

**National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior**

**Finger Lakes National Heritage Area  
Feasibility Study**

**Historic Context and  
Nationally Important Themes**

**March 2021**

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## CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019, Section 6003, authorized the National Park Service (NPS) to conduct a study to assess the feasibility of designating the Finger Lakes region of the State of New York as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the "Finger Lakes National Heritage Area." Through the legislation, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to consult with state and local historic preservation officers, state and local historical societies, state and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies, to conduct the study and identified the study area as including the New York State Counties of Cayuga, Chemung, Cortland, Livingston, Monroe, Onondaga, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Tompkins, Wayne, and Yates, as well as any other areas of the state adjacent to those counties with heritage aspects similar to those counties (figure 1).

The feasibility study will follow the 2019 NPS National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines. These guidelines include ten criteria that are evaluated to determine feasibility and suitability of a candidate area's inclusion in the National Heritage Area (NHA) system. These criteria include determinations on whether an area:

1. Has an assemblage of natural, historic, or cultural resources that together represent distinctive aspects of American heritage worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use, and are best managed as such an assemblage through partnerships among public and private entities and by combining diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;
2. Reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the national story;
3. Provides outstanding opportunities to conserve natural, cultural, historic, and /or scenic features;
4. Provides outstanding recreational and educational opportunities;
5. Where the resources important to the identified theme or themes of the area retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;
6. Where residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and governments within the proposed area are involved in the planning, have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles for all participants including the federal government, and have demonstrated support for designation of the area;
7. Whether the proposed management entity and units of government supporting the designation are willing to commit to working in partnership to develop the heritage area;
8. Where the proposal is consistent with continued economic activity in the area;
9. Where a conceptual boundary map is supported by the public; and
10. Where the management entity proposed to plan and implement the project is described.

The initial step in the NHA feasibility process is to document the historic and natural context of the study area and to identify the presence of nationally significant themes that can be evaluated against the NHA criteria (particularly criteria 1 through 5). The following report documents the National Park Service's initial attempt to capture this history and identify the themes of national importance for the region. It is intended for review by the legislated consulting parties and other organizations and agencies such that their comments and recommendations may be incorporated into the study process at an early stage.



Figure 1. Finger Lakes Study Area

## CHAPTER 2 – FINGER LAKES STUDY AREA NATURAL HISTORY AND HISTORIC CONTEXT

### GEOLOGIC FORMATION OF THE FINGER LAKES

Approximately 600 million years ago, during the Neoproterozoic Era, the Earth's supercontinent began to break apart, and an ocean formed between land masses that roughly correlate to Europe and North America today. For the next 100 million years, this ocean continued to widen until the continents changed course and began to move back towards each other. The eventual collision of these land masses formed a tall mountain range now known as North America's Appalachians. For several hundred million years, the land mass to the west of the mountains was low and the ocean regularly flooded the region, creating a broad shallow sea. The shallow water resulted in a high evaporation rate that left behind thick salt deposits that are mined today across central New York.<sup>1</sup>

During the Paleozoic Era, which began 542 million years ago and ended about 251 million years ago, the earth's sea level rose. The area now known as the Finger Lakes region was then near the equator, and marine life thrived on the ocean floor. Layers of skeletal remains of these bottom-dwellers piled up on the seafloor, forming a layer of mud that eventually became limestone. The Appalachian Mountains continued to erode, sending gravel, sand, and mud into the shallow sea and eventually forming the thick stack of sedimentary rocks of the Devonian age across Central New York. The more coarse-grained sediments piled in deltas and beaches closer to the land to form the sandstone layers found in the region today. The finer-grained sediments stayed suspended longer and moved farther west, eventually settling out and forming the siltstone and shale layers found in the region. Around 360 million years ago, the sea level fell and the land in what is now the Finger Lakes region became dry. By about 240 million years ago in the Age of the Dinosaurs, the continents were again joined as one. Evidence of dinosaurs in the region is almost nonexistent as a result of weathering and bulldozing by the glacial ice sheets that followed.<sup>2</sup>

The Finger Lakes themselves formed during the Pleistocene glaciation "Ice Age" when the first of numerous continental glaciers up to two miles thick moved southward from the Hudson Bay area. The advances and retreats of these massive glaciers grounded, polished, and scoured bedrock and widened and deepened existing river valleys that would one day become the Finger Lakes. Around 19,000 years ago, the climate started warming and the glaciers began retreating, disappearing entirely from the state around 11,000 years ago.<sup>3</sup> Deposition of glacial debris and sediment from erosion contributed to the region's distinctive landforms including:

- erratics—rocks dropped far from their origin by melting glaciers;
- till—a dense, mix of clay, gravel, and boulders mixed by glacial movement and melt;
- drumlins—hills composed of till that are characteristically steeper in the direction that ice flowed; and
- eskers—narrow ridges created by streams flowing on the surface of a glacier;

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<sup>1</sup> James Dake, *Field Guide to the Cayuga Lake Region* (Paleontological Research Institute, 2009); Chris Clemes, "The Story of Syracuse Salt," *Exploring Upstate*, June 28, 2018, <https://exploringupstate.com/story-syracuse-salt/>.

<sup>2</sup> Dake, *Field Guide to the Cayuga Lake Region*; O.D. von Engeln, *The Finger Lakes Region: Its Origin and Nature* (Cornell University, 1988).

<sup>3</sup> Scott C. Monje, "Finger Lakes," *Encyclopedia of New York State* (Syracuse University, 2005), 561; Engeln, *The Finger Lakes Region*.

