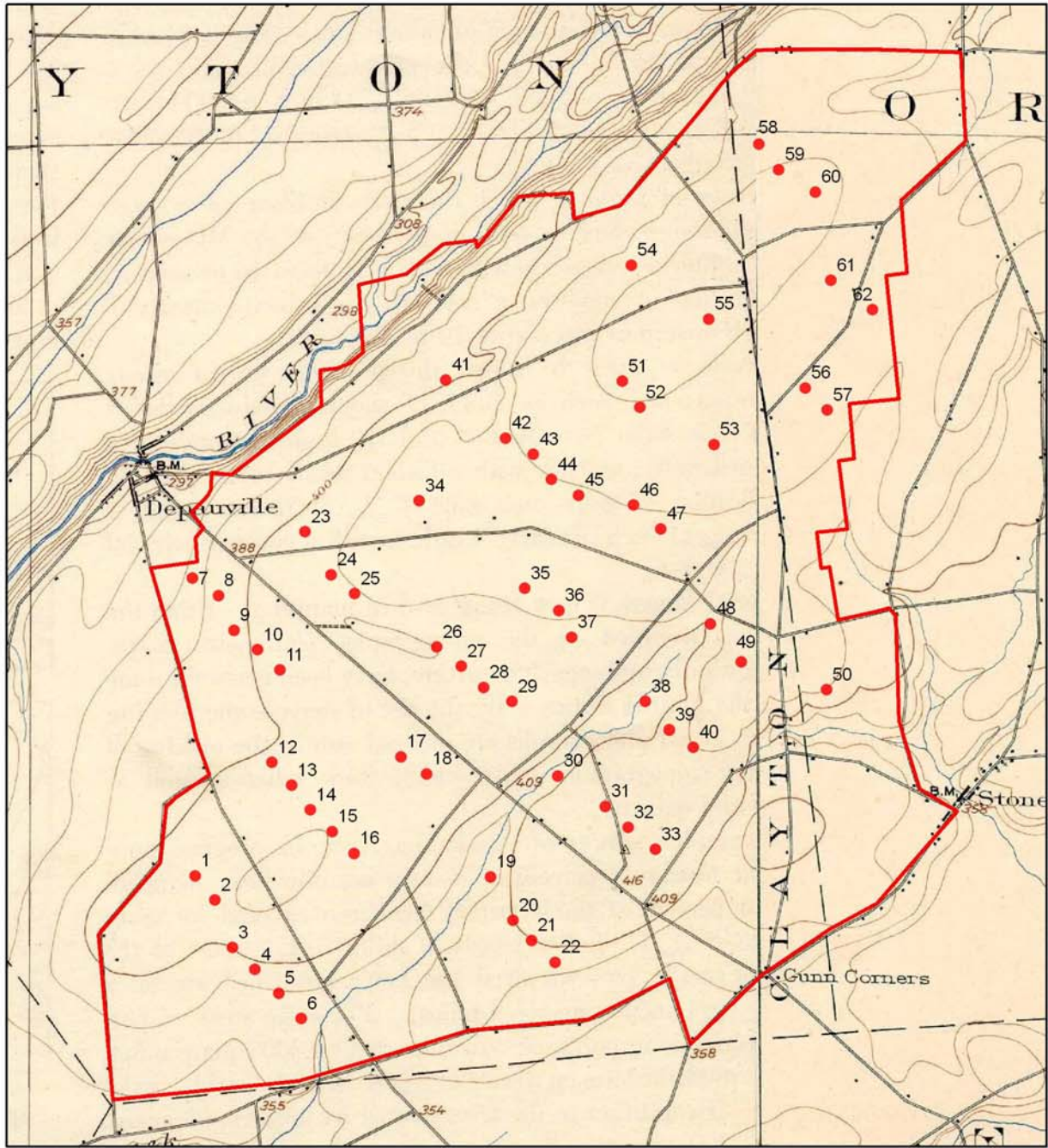


Figure 2.5. The project area in 1903 (USGS 1903).

**2.4.2 Site File and Archival Review.** The area investigated as part of the review of archaeological site files encompasses approximately 60 square miles. A review of the archaeological site files at the New York State Office of Parks Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) and New York State Museum (NYSM) did not identify any archaeological sites within the project area. One site was identified one-half mile south of the project area. This site was not recorded in the OPRHP site files, although it is listed in Parker (1922:575). Parker depicted this site on the Chaumont River in the Village of Depauville: “An earthwork and burial place at Depauville report by Mr. Twining. One burial place is on the school grounds” (Parker 1922:575; Beauchamp 1900:73 #5). Ritchie (1980) and Ritchie and Funk (1973) do not describe any other archaeological sites within one mile of the project area. The Point Peninsula site, while not near the project area, is located to the south, in the Town of Lyme along Lake Ontario. Ritchie (1980:4) reports two Paleo-Indian fluted points at or in the vicinity of the project area.

**Previous Investigations and National Register Listings.** No previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted for the project area. See Section 4.0 for discussion of National Register Listed properties; also see Appendix B.

**Table 2.1. National Register listed properties within one mile of the project area.**

NR #	Site Name	Distance to APE m (ft)	Time Period	Site Type	Date Listed
90NR01147	Irwin Brothers Store	adjacent to APE	1823-1850	store	1990
96NR00960	Tracy Farm	within APE	mid-19th century	farm complex	1996
96NR01095	John N. Rottiers Farm	adjacent to APE	1833	farm complex	1996
96NR00950	Elijah Horr House	100 (329)	ca. 1835	residence	1996
90NR01150	Stone Mills Union Church	226 (740)	1837	church	1990

## 3.0 Archaeological Investigation

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### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

This Phase IA cultural resources investigation is designed to identify and assess sensitivity and potential for locating cultural resources within the area of potential effect (APE). It involved a background/literature search, a site file check, and field reconnaissance of the project area. Archaeological and historic site files at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) were reviewed as an initial step to determine the presence of known archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the APE. These files include data recorded at both the OPRHP and the New York State Museum (NYSM). Results of the site file check are summarized in Section 2.4.2. The prehistory and history of the region is reviewed in order to understand the historic background of the APE and provide a context to base sensitivity assessments (see Sections 2.2 and 2.3). In addition, a review of the project area on historic maps is done to assess the potential for finding sites associated with map-documented structures (MDSs) (see Section 2.4).

### 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENTS

Although no sites have been reported within the project area or even within a one-mile radius, the region is sensitive for remains from prehistoric land-use.

- ***Prehistoric Workshop and Camp sites.*** The project area is situated between major water-related resources including the St. Lawrence River to the north and west, Chaumont Bay and Lake Ontario to the south and west, and Perch Lake to the east. Although the area is suitable for resource procurement (e.g., hunting, gathering), the soils are poor for cultivation (see Section 2.1). Locations most sensitive for campsites include areas in proximity to the streams, particularly the larger drainages such as Chaumont River, Buttermilk Creek, Horse Creek, and Stone Mills Creek as well as those in proximity to small ponds and wetlands.