- kettle lakes—formations created where blocks of ice that broke off from a glacier were buried by sediment and ultimately melted; and
- moraines—ridges created along the edge of ice by till or debris that mark the end of an ice sheet.<sup>4</sup>

The Valley Head Moraine crosses what is now central New York and is most visible as a boulder field and kettles between the cities of Ithaca (Tompkins County) and Spencer (Tioga County). This moraine plugged north-south flowing streams, allowing glacial melt to collect in the deep ravines carved by pre-glacial rivers and to create the unusually deep and narrow Finger Lakes.<sup>5</sup> The moraine also marks the divide between north-flowing rivers—remnants of the Ice Age stream and glacial paths—and south-flowing rivers that run through Pennsylvania and drain into the Chesapeake Bay. Glacial movement also created the gorges and waterfalls near the southern ends of the lakes. As glaciers widened and deepened preexisting north-south river valleys by hundreds of feet, secondary east-west streams running across ice flows were left relatively unaltered. This created the dramatic cliffs and drops that are still associated with Watkins Glen (Schuyler County) and Ithaca (Tompkins County).<sup>6</sup>

## EARLY INHABITANTS

According to archeological records, groups of nomadic Paleo-Indians travelled through the Finger Lakes region approximately 8,000 to 9,000 years ago. Small bands of these hunter and gatherers followed large game during the last stages of the Ice Age when the glaciers that formed the area's notable lakes were receding. Somewhat more recent early archaic archeological sites scattered across western New York reflect a culture that was highly mobile and left little in terms of an archeological record.

The Lamoka archeological site provides the bulk of information currently known about the prehistoric inhabitants of the Finger Lakes region. When it was first professionally excavated in the 1920s, the site—located between Lamoka and Waneta Lakes in Schuyler County—provided some of the first archeological evidence of late-Archaic hunters and gatherers in the Northeastern United States. These early inhabitants lived in western New York between approximately 2,500 and 3,000 BCE and represent a distinct archeological culture between the early Archaic bands of hunters that first traveled in the area and the following Woodland cultures notable for settlements and use of pottery. They primarily settled by streams or near bodies of water, supplementing their diets with fish.<sup>7</sup> The Lamoka archeological culture is defined by narrow, stemmed Lamoka points—projectile points that would have been used as atlatl dart points, polished stone adzes, and bone tools.<sup>8</sup> The

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<sup>4</sup> Laurel Wemett, “Geological Historic and Glacial Formation of the Finger Lakes,” *Life in the Finger Lakes*, Summer 2001, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/geological-history-and-glacial-formation-of-the-finger-lakes/>.

<sup>5</sup> Timothy McDonnell, “The Finger Lakes Region,” *Geography of New York State*, <http://www.nygeo.org/fingerlakes2.html>.

<sup>6</sup> New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, “Watkins Glen State Park,” <https://parks.ny.gov/parks/142/>.

<sup>7</sup> Richard L. McCarthy and Harrison Newman, “Prehistoric People of Western New York,” <http://bechsed.nylearns.org/pdf/low/Prehistoric%20People%20of%20Western%20New%20York.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Walter Gable, “Chapter One-Original Inhabitants and the Iroquois,” *Written History of Seneca County, New York*, <https://www.co.seneca.ny.us/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Chap-1-Original-Inhabitants-the-Iroquois-ADA.pdf>

Lamoka site is considered one of the most important precontact archeological sites in North America for defining the Archaic cultural stage of the eastern United States as a whole.<sup>9</sup>

By the Woodland period, approximately 500 BCE, the Lamoka were part of the Hopewellian trade network that extended from present-day New York west into the Ohio River Valley and south to the Gulf of Mexico. Hopewellian groups exhibited regional variances but are primarily identified by their development of pottery, their shift toward agriculture and community life, and their creation of monumental burial mounds, some of which are present in the Niagara Region of western New York.

During the mid- to late-Woodland period, the Owasco culture emerged as the predominant regional group in what is now New York State. The Owasco period is associated with highly developed religious rites and complicated art in the form of rimmed, round-based pottery and pipes in the forms of animal and human faces.<sup>10</sup> The Roundtop archeological site in Broome County dates to the Owasco period and provides insight into the lives of the people living in the Upper Susquehanna River Valley approximately 700 to 900 years before present time. Features excavated at the site contained the first evidence of cultivation of beans in the American Northeast, as well as the oldest example of the corn-beans-squash growth triad that would become the foundational crops for farming cultures across the region.<sup>11</sup> Evolutions in housing hint at an increase in population as well as increases in hostilities between groups. During the late Woodland period, houses gradually shifted from round huts to larger structures, some of which were protected by stockades. These practices demonstrate an entrenched tradition relating settlement and complex ritual by the Finger Lakes region's indigenous inhabitants that extends from the Archaic, through Owasco, and into contemporary times. Considering the material culture and archeological artifacts from the Finger Lakes that date to the late Woodland (1100 CE), it is likely that the Owasco are the ancestors to the present-day Haudenosaunee People historically associated with the state of New York.<sup>12</sup>

## HAUDENOSAUNEE CONFEDERACY AND LENAPE INDIAN NATIONS

[This section may be changed pending content to be received from Indian Nations, at their discretion, through the ongoing formal Tribal Consultation process being conducted with the National Park Service pursuant to the 2012 US Department of the Interior's Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes, Section VII.A.]

The Haudenosaunee ("People of the Longhouse") refer to themselves as *Ongweh'onweh* ("real human beings"). By the European Colonial period, the confederacy between the Nations in present-day New York was one of the best known among indigenous North American societies and the strong political alliance is one of the hallmarks of Haudenosaunee society that continues into present day. Oral tradition tells of a Peacemaker sent by the Creator during time immemorial to unite the people and spread *Kariwio* ("good mind") throughout the Haudenosaunee territory. Peacemaker, aided by Aionwatha, commonly known as Hiawatha, traveled across the landscape to ask Nations to unite as one government and create a Great League of Peace. The Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, and Onondaga—all still recognized Nations today—accepted this message of unity, and the Peacemaker planted a Great Tree of Peace where all issues of the confederacy could be discussed. Great White Roots extended in each direction from the tree, and the Peacemaker said any Nation

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<sup>10</sup> Richard L. McCarthy and Harrison Newman, *Prehistoric People of Western New York*, 10.