Sensitivity for the presence of lithic workshops or quarry sites is low due to limited choices of raw materials. Although limestone and shale bedrock outcrops are present in the project area (McDowell 1989) the probability of finding a source of viable lithic material is low. Leray chert, a material rarely selected for use by prehistoric inhabitants, is the most likely lithic source in Jefferson County. The only known outcrop, however, is exposed along the Black River in the Watertown community park (10 miles south of the project area) and there are no other indigenous cherts there. After years of lithic analysis of artifacts found in Jefferson County (specifically from Fort Drum), Mr. John Holland of the Buffalo Museum of Science reported the dominant materials to be Moorehouse and Nedrow Onondaga chert with sources from the Syracuse area approximately 50 miles to the south. Mr. Holland also mentioned that Mr. James Pendergast once stated that he found only one projectile point of Leray chert in over 10 years working in that area (John Holland, personal communication 2007). Exposed glacial till (e.g., in stream beds) could have been a source for lithic materials, but it is undependable and erratically distributed.

It is very likely that indigenous populations have used some locations in the project area for campsites. The presence of resources associated with the streams (e.g., potable

water, fish) and wetlands (e.g., foraging and hunting for food, medicine) made the area attractive and the moderate physiographic relief would have afforded easy passage.

- **Prehistoric Villages.** In general, the likelihood of village sites in the project area is low as they would likely have been reported during early investigations conducted in the region by Beauchamp, Parker and Ritchie. As with prehistoric workshop or camp sites, the most sensitive locations for village sites are terraces in proximity to small ponds and wetlands and streams to provide potable water.
- **Perch Lake Mounds.** Roughly 200 circular earthen mounds were reported in the vicinity of Perch Lake which is just over one mile east-southeast of the project area (Ritchie 1944:315). Beauchamp reported at least 54 mounds situated on “thinly earth-covered terraces of Chazy limestone along the east shore and about the north end of the lake” (1905). Other settings include: adjacent to drainages (Ritchie 1944:313, 315) and on a “high terrace” between drainages (Ritchie 1944:315). A search for fire-cracked rock and charcoal concentrations (i.e., black soil) should be part of the field reconnaissance, as any such mounds/earthworks have likely been leveled by agricultural plowing.
- **Burials.** No burials have been reported in or within one mile of the project area. A review of the online National Park Service Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) register found the nearest listed burials approximately 5.8 miles south of the project area at the Perch River Bay site, in Brownville, New York, in 1906 (NPS 2006). Other NAGPRA listed burials were also in a setting near water including 41 individuals on the bank of a creek at Heath Farm in Rodman, New York, located 17 miles to the south; and 14 individuals at Durfee Farm in Ellisburg, New York, located 24 miles to the south.
- **Rockshelters.** The likelihood of finding rockshelter sites is low. The mildly undulating terrain of the hills in this region is not characteristically sensitive for rock overhangs. In addition, none have been reported in the vicinity
- **Stray/Isolated Finds.** The area is sensitive for stray (i.e., isolated) finds such as lost or discarded tools from hunting and foraging excursions. Stray Paleo-Indian fluted points have been found at two locations at or near the project area (Ritchie 1980:4).
- **Historic Sites.** The project area and its surroundings are and have been historically used for agriculture. The proposed turbine locations are typically set in agricultural fields (e.g., pasture, crop) well behind locations of existing and map-documented farmsteads. Sensitivity for historic middens is moderate. The proposed access roads and interconnect lines connect with or cross roads which raises the likelihood that some cross or closely pass historic farmsteads.

Areas are considered to have low archaeological sensitivity according to the following criteria:

- graded and cut areas through surrounding terrain (e.g., hills or gorges), such as those resulting from road construction
- areas previously impacted by construction of utilities, drainage ditches, streets or other obvious areas of significant earth movement

- areas that appear to have over 5 feet (1.5 meters) of fill
- areas including poorly drained soils and wetlands
- areas having slopes greater than 12 to 15 percent

### 3.3 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, areas of archaeological potential and high sensitivity are identified based on the following criteria: undisturbed areas that are environmentally sensitive with relatively level well-drained soils or in the vicinity of potable water such as springs, streams or creeks (these characteristics typify known site locations in the region); proximity to known (i.e., previously reported) prehistoric or historic site locations within or adjacent to the project area; and proximity to historic structures identified within or immediately adjacent to the project area.

The NYSHPO *Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (2006) should be used to design a testing strategy once the final locations and extent of project components (e.g., turbines, electrical interconnects, access road, substation) are determined. Using these guidelines, the project area is divided into Environmental Zones, which are subdivided into Local Habitat Areas (LHAs) following the work of Robert E. Funk (1993). The Clayton Wind Farm project area is in a region designated *the Eastern Ontario Hills of the Erie-Ontario Lowland* (Cressey 1977: Figures 9 and 15). This area is shown to have two general landform categories as defined by Cressey: Level Plains on the western side and Rolling Plains on the east (1977: Figure 13). This area is in the *Tug Hill Plateau* physiographic province (Van Diver 1985:viii). The study area discussed by Funk is within a dissected plateau (Allegheny Plateau). Therefore a direct application of environmental zones and local habitat areas is problematic because there are three environmental zones, valley floor, valley walls, and interfluves (uplands) (Funk 1993:65). Rather than apply an overall Environmental Zone, applicable LHAs should be determined and assessed. Some LHAs that appear applicable to the project area include: (1) near stream headwaters on banks and benches; (2) near bogs, swamps, ponds; and (3) on a bluff overlooking a floodplain.

Other LHAs defined by Funk—rockshelters; near springs on saddles between knolls and ridges; and summit knolls and ridges—do not appear in the project area. No springs are shown within or in proximity to the APE on the USGS quadrangles (Brownville [1983], Clayton [1980], Dexter [1983] and La Fargeville [1983]) or the Soil Survey of Jefferson County (McDowell 1989). The geography of the region is not generally sensitive for rockshelters. Although bedrock outcrops are present, they are level surface exposures rather than along escarpments and slopes that produce overhangs.

The setting of the project area between major water resources (e.g., Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence River and Perch Lake) was suitable for prehistoric hunting, foraging and possible settlement. The project area includes three creeks (Horse, Buttermilk and Stone Mills), their tributaries and a small section of the Chaumont River, which make the area viable for resource exploitation. Portions of the APE sensitive for historic cultural resources (e.g., in proximity to Map Documented Structure [MDS] locations or reported historic sites) should also be investigated. Therefore, a Phase IB field investigation is recommended for the Clayton Wind Farm Project. A survey strategy should be developed following the NYSHPO *Guidelines* (2006) and submitted to NYSHPO for approval prior to conducting the Phase IB investigation.

## 4.0. Architectural Investigation

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### 4.1 METHODOLOGY

As part of the Phase IA investigation, Panamerican conducted a preliminary architectural reconnaissance of the Clayton Wind Farm 5-mile Area of Potential Effect (APE). For this investigation, the visual APE is defined as the area from which the proposed undertaking may be visible within a five-mile distance around the outer ring of proposed project components. Within this area both direct and indirect visual effects are assessed that may cause changes in the character or use of cultural properties. The visual impact analysis map (i.e. viewshed analysis) of the five-mile APE is based solely on topography (see Figure 1.1). As such, additional screening may be provided by structures and vegetation.

The wind power project proposes the installation of 63 wind turbines, their interconnects and access roads, in the Towns of Clayton and Orleans, Jefferson County, New York. The proposed project includes the construction of 56 turbines in the Town of Clayton and 7 in the Town of Orleans. Each turbine with rotor will reach a maximum height of 407 ft (124 m). The five-mile visual APE radiates from the outer turbine locations in Clayton and Orleans (see Figure 1.1 and Appendix B). Surrounding communities in the project's five-mile viewshed primarily include portions of the towns of Brownville, Lyme and Pamela. The project footprint and the five-mile view corridor, constituting approximately 172.57 square miles, is sufficiently inclusive to evaluate the likely nature and extent of potential visual effects to significant historical resources as a result of the proposed Clayton Wind Farm project.

Prior to initiation of the Phase IA architectural field visit, the State Preservation Historical Information Network Exchange (SPHINX; NYSHPO nd) was reviewed to identify previously recorded historic and architectural resources within the project footprint and five-mile viewshed radius. National Register Inventory Forms were accessed from the State and National Registers of Historic Places (NRHP) web pages. Locations of National Register-listed (NRL) properties and their boundaries were retrieved from OPRHP's Geographic Information System for Archaeology and the National Register (see project map in Appendix B).

The Phase IA architectural survey was conducted in November 2006. The purpose of the Phase IA field visit was: 1) to assess the existing historic architectural character of the study area for the presence or absence of potentially significant historic resources, namely historic buildings, districts, or landscapes, which may be affected by the proposed wind power project; and 2) to estimate the level of effort (i.e., field documentation, historic research, consultation) to complete the historic building survey of the five-mile APE (or Phase IB). This preliminary architectural investigation of the five-mile APE study area was conducted in compliance with NYSHPO *Guidelines for Wind Farm Development Cultural Resources Survey Work* (NYSHPO 2006).

### 4.2 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

For a building or structure to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, it must be evaluated within its historic context and shown to be significant for one or more of the four Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60) as outlined in *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Bulletin 15, NPS 2002)*. All structures examined as



part of this investigation were identified and evaluated in the field with reference to these criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

#### **4.3 ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

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

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

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

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access,

that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;

- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term reservation of the property's historic significance [36 CFR 800.5].

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

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

#### **4.4 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY BY MUNICIPALITY**

This section provides a preliminary overview of each municipality within the project viewshed and also includes a summary of existing NRHP and SPHINX data. It is organized by Minor Civil Division (MCD). The summary of SPHINX listings includes only buildings, structures and cemeteries. Note: only an approximately .75-mile stretch of road with one compromised farm complex in the southeastern corner of the Town of Cape Vincent is in the southwestern part of the study area; therefore, Cape Vincent is not included in the following discussion.

The proposed project, and its five-mile APE, is located in agricultural communities in Jefferson County, with active farms averaging 322 acres. Much of the study area is representative of the region known as the North Country of New York State, which is typically sparsely populated outside of village centers. Jefferson County's current leading agricultural crops are forages, silage corn and grain corn. These crops dominate the largely flat agricultural land of the study area. After the harvest period, tall linear stacks of hay are a distinguishable feature of the rural landscape of the region. Jefferson County also continues the long tradition of dairy farming in New York State. The county remains one of the top producers of milk and other dairy products in Northern New York. The rural landscape of the study area reflects the agricultural heritage of the North Country with its backdrop of existing farms and farm outbuildings.

The study area encompasses one of the most scenic natural environments in the region, the Perch River Wildlife Management Area (Perch River Bird Conservation Area), 7,862 acres of upland and wetland located in the towns of Brownville, Orleans and Pamela. Situated in the southeastern quadrant of the five-mile APE, the management area is almost entirely within the positive viewshed except for the western portion of the Perch River in Brownville west of NYS Route 12. Perch Lake (545 acres) is the source of Perch River, a low gradient stream which flows about 13 miles (21 km) southwest to Lake Ontario. The management area consists of high quality wetlands bordered by deciduous forest, shrubland, and open agricultural fields. Recreational components include boat access, parking lot, viewing tower, birdwatching, hunting, fishing and trapping.<sup>1</sup>

**4.4.1 Town of Brownville (MCD 04504), Jefferson County.** Almost the entirety of Brownville, excluding the southern portion of the town, is in the southern portion of the five-mile APE. Almost all of the study area in Brownville is in the positive viewshed, except for a small section of the Perch River Wildlife Management. No wind turbines or other project components will be constructed in Brownville as part of the proposed wind power project.

The landscape within the Town of Brownville APE is largely rural and characterized by family farmsteads consisting of farmhouses, barns, silos, associated outbuildings, agricultural fields, rock fences, mature tree lines, and livestock. The topography is relatively flat with gently rolling fields. NYS Route 12E and NYS Route 180 are the main road networks in the town. Brownville contains several small villages and hamlets, most of which are not in the five-mile APE.

The hamlets of Limerick and Perch River are within the 5-mile APE and in the positive viewshed. These hamlets are representative of crossroads communities of the region. Limerick is located in the central part of Brownville, near NYS Route 12E, east of its intersection with NYS Route 180. The hamlet contains a few mid-nineteenth century residences, a post-civil war era tavern, some modern infill and a small nineteenth century cemetery. Evidence of the former railroad line includes a deck girder bridge over Perch River.

The Hamlet of Perch River is located west of Perch Lake along Allen Road and extends south to Depauville Road. Sited on the northwest side of Perch River, it is approximately one mile south of the southeast corner of the proposed project area. The hamlet contains a cluster of residential buildings dating from the early nineteenth century through the late twentieth century. Historic resources of note include three stone houses, the National Register Listed Allen Road School, Perch River Cemetery, and a 1928 school building. There are scenic views of the Perch River from the hamlet.

There are 10 National Register Listed properties in the Town of Brownville and one individual National Register Eligible property. According to the SPHINX database, 20 previously inventoried properties are on file without determinations of eligibility, one property that is undetermined status and 24 properties with determinations of not eligible.

**4.4.2 Town of Clayton (MCD 04507), Jefferson County.** The Town of Clayton is located in the northwestern portion of the five-mile APE. Almost the entire town is in the project's APE, except for the northern portion along the St. Lawrence River. Approximately three-quarters of

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<sup>1</sup> New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, NY.  
[http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/wildlife/bca/perc\\_mgs.html](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/wildlife/bca/perc_mgs.html)

the proposed project/turbine location area will be located within the Town of Clayton. The proposed Clayton Wind Farm will construct a wind-powered generating facility within the town that will consist of 56 turbines and associated project components. Much of the section of town in the study area is in the positive viewshed, except for the northwestern portion in the five-mile APE.

The landscape within the Town of Clayton APE is rural with relatively flat agricultural fields. A section of the Chaumont River courses through the central portion of the town and the five-mile APE. The river valley is especially scenic with broad vantages afforded from Bluff Road. The largest community in the town is the historic Village of Clayton, which is located on the St. Lawrence River outside the five-mile APE. Primary roads in the town are NYS Routes 12 and 180. Clayton contains numerous hamlets of varying size, many of which are located along the St. Lawrence River. Hamlets in the study area include Clayton Center, Depauville, Gunns Corners and Deferno.