<sup>11</sup> John P. Hart, "Dating Roundtop's Domesticates: Implications for Northeast Late Prehistory," in *Current Northeast Paleobotany: New York State Museum Bulletin 494* (1999), 47–69.

<sup>12</sup> Richard L. McCarthy and Harrison Newman, *Prehistoric People of Western New York*, 10.

that wanted to live by the Great Peace would be welcome in the shade of the tree. As a sign of strength, the Peacemaker took one arrow from each of the Nations and bound them together, symbolizing the unity of the Five Nations and the Confederacy's power; he then explained to the Nations' leaders the laws of the Great Peace—Reason, Righteousness, Justice, and Health.<sup>13</sup> As described below, the Tuscarora Nation became the Sixth Nation in the Confederacy in 1722.

The Haudenosaunee Confederacy is one of the earliest examples of a formal, diplomatic confederacy and remains the oldest governmental institution in North America maintaining its original form. The designated authority and balances of power exemplified in the Great Peace and Haudenosaunee Confederacy, also referred to as the Iroquois Confederacy in the past, is considered the inspiration for the United States (US) branches of government as outlined in the Constitution.<sup>14</sup> A congressional concurrent resolution on September 16, 1987, acknowledged “...*the historical debt which the Republic of the United States of America owes to the Iroquois Confederacy and other Indian nations for their demonstration of enlightened, democratic principles of Government and their example of a free association of independent Indian nations.*”<sup>15</sup>

Politically united in peace, the Five Nations speak distinct languages and still maintain traditional lands and territory within the Finger Lakes region. The Mohawk (*Kanien'kehaka*, “People of the Flint”) were considered warriors and are known for their military prowess. They are known as the “Keepers of the Eastern Door,” responsible for defending the eastern reaches of the Confederacy that stretch into the Mohawk Valley. The Oneida (*Onayotekaono*, “People of the Standing Stone”) hold territory directly east of the Finger Lakes. The Onondaga, (*Onungdagano*, “People of the Hills”) historically have their territories near Onondaga Lake by present-day Syracuse. The “Keepers of the Central Fire,” the Onondaga remain in the traditional political and geographic center of Haudenosaunee territory and are known as storytellers and wampum keepers of the Confederacy. The Cayuga (*Guyohkohnyoh*, “People of the Great Swamp”) were “little brothers” of the Confederacy, and their ancestral territories are by the marshy north end of Cayuga Lake. They are known as a farming people that also hunted waterfowl and fished. They often allied with the larger neighboring Seneca nation. The “Keepers of the Western Door” of the Confederacy, the Seneca (*Onondowahgah*, “People of the Great Hill”), as with the Mohawk for the East, were responsible for defending the western portion of Haudenosaunee territory, which extends west through the Genesee Valley to Lake Erie and southwest into Ohio Country.<sup>16</sup>

Besides sharing the Great Peace, Nations in the Confederacy were further united by cultural similarities and familial connections. The Nations are matriarchal with membership passing through the mother's line of descent and women holding a place of power through their direct connection to the Nations' most important resources—members and agricultural crops. Women were largely in charge of the political and social life, and individuals identify their community connections through their mother's family group, called clans. Clan mothers, usually the oldest woman in the clan, make all major decisions for the clan and nominate the male leader of the clan, Hoyaneh (“Caretaker of Peace”). Traditionally, men hunted and fished, while women gathered native plants and gardened. Three main crops—corn, beans, and squash—were the foundation of the Haudenosaunee diet and

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<sup>13</sup> “Confederacy's Creation,” *Haudenosaunee Confederacy*, <https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/confederacys-creation/>.

<sup>14</sup> National Museum of the American Indian Education Office, “Haudenosaunee Guide for Educators,” 3.

<sup>15</sup> US Congress, Senate, Select Committee on Indian Affairs, *A Concurrent Resolution to Acknowledge the Contribution of the Iroquois Confederacy of Nations*, 100th Cong., 1987, 8, <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-100shrg83712/pdf/CHRG-100shrg83712.pdf>].

<sup>16</sup> National Museum of the American Indian Education Office, “Haudenosaunee Guide for Educators,” 1.

considered to be divine gifts. When planted together, these three plants support each other through the growing process in a mutually beneficial ecological process that earned them the name of the Three Sisters.<sup>17</sup>

The longhouse is a characteristic feature of historic Haudenosaunee settlements, and large settlements would consist of multiple buildings. The large homes, which could measure as large as 120 feet long and 20 feet wide, were typically shared by approximately 60 extended family members. Longhouses were the center of communal life and featured shared cooking spaces and sleeping areas segmented into smaller family units by wood screens. Permanent Haudenosaunee settlements could include hundreds of structures, and communities only relocated when supplies of firewood and bark—material necessary for longhouse roof and wall repairs and lashing—were exhausted.

South of the Haudenosaunee lived the Lenni-Lenape, which translates to “Original People” in Munsee Algonquin. The Lenape people—also called the Delaware Indians by European settlers—lived in *Lenapehoking* (“place where the Lenape live”) in what is now southern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, along “the River of Human Beings” (Delaware River).<sup>18</sup> The Lenape people are considered the “grandfathers” of the Algonquin Nations since they have been connected to the Delaware River Valley more than 10,000 years and are the ancestors of many East Coast Nations. The Lenape likely competed for resources and traded with their northern neighbors, the Haudenosaunee, and intermarriages sometimes occurred, but the Nations’ histories were characterized by wary relations that sometimes resulted in periods of warfare.

The Lenape Nation consisted of three clans, identified by their distinct dialects. The Munsee (“People of the Stony County”) lived near the headwaters of the Delaware River in the northern portion of *Lenapehoking*. The Unami (“People Down River”) were in the central part of the Lenape Territory and the Unlatching (“People Near the Ocean”) extended toward the Delaware Bay. These clans were further divided into matriarchal subclans and organized into matrilineal family groups.<sup>19</sup> Under this system, Lenape women would marry men from one of the other subclans, but any children would become members of the mother’s clan, with their maternal male relatives taking on most of the male child-rearing responsibilities. Because spouses were members of different social groups, they maintained separate and equal rights and bore the individual responsibilities of property and debts.<sup>20</sup> The Lenape, like the Haudenosaunee, cultivated the Three Sisters and used fire to supplement the productive life of their fields.

## EUROPEAN CONTACT

During the Age of Colonization, the Lenape people ruled the mid-Atlantic seaboard and were some of the first people to meet explorers navigating Hudson Bay in the 1500s and built relationships with early European colonists establishing New Amsterdam and New Sweden (present-day New York City and Delaware) during the early 1600s. William Penn also wrote of his interactions with the

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<sup>17</sup> “Family Structure,” *Haudenosaunee Confederacy*, <https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/historical-life-as-a-haudenosaunee/family-structure/>; “Housing,” *Haudenosaunee Confederacy*, <https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/historical-life-as-a-haudenosaunee/housing/>;

<sup>18</sup> Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation, “Our History,” <https://nlltribe.com/our-history/>; Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania, “About the Lenape Nation of Pennsylvania,” <https://www.lenape-nation.org/>

<sup>19</sup> William A. Pencak and Daniel K. Richter, eds., *Friends and Enemies in Penn’s Woods* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2004).

<sup>20</sup> Margaret M. Caffrey, “Complementary Power: Men and Women of the Lenni Lenape.” *American Indian*

Lenape in what is now Pennsylvania during the 1680s. Penn's colony and Dutch settlement around the mouth of the Hudson River began the displacement of the Lenape that continued into the 1700s.<sup>21</sup>

Farther north near the Great Lakes, the Onondaga Nation allowed Jesuit priests to develop missions near their main village when French explorers and missionaries entered the area around present-day Syracuse during the 17th century. Hostilities between indigenous nations allied with Samuel de Champlain and the Mohawk as early as 1605 turned the Haudenosaunee Confederacy against the French in North America. The 17th century was marked with periods of violence between the

French, their Native allies, and the Haudenosaunee member nations including King William's War (1689–1701), during which a French expedition destroyed the main Onondaga village near Onondaga Lake.<sup>22</sup>

The Confederacy's wide-reaching political influence, vast geographic territory, and control over waterways and trade routes throughout present-day New York and Canada made them valuable trading partners and major players in the North American fur trade. These economic relationships were first forged with the Dutch who settled New Amsterdam east of the Hudson River, occasionally with the French during tenuous times of peace, and after 1660, with the English who took control of Dutch claims in North America. Unfortunately, interaction with European colonists introduced diseases that decimated the Confederacy's population. By the 1660s, all the Haudenosaunee Nations suffered major epidemics.<sup>23</sup> The Haudenosaunee embraced adoption of individuals or other groups to "strengthen the longhouse" under the Great Peace. Bringing people into the long house helped to solidify alliances and enhance indigenous solidarity during a time of great confusion and upheaval. A key example of this is the inclusion of the Tuscarora nation, an Iroquoian speaking sister tribe from the Carolinas, as the Sixth Nation in the Confederacy in 1722. The Tuscarora were forced to travel north after being pushed out of their historic territory by British troops and mercenaries and sought refuge among the politically strong Haudenosaunee, ultimately being adopted by the Oneida Nation.<sup>24</sup>

As tensions increased between England and France in North America during the 1700s, both nations courted the Haudenosaunee as potential allies. Sir William Johnson, the British Superintendent of Indian Affairs and a trusted friend of the Six Nations, helped secure Haudenosaunee support for the British by mid-century. This translated into aid for the British on expeditions against France, a relative degree of safety for British settlements in the region, and an eventual British victory over France in the French and Indian War (1754–1763).<sup>25</sup> In the aftermath of the war, British settlers pushed west and increasingly settled on Haudenosaunee land even though the Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1768) signed by Britain and the Six Nations clearly delineated the boundary between English and Indian land.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> William A. Pencak and Daniel K. Richter, eds., *Friends and Enemies in Penn's Woods* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2004).

<sup>22</sup> "Onondaga Nation," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1149.

<sup>23</sup> "Oneida Early Historical Background - The Ancestors on the Oneida," *Milwaukee Public Museum*, <https://www.mpm.edu/content/wirp/ICW-168>.

<sup>24</sup> "Oneida Life Ways," *Explore Oneida*, <https://exploreoneida.com/culture-and-history/oneidas-way-of-life/>.

<sup>25</sup> William Sawyer, "The Six Nations Confederacy During the American Revolution," *Fort Stanwix National Monument*, [https://www.nps.gov/fost/learn/historyculture/the-six-nations-confederacy-during-the-american-revolution.htm#CP\\_JUMP\\_3550115](https://www.nps.gov/fost/learn/historyculture/the-six-nations-confederacy-during-the-american-revolution.htm#CP_JUMP_3550115).

<sup>26</sup> Michael Leroy Oberg, "American Indians: Colonial Period," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 66–67.

## AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Initially, the Haudenosaunee Confederacy claimed neutrality during the conflict between Britain and the colonists, seeing the disagreement as a civil war and valuing loyalty to their families and to their lands above all else.<sup>27</sup> When the political discontent erupted into the American Revolutionary War, the member nations of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy split their support between the British and newly formed American forces. The majority of nations and individual members supported the British under the belief that those nations would be more likely to keep their relative independence and land under continued British rule, while the Oneida and Tuscarora backed the American Colonists. As with many American families, alliance was not clear-cut, and in some cases, allegiance was split on a person-by-person basis, which destabilized the clan-based society. What had started as a European civil war on North American soil soon turned the Confederacy against itself, undermining the social unity and political stability that the Six Nations had enjoyed for centuries.

In 1778, Loyalists and members of the British-backed nations participated in destructive raids that crippled Continental forces and destroyed frontier settlements in New York and Pennsylvania. Fearing that the New York frontier would be pushed east to the Hudson River if divisive action was not taken, General George Washington ordered General John Sullivan to lead four brigades of men—a sizable portion of the Continental Army—on a scorched-earth campaign that would limit the Haudenosaunee’s ability to attack in the future. Washington tasked Sullivan with launching a terror campaign to destroy the food supply of the Cayuga and Seneca Nations in the heart of the Finger Lakes and to reduce the Cayuga and Seneca’s forces. Smaller expeditions were tasked with destroying Seneca settlements in western Pennsylvania and Onondaga settlements in central New York.