The most populated hamlet in the study area is Depauville, which is sited on the Chaumont River in the southwestern part of the town. It is centered on NYS Route 12, County Road (CR) 179 and CR 11. Depauville is located in proximity to the northeast corner of the project area. Though set in the Chaumont River Valley, the entire hamlet is in the positive viewshed. A Greek Revival style stone church (ca. 1830) with tall spire is prominently sited on a rise on the southwest corner of School Street and NYS Route 12. It serves as a familiar local landmark for both area residents and seasonal travelers en route to the Thousand Islands. The hamlet's nineteenth century commercial section, including the original Masonic Hall, was largely destroyed by a fire in 1906. Another damaging fire occurred in 1921 and originated at the S. Martin & Company Cheese Factory. The 1921 fire destroyed the cheese factory, the town hall and six frame buildings. Despite these two fires, Depauville retains a fairly dense concentration of nineteenth century buildings that are primarily residential. One of the oldest buildings in Depauville is the circa 1824 "stone store" that was built by an early settler named Stephen Johnson. In 1862, the stone store housed a branch of the Jefferson County Bank and the building was depicted on a 25-cent bank note. The hamlet also contains the Depauville Cemetery, which expanded from a small burying ground (circa 1825) to its current size of roughly more than five acres.

Clayton Center is sited on five corners in the eastern portion of the town, north of the proposed project boundary. It is in the positive viewshed. CR 10 and CR 5 anchor this small crossroads community. Once a thriving hamlet, Clayton Center retains a few of its nineteenth century buildings along the eastern branch of CR 5. Many of the town's pioneer families settled in the vicinity of Clayton Center, which lies equidistant between Depauville and Clayton Village. The most notable building in the hamlet is the Greystone Inn, a circa 1815 Federal style building constructed of local limestone. It survives as a relic of the early stagecoach era of the North Country. Two other stone houses once stood in the hamlet. To the east of Greystone Inn are two historic resources of note, a Gothic Revival style building and a small cemetery.

The hamlet of Gunns Corners is located in the southeast portion of the Town of Clayton and borders the southeastern edge of the proposed project boundary. It is in the positive viewshed. The hamlet lies to the east of the intersection of NYS Routes 12 and 180. In the nineteenth century, the corners once hosted a tavern, a few stores and a small cluster of houses.

This summary of the SPHINX database is limited to the town of Clayton and excludes the Village of Clayton. There are no National Register Listed properties in the Town of Clayton. Five properties have been previously determined as individually National Register Eligible, four of which are located in the five-mile APE. According to the SPHINX database, 69 previously inventoried properties are on file without determinations of eligibility and 26 properties have determinations of not eligible. A large number of properties without eligibility determinations are located on NYS Route 12, the main thoroughfare leading to the Village of Clayton.

**4.4.3 Town of Lyme (MCD 04513), Jefferson County.** Approximately the eastern half of the Town of Lyme is located in the western portion of the five-mile APE. The area within the five-mile APE is mostly located in the positive viewshed. No wind turbines or other project components will be constructed in Lyme as part of the proposed wind power project.

The landscape of the Town of Lyme APE is characterized by dense settlement along the shores of Chaumont Bay, an arm of Lake Ontario, and Guffin Bay. The area east and north of Chaumont Bay in the five-mile APE is largely flat agricultural land. Chaumont River runs through the town and empties into Chaumont Bay at the Village of Chaumont (see section below). The study area only includes the eastern portion of Chaumont Bay, which embraces more than half of Point Salubrious. The major road network in the area is NYS Route 12E.

The Town of Lyme has a Multiple Resource Area National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form (90NRA00034). The multiple resource area includes 18 individual components and four historic districts dating between circa 1806 to 1931 and representing the most intact properties in the town. These 24 individual components include a total of 85 contributing buildings, 10 non-contributing buildings, four contributing structures, and one contributing site for a total of 90 contributing features in the nomination. The 85 contributing buildings in the Lyme Multiple Resource Area nomination cover a broad range of building types, materials, construction methods, and architectural styles. Farmhouses, agricultural outbuildings, village dwellings, and commercial buildings are represented in stone, brick and wood alike; high-style and vernacular expressions of the major architectural styles of the nineteenth century are accompanied by carpenter-built pattern book houses of the twentieth century. Included among the 90 contributing features of the Lyme multiple resource area are 35 dwellings, three churches, three grange halls, two schools, a commercial building, a train station (no longer extant), a boat house, a warehouse, a fraternal building, and a cemetery. For the most part, the nominated properties are concentrated in Chaumont and Three Mile Bay; the seasonal homes are located on Point Salubrious, while four nominated farmsteads are situated on Point Peninsula. The Point Salubrious Historic District, Three Mile Bay Historic District, and the farmsteads on Point Peninsula are outside the five-mile APE.

The SPHINX database lists 24 National Register Listed components in the Town of Lyme. Six properties have been previously determined as individually NRE, all located in Three Mile Bay; which is outside the five-mile APE. Sixteen previously inventoried properties are on file without determinations of eligibility and 46 properties were determined to not be eligible; almost all of these are located in Three Mile Bay.

**4.4.4 Village of Chaumont (MCD 04548), Town of Lyme, Jefferson County.** The Village of Chaumont is located in the eastern part of Lyme on Chaumont Bay. It is in the southwestern portion of the proposed project's five-mile APE. The entire village falls within the five-mile APE and it is largely in the positive viewshed. No wind turbines or other project components will be constructed in Chaumont as part of the proposed wind power project.

Chaumont was first settled in 1801 and was incorporated into the Town of Lyme in 1874. The village was noted for its limestone quarries, some of which supplied limestone for the construction of the Erie Canal. From its early beginning to the present, Chaumont has enjoyed an active fishing industry. By 1832, the ship building industry took hold and played an integral role in the industry through the nineteenth century and early twentieth centuries. Chaumont also had a prominent seed growing business as well as a sawmill, thus, the name Sawmill Bay.

The National Register Listed Chaumont Historic District (90NR03013) is in the western portion of Chaumont and located along the east and west sides of Washington Street and the north and south sides of Main Street. There are 31 contributing buildings, two contributing objects and eight non-contributing structures. There is one commercial building, one church, 23 residences, one fraternal building and 15 associated objects and outbuildings; these structures and objects combine to form 10 acres of historical value. Contributing buildings in the Chaumont Historic District span from 1835 to 1931; reflecting the village's growth in the nineteenth century. The styles of structures range from Gothic Revival, Eastlake, Queen Anne, Greek Revival and Italianate. Most of the buildings are made of wood, though two are constructed with painted brick and one with limestone ashlar. Clapboards are typically used for siding and window sashes are typically two-over-two or six-over-six.

There are 33 National Register Listed properties in the Village of Chaumont. According to the SPHINX database, 19 previously inventoried properties are on file without determinations, one property has an undetermined status, and one property has a not eligible determination.

**4.4.5 Town of Orleans (MCD 04514), Jefferson County.** More than half of the Town of Orleans is located in the northeastern portion of the proposed project five-mile APE. The northernmost part of the town on the St. Lawrence River is outside of the study area. About one-quarter of the proposed project area will be in the Town of Orleans. The proposed Clayton Wind Farm will construct a wind-powered generating facility in Orleans that will consist of seven turbines and other project components. The portion of Orleans in the five-mile APE is largely in the positive viewshed, except for the northern portion.