In August 1779, forces led by General Sullivan and his second-in-command, General James Clinton met in Tioga near the Pennsylvania-New York border and began their campaign by destroying the Munsee Delaware settlement of Chemung in present-day Chemung County.<sup>28</sup> Instead of deploying the guerrilla tactics that long served Haudenosaunee well, Confederacy war chiefs and the meager British forces available to counterattack decided to retaliate with a standing battle. The Battle of Newtown on August 29, 1779, ended in a British and Indian retreat and destroyed morale for the British-backing Confederacy Nations, who now chose to proactively flee to other nearby settlements. For the next two weeks, Sullivan’s forces moved from Seneca Lake to Canandaigua Lake to Chenussio—a Seneca stronghold near present-day Leicester in Livingston County that included 128 multi-family longhouses. By the end of the campaign, Sullivan’s men destroyed more than 40 Haudenosaunee villages, at least 160,000 bushels of corn, countless pounds of stored vegetables and fruit, and only suffered 40 casualties.

While the American forces did not take Haudenosaunee prisoners, the Sullivan Campaign destroyed the nations’ capacity to wage war. By the end of September 1779, more than 5,000 nation members had arrived at the British Fort Niagara expecting food, clothing, and shelter in the face of their

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<sup>27</sup> “Tribal History,” *Cayuga Nation*, <http://cayuganation-nsn.gov/tribal-history.html>.

<sup>28</sup> James Folts, “The Munsee Delawares of Chemung/Wilawana in the Revolutionary War Era,” *Binghamton University Public Archaeology Projects-Chemung Battlefield Project*, 2020, <https://www.binghamton.edu/programs/public-archaeology-facility/projects/chemung-battlefield/historical-perspectives.html>.

catastrophic losses at the hands of the Americans.<sup>29</sup> Instead of lessening the threat to frontier settlements, the Sullivan Campaign increased the animosity of Natives and British alike, laying the ground for fierce fighting within the New York frontier of British-backed Indian raids during the 1780s.

## AMERICAN EXPANSION INTO INLAND NEW YORK

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 officially ended hostilities between the British and Americans; however, the treaty did not include the allied Indian Nations, leaving their legacy treaties with the Europeans unresolved and their future to be resolved through separate treaties with the new American government. The 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix, which was signed by Six Nations representatives but never ratified by the US Congress, ceded interests in land west in Ohio Country and north of the boundary negotiated with Britain during the previous treaty at Fort Stanwix to the United States.<sup>30</sup> Many Cayuga and Seneca who backed Britain and lost everything during the Sullivan Campaign had already moved to Canada following the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign.<sup>31</sup>

Immediately following the war, states in the newly created United States competed for control of lands formerly part of the Indian frontier. The 1786 Treaty of Hartford delineated the boundaries of New York and Massachusetts, states that had both laid claims to land extending west of Seneca Lake and running from the shore of Lake Ontario to the Pennsylvania border. The newly minted states agreed to split rights to the contested territory, recognizing the land as part of New York State but granting Massachusetts preemptive rights to negotiate with the Six Nations for clear title to the land that includes the Finger Lakes. Speculators quickly purchased rights to titles containing large swaths of western New York from Massachusetts and negotiated with tribes for rights. The Phelps and Gorham Purchase of 1788 covered six million acres of land west of Seneca Lake including the present-day counties of Ontario, Steuben, Yates, and portions of Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, and Schuyler. The parcel was quickly subdivided and sold to interested New Englanders looking to spread out and create new settlements and farms.

New York also promoted post-war settlement in the newly opened western portion of the state through its development of the nearly two million-acre Central New York Military Tract. The Continental Congress promised men who volunteered for service with the Continental Army 100 acres of land for their service; facing a shortage in volunteers, New York upped the offer to 600 acres per man. In 1789, after formalizing which lands were included in the newly established Cayuga and Onondaga reservation, the state established 25 townships in the eastern Finger. Each township was comprised of 100 lots of 600 acres and was given a classical name borrowed from Ancient Greece or Ancient Rome.<sup>32</sup> Haudenosaunee homeland and traditional names were replaced with names considered appropriate for a young nation guided by Enlightenment principles: “Aurelius,” a Roman Emperor; “Cincinnatus,” the farmer and leader that inspired first president George Washington; “Homer,” the blind, Greek poet who authored *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*; “Ovid,” the ancient poet

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<sup>29</sup> Fort Stanwix NM Staff, “The Clinton-Sullivan Campaign of 1779,” *Fort Stanwix National Monument*, <https://www.nps.gov/fost/learn/historyculture/the-western-expedition-against-the-six-nations-1779.htm>; Joseph R. Fischer, “Sullivan-Clinton Campaign,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1503.

<sup>30</sup> Fort Stanwix NM Staff, “Treaty and Land Transaction of 1784,” *Fort Stanwix National Monument*, <https://www.nps.gov/fost/learn/historyculture/treaty-landtransaction-1784.htm>.

<sup>31</sup> Michael Leroy Oberg, “American Indians: Colonial Period,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 67.

<sup>32</sup> Bernie Corcoran, “Military Tract of Central New York,” *Town of Sennett, New York*, <https://www.cayugacounty.us/918/Military-Tract-of-Central-New-York>; Peter Eisenstadt, “Military Tract,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1048.

regarded the master of Latin language; “Romulus,” one of the legendary founders of Rome; “Virgil,” the Roman poet who penned the *Aeneid*; and “Ithaca,” home of the Greek hero Ulysses; among others.