Orleans is predominantly a rural, agrarian town covering approximately 74.6 square miles of relatively flat, rolling terrain. The major road network is Interstate 81, NYS Routes 12 and 180. With the exception of the interstate highway leading to Canada, the present road system follows nineteenth century transportation routes. The sparsely populated southeastern part of the town is part of the Perch River Wildlife Management area and is characterized by marsh wetlands around Perch Lake and the reservoir. Outside the town's eight hamlets where population density is highest, the town is characterized by rural agricultural landscape.

In 1980, a comprehensive architectural and historical survey of the entire town of Orleans was conducted, at which 32 scattered individual properties were identified to warrant further research. Historic Building/Structures Forms were completed. In 1986, the St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Commission hired a consultant to prepare a National Register Nomination form for the community. Unfortunately, lack of funding prevented full execution of the 1986 survey.

In 1994, Linda M. Garofalini of NYSHPO and Jan Maas of the St. Lawrence-Eastern Ontario Commission conducted a reconnaissance trip to determine which of the previously surveyed buildings were still eligible for the nomination. A new scope of work was devised as a result of the 1994 visit. A new consultant was contracted to complete the survey. The evaluation of resources by the staff and the State Board of Historic Preservation yielded 57 individual

properties scattered throughout the town, including 22 farmhouses, 23 residences, six churches, two schools, one commercial building, one social hall, one land office, and one cooperative cheese factory. A total of 109 contributing features were included in the resulting report (Garofalini 1995 [03MRA00086]).

The National Register Listed Tracy Farm (96NR00960) is located in the northeastern corner of the project area at 33510 Wilder Road. The farm is a component in the multiple property listing. Contributing resources on the property include a circa 1890 farmhouse, a horse and buggy barn a cow barn with silo, the remains of an iron windmill and pump (all late nineteenth century), and the original circa 1860 farmhouse which is now used for storage. Tracy Farm is of architectural and historical significance in the Town of Orleans as a largely intact representative example of a late nineteenth century farmhouse. The Frank Graham Farm, a contributing component of the Orleans multiple property listing, is in the southwestern corner of the project area on NYS Route 180.

La Fargeville is the most populated area in the five-mile APE in Orleans. It is located on the Chaumont River on NYS Route 180 approximately one mile north of the northeastern corner of the proposed project. All of La Fargeville is in the positive viewshed. An historic district along Main Street (NYS Route 180) was once proposed,<sup>2</sup> but after further evaluation during the multiple property listing survey it was not included. Instead two other smaller districts and several individual contributing buildings were identified in the town's multiple property listing (see Project map in Appendix B). The two National Register Listed historic districts in La Fargeville are the Clayton Street Historic District and the Maple Street Historic District; both are comprised of intact concentrations of largely Queen Anne Residences. Individual components of the multiple property listing in La Fargeville include La Farge Land Office (Orleans Hotel [96NR00962]), St. Paul's Episcopal Church (96NR00946), Chares Ford House (96NR00957), United Methodist Church (96NR00949), St. John's Catholic Church (96NR00948), Central Garage (96NR00952), and Bachman Residence (96NR00953).

The National Register Listed La Farge Historic District (96NR00954) is a collection of Federal residences constructed of local limestone with distinctive wooden Greek revival details dating from the first half of the nineteenth century and built for John La Farge (1786-1858), an early French privateer. The district is located on NYS Route 180 between Stone Mills and La Fargeville, just north of the northeastern corner of the APE. La Farge began purchasing land in Jefferson County in 1817 and continued to buy land for the next eight years. His contribution to the development of the town was significant despite his presence in the town lasted for only 14 years. La Farge left behind seven limestone buildings related to his estate; a Land Office, the La Farge Mansion, an Overseer's House, a Secretary's House, John Rottiers' House, and two Retainer Houses (Biddlecom and Budlong Houses)—all are individual or district components in the multiple property listing. LaFarge also donated land for several Orleans Churches and La Fargeville's Grove Cemetery (contributing component in the district). The wooden outbuildings to the homes, including barns, a hen house, and an ice house, combine to preserve a sense of the original usage of these homes as outposts for well-to-do gentlemen farmers, their employees and business associates. The existing conditions of the contributing buildings in the district range in architectural integrity from ruinous to excellent.

The Hamlet of Stone Mills is located in the southwest portion of the Town of Orleans on NYS Route 180, near the southeastern corner of the proposed project. It is entirely within the

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<sup>2</sup> *Main Street Historic District La Fargeville* is listed in SPHINX (USN 04514.000017) with no determination on file.

positive viewshed. The hamlet has one NHL Historic District. The Stone Mills Historic District (96NR 00950) is a collection of Federal and Greek Revival buildings of mixed usage documenting several aspects of nineteenth-century life. It includes a Greek Revival church, a farmhouse with intact outbuildings, a cemetery, a collective cheese factory (in late-Federal style), and an ice house (92NR00324). Stone Mills is home to the Northern New York Agricultural Historical Society & Museum. The Irwin Brothers Store (90NR01147, circa 1819) was listed on the National Register in 1983 and is currently under renovation. The Elijah Horr House (96NR00950) is another fine example of an early nineteenth century building constructed of local limestone in Stone Mills; it is an individual component in the multiple property listing that is located on the southern edge of the hamlet.

Two rural schoolhouses, Carter Street Schoolhouse # 21 on Dog Hill Road (96NR00951) Buttermilk Flats Schoolhouse #22 on Buttermilk Flats Road (96NR00959), are in the positive viewshed. Converted for residential use, both former schoolhouses are contributing components in the town's multiple property listing.

In the Orleans APE there are a few other crossroads hamlets. Barlow Corners is located in the southeastern boundary of the Town of Orleans; near the intersection of Honey Flats Road, Dog Hill Road and CR 15. De La Farge Corners in the northeastern boundary of the proposed project's five-mile APE. Getman Corners is located south of Barlow corners, in the southeastern portion of the town. It is located near the State Wildlife Management Area. The above-mentioned hamlets are largely in the negative viewshed. Orleans Corners is located in the southeast portion of the town, southeast of La Fargeville. Formerly called Shantyville; Orleans Corners is within the positive viewshed.

There are 336 National Register Listed properties in the Town of Orleans. Five properties are individually National Register Eligible. According to the SPHINX database, 54 previously inventoried properties are on file without determinations, 14 properties have an undetermined status and 39 properties have determinations of not eligible. Thousand Island Park Historic District is located on the western portion of Wellesley Island and is therefore outside the proposed project's APE.

**4.4.6 Town of Pamela (MCD 04515), Jefferson County.** The Town of Pamela is located in the southeastern section of the proposed project's five-mile APE. Most of the northern portion of the Town of Pamela (formerly known as Leander) is located in the five-mile APE. Approximately half of the portion in the five-mile APE is in the positive viewshed. No wind turbines or other project components will be constructed in Pamela as part of the proposed wind power project.

The rural historic landscape in the section of Pamela in the five-mile APE was altered by the construction of Interstate 81, which stretches along the eastern edge of the Perch River Wildlife Management Area. Other major roads in the town include US Route 11 and NYS Route 12. The portion of Pamela in the study area is sparsely populated with nineteenth-century farmsteads spread out along Perch Lake, Fults and Parrish roads. Four stone residential buildings, on Parrish and Jenkins roads, were noted as well as two cemeteries (Parrish and Perch Lake cemeteries). Modern infill and new construction are located in the southern portion of the study area in Pamela.

The hamlet of Knowlesville (Noseville) is located near Interstate 81, on NYS Route 37 and Knowlesville Road. It is in the northwestern portion of the town and in the southeastern portion



of the five-mile APE in the positive viewshed. This crossroads contains two modified nineteenth century buildings. There are no National Register Listed or National Register Eligible properties in the Town of Pamela.

#### 4.5 SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Architectural forms and features examined during this preliminary study are typical of the region's settlement period and include local interpretations of popular nineteenth century and early twentieth century styles, such as Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne. The extant historic building stock of the 5-mile APE reflects the richness and variety of the architectural heritage of Northern New York with its enduring assortment of architectural styles and stone buildings. The current architectural character is largely homogeneous in rural areas and reflects the typical settlement patterns of a historically agricultural region, namely small villages and hamlets ringed by numerous farms.

The 5-mile study area contains largely non-architect-designed domestic buildings; as settlement progressed in the region resourceful masons utilized the region's outcrops of limestone for the construction of dwellings. In crossroads communities and villages, vestiges of nineteenth-century lifeways are revealed by the layout of these communities with their clustered arrangement centered on primary roadways. Lasting, character-defining elements of the rural village include residential buildings of early-to-mid- nineteenth century architectural styles set on narrow deep lots, prominently sited religious buildings, former commercial buildings, cemeteries, and, in some cases, remnants of nineteenth-century industrial works and transportation infrastructure, such as railroads or bridges.

This section provides an introductory regional overview to architectural styles and forms occurring in Jefferson County, New York. The architectural summary section will be expanded in the final five-mile APE survey (Phase IB) report and will include more representative examples and a broader overall discussion as it applies to the architectural character of the study area. Examples of the following architectural styles below were noted during the initial field visit.

**4.5.1 Federal (1780 to 1820, locally up to 1840).**<sup>3</sup> Jefferson County has some notable, largely intact examples of Federal buildings executed in stone and wood. The survey noted other modified examples of the style that retain elements of their Federal character in their form and massing or intact entry. Also, noted in this region are examples of transitional Federal-Greek Revival residential and religious buildings. Jefferson County (and the Town of Orleans particularly) is predominantly rural agrarian with flat lands and rolling terrain. Under the flat land lay a vast supply of blue limestone which made an excellent building material for the early settlers. With such a large collection of limestone locally available, Federal Style buildings can be found throughout the county. The areas of Jefferson County surveyed for this report reflect the typical agrarian and hamlet layout (Garofalini 1995) (Photographs 4.1 to 4.3).

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<sup>3</sup> Dates provided for architectural styles are from Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994). In the McAlesters' *Field Guide*, the Federal style is referred to as the Adam style.



**Photograph 4.1.** A late Federal style stone farmhouse on Brownville Road, Town of Brownville (*PCI 2006*).



**Photograph 4.2.** Largely-intact Federal style 5-bay by 2-bay farmhouse with modest quoins (ca. 1820), located at 27192 County Road 54 in the Town of Brownville, Jefferson County (*PCI 2006*).



**Photograph 4.3.** The National Register Listed La Farge Land Office (Orleans Hotel [96NR00962]), NYS 180, La Fargeville, Town of Orleans (PCI 2006)

**4.5.2 Greek Revival (1825-1860; residential).** Jefferson County has a wide range of surviving examples of Greek Revival farmhouses executed in diverse materials (stone and frame). One recurring Greek Revival subtype is the gable front and wing, a predominant type in central and western New York (see Photograph 3.3). An excellent example of this subtype in the survey area is the two-story building located at 25253 Brownville Road in the Town of Brownville (Photograph 4.4). A regional variation of the gable front and wing subtype noted in the study area is the enclosed end bay of the wing, which creates a recessed and largely protected porch area (Photograph 4.5). The lack of a break in the roofline suggests the wing was originally constructed with the enclosed end bay. The study area contains residential, educational, commercial and religious examples of Greek Revival inspired buildings (Photographs 4.6 to 4.10).



**Photograph 4.4.** A largely-intact example of a frame, gable front and wing Greek Revival farmhouse, with Craftsman-era porch detail, at 30787 Depauville Road, Town of Brownville. It is in the southwestern portion of the project area (*PCI 2006*).



**Photograph 4.5.** A regional variation of the gable front and wing subtype noted in the study area with enclosed end bay of the wing, located at 20199 CR 3, Town of Orleans (*PCI 2006*).



**Photograph 4.6.** A two-story gable front and wing Greek Revival farmhouse, with a later frame wing. Gable front constructed of local limestone, 1833. Located on Brownville Road in the Town of Brownville (PCI 2006).



**Photograph 4.7.** National Register Listed Allen Road Schoolhouse (90NR3202) at 17777 Allen Road, Town of Brownville (PCI 2006).



**Photograph 4.8.** National Register Listed Stone Mills Church on NYS Route 180, Town of Orleans (90NR01150); now part of the Northern New York Agricultural Society Museum (PCI 2006).



**Photograph 4.9.** Union Church on southwest corner of NYS Route 180 and School Street, Depauville, Town of Clayton. Note replacement spire, compare with tower of Stone Mills Church (PCI 2006).



**Photograph 4.10.** The National Register Listed Irwin Brothers Store (90NR01147) on the northeast corner of NYS Route 180 and Woodward Road, Stone Mills, Town of Orleans (PCI 2006).

**4.5.3 Gothic Revival/the Bracketed Cottage (1840–1880).** The study area has a few intact surviving Gothic Revival-style buildings. Most of which are located in the Chaumont Historic District, Village of Chaumont, Town of Lyme. Two excellent examples of the style can be found in the Chaumont Historic District, the Gothic Cottage located at 11925 Main Street and the Gothic Stone Office Building located on Main Street (Photographs 4.11 to 4.12).

**4.5.4 Italianate (1840-1885).** The Italianate is not well represented in the study area. High style examples were noted in the villages of Chaumont and in Depauville. Intact surviving examples of the style are few in rural agricultural areas. The R. Halladay House in Depauville, Town of Clayton is an excellent, brick masonry example of the style (Photograph 4.13).



**Photograph 4.11.** Gothic Cottage located at 11925 Main Street, a contributing building in the Chaumont Historic District, ca. 1850, Town of Lyme (PCI 2006).



**Photograph 4.12.** Stone office building on Main Street in Village of Chaumont, Town of Lyme, a contributing building of the Chaumont Historic District. This Gothic Revival style stone building was used as an office for the Adams and Duford Company (PCI 2006).





**Photograph 4.13.** The R. Halladay House in Depauville, Town of Clayton. Constructed in brick, this is a highly-intact example of an Italianate style residence (*PCI 2006*).