To curb unbridled speculation of Indian territory, the US Congress passed the Indian Intercourse Act of 1790 to stop states from sanctioning ruthless pursuit of Indian land. However, distribution of Haudenosaunee land as military allotments continued. Land in the present-day counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Seneca, and portions of Oswego, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Wayne were offered for purchase starting in 1791. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy Nations appealed to the President and Congress to curb speculation, and to avoid further and prolonged conflict with the Native nations in New York, signed the 1795 Treaty of Canandaigua, which is still celebrated and recognized today. This treaty, one of the first signed by the young United States as a nation, affirmed Haudenosaunee land rights greatly reduced the land within the military tract but restricted the Haudenosaunee Nations from making future land claims. With the treaty in place, the State of New York finalized arrangements for distribution of the Central Military Tract plots in 1799. However, because of the delay between the end of the Revolutionary War and lot distribution, the majority of military tract lands were purchased by private New York and New England speculators, forcing Congress to reserve further rights for the federal government to regulate Native commerce and trade.<sup>33</sup>

Soldiers who took part in the Sullivan Campaign remembered the favorable nature of the area and agricultural potential of the land that was previously occupied by the Haudenosaunee and eagerly entered the lottery for military tracts or moved west to stake claims from speculators. Heavy forests covered the majority of the Finger Lakes, providing ample timber and potash created from ashes of burned logs—two profitable products at the turn of the 18th century. With the Indigenous population either violently pushed out of the region or sequestered onto reserved lands, many early American settlers created small farms that took advantage of the region’s nutrient-rich soil and relatively moderate climate, side effects of the glacial movement that created the Finger Lakes and their surprising depths. The invention of a cast iron plow with standard, interchangeable parts, patented in 1819 by Jethro Wood, an early white resident of Ledyard (present-day Cayuga County), revolutionized agriculture and improved farmers’ efficiency across the young country.<sup>34</sup> Some of the earliest Western New York settlements including Auburn (present-day Cayuga County), Ithaca (present-day Tompkins County), Geneva (present-day Ontario County), and Canandaigua (present-day Ontario County) were founded in the early years of the 19th century at locations that highlight the region’s blend of natural resources, ample waterpower, and agricultural potential.<sup>35</sup>

Expansion of the western frontier also attracted religious groups eager to build communities outside 18th-century societal norms. The evangelist group The Public Universal Friend and their followers were some of the first settlers in the Genesee Valley, coming into the area during the late 1780s. Born Jemima Wilkinson and raised in a Quaker household, The Friend adopted androgynous dress, shunned gendered pronouns, and preached a doctrine of free will and universal salvation that valued individuals regardless of gender or race. The Society of Universal Friends first created the settlement

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<sup>33</sup> Anne M. Derour, “Seneca County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1390.

<sup>34</sup> “Jethro Wood House,” National Historic Landmark Form (Washington D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1976)

<sup>35</sup> Scott C. Monje, “Finger Lakes,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 561.

of Gore and then moved to the town of Jerusalem (Yates County). By 1790, the community was the largest non-Native settlement in Western New York and included approximately 260 people—almost 1/5 of Western New York’s white inhabitants.<sup>36</sup>

The Religious Society of Friends, commonly known as the Quakers, looking to create communities of religious acceptance and equality, also found a place in central New York. Two Massachusetts Quaker families purchased land from Phelps and Gorham in the 1780s. In 1789, with a group purchasing an entire 25,000-acre township in what is now Ontario County. More Pennsylvania Quakers arrived in the Finger Lakes area shortly after the Treaty of Canandaigua was ratified in 1795 to support the Haudenosaunee and enforce the nations’ treaty rights in the face of Native displacement.<sup>37</sup>

As more settlers moved into Western New York, the region’s many lakes gained importance as transportation corridors. Cayuga Lake emerged as an early transportation route. The lake’s marshy northern terminus was initially seen as a barrier to overland travel and settlement, but once a ferry was introduced in 1788, settlers could easily navigate from Ithaca into the heart of the Finger Lakes or continue their journey as far north as the Seneca River.<sup>38</sup> Turnpikes following established Haudenosaunee inland routes connected the seemingly far-flung settlements popping up in the Military Tract and Phelps and Gorham Purchase to the state capital region surrounding Albany. Chartered by the state in 1800, the Seneca Turnpike—also called the Great Genesee Road and the Iroquois Trail—ran 160 miles east-west through Canandaigua, Waterloo, Syracuse, Oneida, and Utica north of the Finger Lakes and included the longest bridge in the world.<sup>39</sup> The Cayuga Bridge spanning the northern end of the Cayuga Lake measured more than a mile long and aided overland travel when it was completed in 1800. One of the largest public improvements in the young State of New York, the bridge became a symbolic divide between the East and the newly opened West.<sup>40</sup> By 1810, Ithaca was connected to Bath (Steuben County), Geneva (Ontario County), and the Seneca River by plank roads, many of which were privately funded by Charles Williamson, the majority investor in the one million-acre Pulteney Purchase that stretched from the falls of the Genesee River (the present-day site of Rochester in Monroe County) to the junction of Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek south of present-day Geneseo (Livingston County).<sup>41</sup>

Steamboats rose to prominence during the 1820s, especially on the larger Finger Lakes such as Cayuga, Seneca, and Keuka, as they provided additional transportation and connections to small settlements spread around the lakes’ shores. Steamboats also supported the earliest recreational development of the Finger Lakes, with the first excursion boat appearing on Skaneateles Lake in 1816.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Paul B. Moyer, *The Public Universal Friend: Jemima Wilkinson and Religious Enthusiasm in Revolutionary America* (Ithaca: Cornell Press, 2015), 133; Jemima Wilkinson House, National Register of Historic Places (Washington D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1994)

<sup>37</sup> Farming Quaker Crossroads Historic District, National Register of Historic Places (Washington D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2007).

<sup>38</sup> Scott C. Monje, “Finger Lakes Ferries,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 561.

<sup>39</sup> Portions of modern New York Highway 5 in the Finger Lakes Region follow the Seneca Turnpike route.