**4.5.5 Late Nineteenth Century Styles.** Residential buildings executed in the Queen Anne style are well represented in the populated areas of Jefferson County. The style is less common, however, in the rural area dominated by earlier Federal and Greek Revival styles. The Hamlet of La Fargeville in the Town of Orleans has some excellent examples of the style included in the Clayton Street and Maple Street Historic Districts (Photographs 4.14 to 4.16).



**Photograph 4.14.** A streetscape of the Clayton Street Historic District in La Fargeville showing a concentration of late nineteenth century residences with Queen Anne and Stick style details (*PCI 2006*).



**Photograph 4.15.** A representative example of a Queen Anne style farmhouse with highly intact second story ca. 1890. The residence is located in the project area on Turbolino Road in the Town of Orleans (*PCI 2006*).



**Photograph 4.16.** An excellent example of a high style Queen Anne farmhouse on French Creek Road in the Town of Clayton, now abandoned and deteriorating (*PCI 2006*).

#### **4.6 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY: PHASE IA SUMMARY**

The architectural survey component of this Phase IA report is a compilation of existing background information on architectural and historic resources (i.e., literature search) within the Clayton Wind Farm five-mile APE. A Phase IA field visit (or windshield survey) was conducted to identify and characterize historic resources within the project area and its surrounding visual APE. This Phase IA report is an overview and not intended as an intensive level survey.

A project team of two architectural historians traversed approximately 75 percent of the total survey area, project footprint, and five-mile radius. The project team compiled an initial partial list of properties to be surveyed or researched during the next phase of the historic building survey of the five-mile APE. Initial historical background research was also carried out at local repositories.

**4.6.1 Historic Resources in the Clayton Wind Farm Project Area.** The Clayton Wind Farm project area contains two National Register Listed properties: 1) the Tracy Farm in the northeastern corner of the project area at 33510 Wilder Road, Town of Orleans, and 2) the Frank Graham Farm, a contributing component of the Orleans multiple property listing, is in the southwestern corner of the project area on NYS Route 180. Farmsteads ranging in date from the mid-nineteenth century through the turn of the twentieth century typify the sparsely populated project area. Most notable are the late nineteenth century farm complexes that display Vernacular interpretations of late nineteenth century domestic architectural styles with distinguishable architectural elements of Folk Victorian, Stick and Queen Anne styles.

Two rural cemeteries are located in the project area. In Orleans, Rouses Cemetery is located in the southeast corner of the APE on Peck Road, west of the hamlet of Stone Mills. In Clayton, the Dutch Cemetery is in the northeast corner of the APE on Haller Road, southeast of Ridge Road.

The preliminary Phase IA fieldwork identified approximately five possible National Register Eligible properties within the project area; all of which are farmsteads with associated farm buildings. Inclement weather during the field visit prevented thorough photographic documentation. Additional evaluation and research of historic resources in the project area is recommended for the next phase of the study. Consultation with NYSHPO is also recommended.

#### **4.7 ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY: FIVE-MILE APE (PHASE IB)**

Further field work and historical research is recommended to complete the architectural survey of the Clayton Wind Farm five-mile APE. Due to time and weather constraints, portions of the positive viewshed were not examined in the Phase IA; those areas will require field investigation. Consultation with NYSHPO is also recommended, especially for the Towns of Orleans and Lyme which have multiple resource area nominations. Also of note in the study area is the number of early- to mid-nineteenth century buildings constructed of local limestone in regional interpretations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. These resources will need further examination and evaluation as a possible thematic resource listing. Documentation of the locations of stone buildings in the study area on a topographic map is also recommended to show the distribution of extant stone buildings.

For the final five-mile APE survey, each individual possible National Register Eligible, as well as National Register Listed and Eligible properties, will be photographed with a digital camera and marked by a single GPS point. Possible historic districts will be included in a separate section of the final report. All documented properties will be catalogued in an Annotated List of Properties in the five-mile APE survey report. Streetscapes of National Register Listed Historic Districts will be provided in the final report. All documented historic resources will be identified on the final project map, as will boundaries of National Register Listed Historic Districts.

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**Appendix A**  
**GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHS**  
**(e.g., geography, vegetation)**

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**Photograph 1.** Terrain in the vicinity proposed for Turbine 46, facing northwest (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 2.** Perch Lake over one mile southeast of the project area, facing northwest (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 3.** The area proposed for Turbines 1 through 6, showing terrain and vegetation, facing southeast (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 4.** Terrain in the area proposed for Turbines 10 and 11 from NYS Route 12, facing southwest (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 5.** The area proposed for Turbines 10 and 11, taken from Depauville Road, facing west (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 6.** Buttermilk Creek in the vicinity of Turbine 10, facing east (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 7.** Proposed locations of Turbines 15 and 16, taken from Lowe Road, facing northwest (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 8.** Proposed locations of Turbines 21 through 23, facing southwest (*Panamerican 2006*).





**Photograph 9.** Limestone bedrock along Lowe Road along the south side of the project area, facing southwest (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 10.** The general area proposed for Turbines 25 and 26, facing northeast (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 11.** Proposed locations of Turbines 29 and 30, facing east (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 12.** Terrain in the area proposed for Turbines 31 and 32, facing north (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 13.** Agricultural land in the area proposed for Turbines 35 and 36, facing north (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 14.** The general area proposed for Turbines 40 through 42, facing west (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 15.** Field stones cleared from agricultural fields near the proposed locations of Turbines 43 through 45, facing east (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 16.** Proposed locations of Turbines 47, 48 and 49, facing southeast (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 17.** Proposed locations for Turbines 51 and 52, facing northwest (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 18.** General view of proposed locations for Turbines 53 and 54, facing south (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 19.** Terrain in the vicinity of the location proposed for Turbine 55, facing northeast (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 20.** Open fields at the proposed locations of Turbines 56 through 59, facing northwest (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 21.** Open fields at the proposed locations of Turbines 62 and 63, facing east (*Panamerican 2006*).



**Photograph 22.** Open fields at the proposed locations of Turbines 64 and 65, facing north (*Panamerican 2006*).

**Appendix B**  
**GENERAL PROJECT MAP SHOWING LOCATIONS OF NATIONAL  
REGISTER LISTED PROPERTIES WITHIN THE FIVE-MILE APE**

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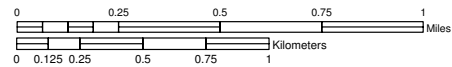


# Clayton Wind Farm

## Phase IA

National Register Listed Properties  
Within Five Mile APE  
North Map

- Turbine Locations
- National Register Properties/Districts
- Project Area Boundary
- No Visible Turbines
- Five Mile Buffer
- Map Inset Area



### Mapping Information

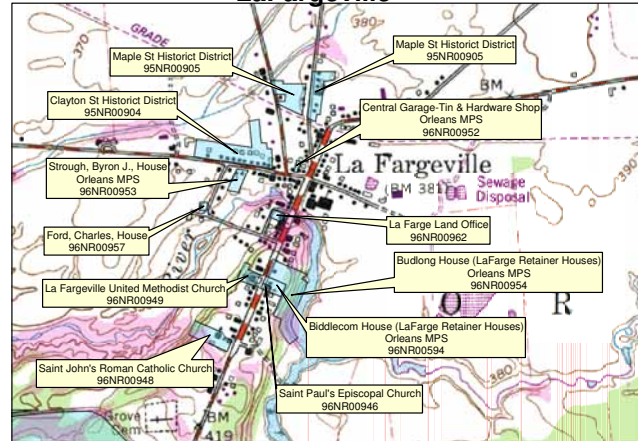
Created By: Panamerican Consultants; Buffalo, NY

Note: Inset scales are:  
LaFargeville 1:15,000  
LaFargeville South 1:35,000  
Orleans 1:30,000

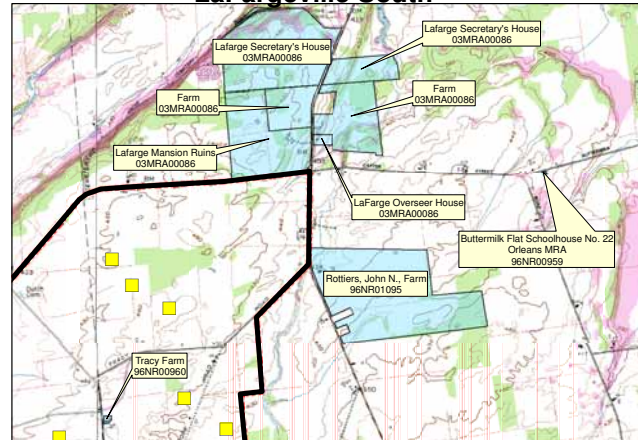
Topographic Source:  
USGS Black River 1960; USGS Brownville 1983; USGS Chaumont 1960; USGS Clayton 1961;  
USGS Dexter 1983; USGS LaFargeville 1983; USGS Saint Lawrence 1961; USGS Theresa 1960



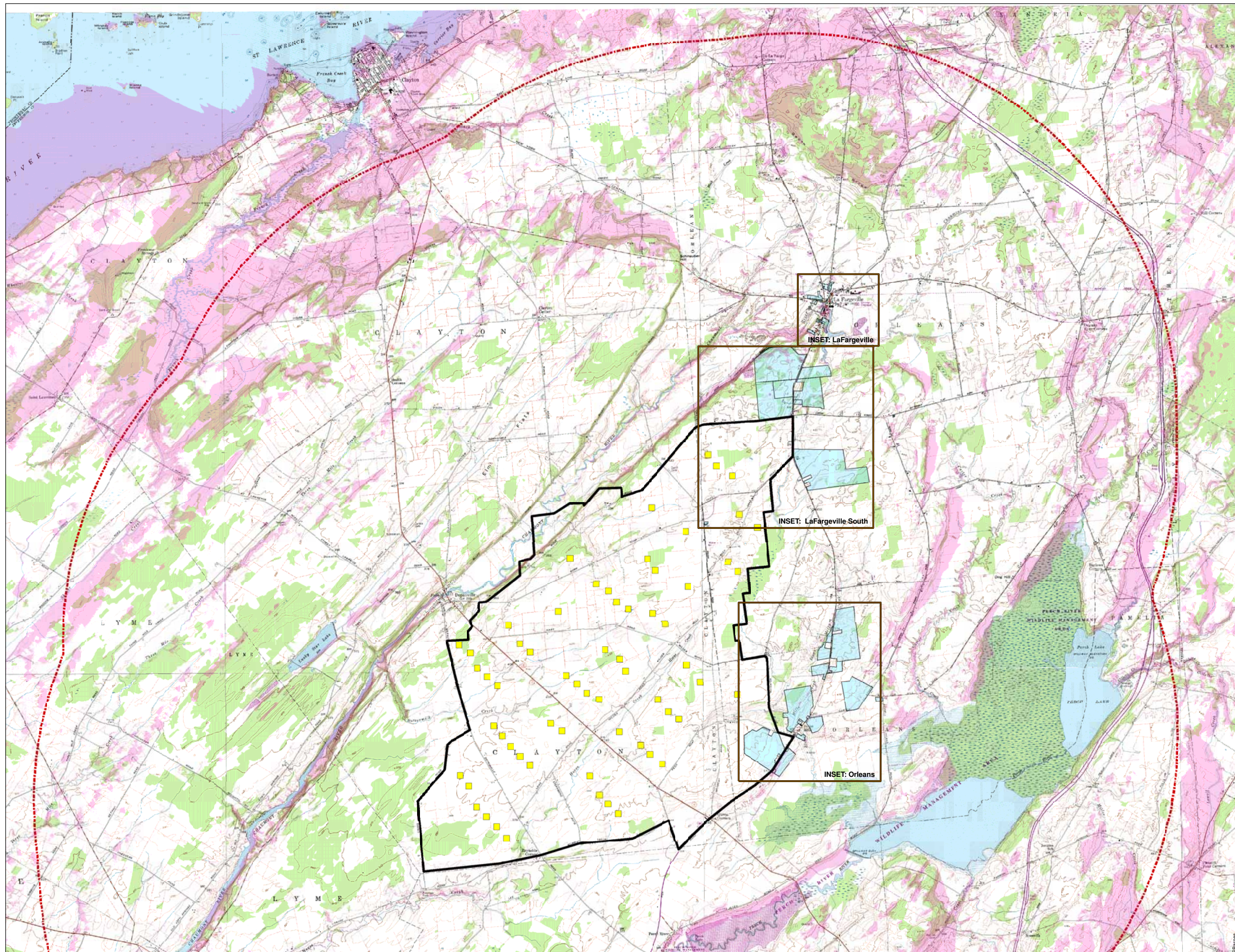
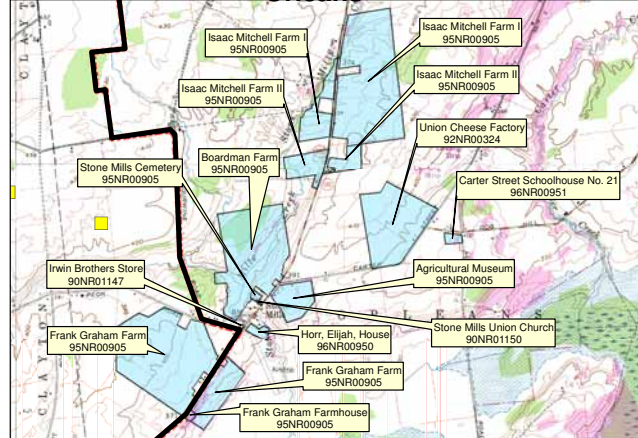
### LaFargeville



### LaFargeville South



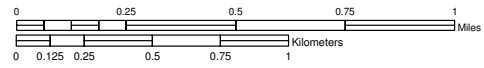
### Orleans



# Clayton Wind Farm Phase IA

National Register Listed Properties  
Within Five Mile APE  
South Map

- Turbine Locations
- National Register Properties/Districts
- Five Mile Buffer
- Project Area Boundary
- No Visible Turbines
- Map Inset Area



## Mapping Information

Created By: Panamerican Consultants; Buffalo, NY

Note: Inset scale is 1:14,000

### Topographic Source:

USGS Black River 1960; USGS Brownville 1983; USGS Chaumont 1960; USGS Clayton 1961; USGS Dexter 1983; USGS LaFargeville 1983; USGS Saint Lawrence 1961; USGS Theresa 1960