<sup>40</sup> Village of Cayuga, “History of Cayuga, <https://www.villagecayugany.com/about-cayuga/>.

<sup>41</sup> Carol Kammen, “Tompkins County” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1565; James D. Folts, “The ‘Alien Proprietorship’: The Pulteney Estate during the Nineteenth Century,” *Crooked Lake Review*, Fall 2003, [https://www.crookedlakereview.com/articles/101\\_135/129fall2003/129folts.html](https://www.crookedlakereview.com/articles/101_135/129fall2003/129folts.html).

<sup>42</sup> Scott C. Monje, “Finger Lakes,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 561; Patricia Blacker, “Skaneateles,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1415–1416.

Early educational and religious institutions tried to tame the “frontier” and provide religious guidance in the remote, but now accessible, inlands of New York that were first served by itinerant Methodist circuit riders trained in New England. Canandaigua Academy, a single-sex educational institution offering a classical education, was chartered in 1795, only a few years after the town of Canandaigua (Ontario County) was selected as the land office of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.<sup>43</sup> Geneva (Ontario County) became the headquarters of the New York Genesee Land Company in 1793 and the Geneva Academy was founded three years later.<sup>44</sup> Located along the only overland road between Albany and Buffalo, the Auburn Theological Seminary Presbyterian was founded in 1818 by the Presbyterian Synod of Ontario and Seneca Counties to provide students with a nondenominational Protestant education that would support ministry in the far reaches of the expanded United States.<sup>45</sup>

In 1817, the Auburn Penitentiary opened as the second prison in the state of New York. The “Auburn System,” also called the “silent system” or “communal system,” forced convicts to walk lock-step, wear striped uniforms, and silently work side-by-side in prison shops before returning to solitary cells at night. Guards, who also stood silently overseeing the work, doled out harsh corporal punishment for minor infractions. The revolutionary penal system made prisons profitable by contracting out convict labor for nearby industries and reduced the threat of prisoner uprising or riots by taking away prisoners’ voices; during the 1820s and 1830s, the prison’s success attracted thousands of visitors a year who paid to view the penitentiary’s silent yards and shops.<sup>46</sup>

## CANAL ERA

As the population of interior New York increased, developers pushed for a faster method of transportation between the area and developed population centers like New York City. The Erie Canal, completed in 1825, revolutionized inland travel and ushered in a broader era of canal construction across the state, connecting the state capital of Albany on the western shore of the Hudson River to the western New York and the Great Lakes. The 363-mile artificial waterway opened the New York interior to trade, transportation, and seemingly limitless economic opportunities to communities along its path. The historic route ran south along Onondaga Lake at Syracuse and grazed the north shore of Cayuga Lake before traveling through the northern portions of Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, and Monroe Counties along its path between the cities of Syracuse and Rochester.<sup>47</sup>

Farmers were now able to ship their fruits, vegetables, grains, and animals farther afield to markets along the Eastern Seaboard. Canal development was quickly followed by water-powered flour mills, cotton and wool mills, sawmills, paper mills, tanneries, and distilleries that helped transform the raw products into additional goods to be shipped to larger cities and markets in the east. Rochester became known as the “Flour City” because of its many flour mills powered by the waterfalls along the Genesee River, and the connectivity provided by the Erie Canal allowed New York farmers to

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<sup>43</sup> Nancy Beadie, “Academies,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 6–7.

<sup>44</sup> Marla A. Bennett, “Geneva,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 631.

<sup>45</sup> Barbara G. Wheeler and Mark N. Wilhelm, “Auburn Theological Seminary,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 135–136.

<sup>46</sup> Scott W. Anderson, “Auburn Correctional Facility,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 135; Cayuga Museum of History and Art, “The Auburn System,” 2019, <https://cayugamuseum.org/the-auburn-system/>.

<sup>47</sup> National Park Service, “History and Culture,” *Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor*, <https://www.nps.gov/erie/learn/historyculture/index.htm>; Roy G. Finch, “The Story of the New York State Canals,” *New York State Canal Corporation*, [http://www.canals.ny.gov/history/finch\\_history\\_print.pdf](http://www.canals.ny.gov/history/finch_history_print.pdf)

process their wheat in Rochester and ship it across the country. By the end of the 1830s, Rochester was the third largest city in the state of New York.<sup>48</sup>

Canals also allowed for cheaper shipping of heavy materials. Minerals from the glacial formation of the region became some of the first products associated with the Syracuse area. Commercial salt production boomed near the marshy south shore of Onondaga Lake as canal shipping made transporting bulky cargo quicker and less expensive. Syracuse and other Onondaga County villages economies were built around saltworks and related industries of firewood cutting, barrel production, pump manufacturing, and pipe making. Pork became a popular commodity as inland farmers preparing pork for shipping used salt produced around Syracuse. Limestone, an essential product for plaster, cement, and fertilizer was also quarried in Onondaga County.<sup>49</sup>

While the 1825-alignment of the Erie Canal bypassed the heart of the Finger Lakes, the second era of canal building that was ushered in once developers saw the success of the Erie Canal created more local connections to facilitate commercial opportunities and quicker trade. Opened in 1832, the 17-mile Seneca-Cayuga Canal connected the northern portions of the two largest Finger Lakes along the canalized Seneca River.<sup>50</sup> This extended canal shipping further hinterland to wheat growers and farmers in Tompkins, Schuyler, Yates, and Ontario Counties and contributed to the development of the communities of Seneca Falls, Waterloo, and Geneva. The Crooked Lake Canal, opened in 1833, connected Keuka and Seneca Lakes and provided canal access to Penn Yan, Steuben County, and a larger portion of Yates County.<sup>51</sup> The Chemung Canal ran south from Watkins Glen on the southern tip of Seneca Lake along the Chemung River through Chemung County and into Pennsylvania, providing a water route from coal country to Lake Erie.<sup>52</sup> The Genesee Valley Canal, built during the 1840s, ran south from Rochester and connected the Erie Canal to farmers and wheat growers in inner Livingston County, bringing more grain to the Rochester mills.<sup>53</sup>

Much like the commercial development that grew along the Erie Canal during the 1820s, processing facilities, commercial centers, and increased transportation also developed along the smaller canals connecting the Finger Lakes during the 1830s and 1840s. Steamboats towed barges full of timber, milled goods, and coal across the Finger Lakes to access the Erie Canal, Great Lakes, and ultimately larger markets, including New York City.

Along with economic opportunities, canals also provided traditional inroad for settlement. Besides Binghamton and Elmira, every major city in New York State is located along a trade route established by the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal became a major immigration route with more immigrants moving westward along the Erie Canal corridor than any other trans-Appalachian canal. Close to 80% of upstate New York's population lives within 25 miles of the canal's path.<sup>54</sup> Immigrants who first came

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<sup>48</sup> Carolyn Vacca, "Monroe County," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 999.

<sup>49</sup> "Syracuse," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1517.

<sup>50</sup> Scott C. Monje, "Finger Lakes," 561; Michael Riley, "Cayuga and Seneca Canal," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 289; "The Cayuga and Seneca Canal," *Seneca County, New York*, <https://www.co.seneca.ny.us/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Cayuga-and-Seneca-Canal-ADA.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> Gwen Chamberlain, "Yates County," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1737-1738; Douglas B. McDonald, "Seneca Lake," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1393.

<sup>52</sup> James D. Folts, "Steuben County," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1479-1480.

<sup>53</sup> William R. Cook, "Livingston County," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 914-915.

<sup>54</sup> New York State Canal Corporation, "Canal History" <http://www.canals.ny.gov/history/history.html>.

to central New York to build the canal settled in Syracuse, Rochester, and smaller towns that lined the canal, creating ethnic neighborhoods associated with the Irish and German immigrants who helped construct the canal.<sup>55</sup>

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS

Central New York communities that flourished with canal-related development and rail connections throughout the 19th century also became hotbeds for religious and social movements of the early 1800s as the area's population rapidly grew. Religious freedom granted by the United States Bill of Rights combined with rapid societal and technological changes experienced by Americans living through western expansion fueled an American spiritual movement that was exemplified in the newly opened frontier of New York. Between 1825 and 1835, Charles Grandison Finney—a Presbyterian minister who embraced the emotional expression of faith that appealed to those living on the American frontier and the concept of self-improvement and freewill—hosted large-scale conversions and religious revivals throughout upstate New York. The recently opened Erie Canal allowed for travelling preachers, including Finney, to easily reach new audiences in the state's interior. Rochester's boomtown atmosphere drew Finney to the town in 1830. While there, he preached six times a week and attracted thousands of individuals from the surrounding areas during his winter Great Revivals, large-scale social and religious events that included mass conversions.<sup>56</sup> Religious fervor in central and western New York was so pronounced during the "Second Great Awakening" of the 1830s and 1840s that the area was referred to as the "Burned Over District," a reference to the spiritual fire embodied by the various groups and the speed in which the movement engulfed the area.<sup>57</sup>

The Protestant Revival Movement shifted focus from congregations that relied on educated religious leaders to interpret religious texts to a populist approach that put salvation into the hands of the masses, exemplified in large-scale camp and revival meetings, mass conversions, and renewed interests in personal interpretations of Christian religious texts. Throughout western New York, more than 300 new congregations were created by 1845.<sup>58</sup> New American religions that were formed in the Finger Lakes during this time include the Church of Latter Day Saints—started by Joseph Smith, Jr. after he reportedly found golden plates inscribed by God in a field outside Palmyra (Wayne County) and published their inscriptions in 1830 as the Book of Mormon—and Spiritualism, brought to prominence by the Fox Sisters of Hydesville (Wayne County) during the late 1840s.<sup>59</sup> Utopian communities based on the communal principles of French thinker Francois Marie Charles Fourier appeared at Sodus Bay (Wayne County) and Skaneateles (Onondaga County) during the 1840s, but

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<sup>55</sup> Lorraine Boissoneault, "Thank the Erie Canal for Spreading People, Ideas, and Germs Across America," *Smithsonian Magazine*, July 3, 2017, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/grab-your-mule-named-sal-and-explore-erie-canal-180963892/>.

<sup>56</sup> John H. Martin, "Charles Grandison Finney" in *Saints, Sinners and Reformers: The Burned-Over District Revisited*, *Crooked Lakes Review*, 2005, [https://www.crookedlakereview.com/books/saints\\_sinners/martin7.html](https://www.crookedlakereview.com/books/saints_sinners/martin7.html).

<sup>57</sup> "The Burned-Over District," *New York Heritage Digital Collection*, 2020, <https://nyheritage.org/exhibits/two-hundred-years-erie-canal/burned-over-district>.

<sup>58</sup> "Burned Over District and its Reforming Zeal," *Chronicle Express*, January 31, 2016, <https://www.chronicle-express.com/news/20160131/burned-over-district-and-its-reforming-zeal>.

<sup>59</sup> Ronald D. Cohen, "Wayne County," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1670–1680; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, "Joseph Smith Family Farm," <https://history.churchofjesuschrist.org/subsection/historic-sites/new-york/palmyra/joseph-smith-historic-farm-site?lang=eng>; Stephanie L. Knarr, "A Celebration of 163 Years of Moderns Spiritualism," *Wayne County Life*, <http://www.waynecountylife.com/2011/03/fox-sisters-by-stephanie-l.html>.

these—like the approximately 300 other Fourier Utopias that were established during this time—were short-lived.<sup>60</sup>

The Second Great Awakening helped foster the idea of perceived moral imperatives and institutions' role in bettering society by supporting secular reform movements, including the antislavery movement.<sup>61</sup> Transportation and economic links provided by the Erie Canal to major East Coast cities and the Great Lakes connected the region to abolition hot spots and the teachings of leading antislavery advocates. Syracuse earned the reputation as the great central depot of the Underground Railroad prior to the Civil War. The city's urban atmosphere and proximity to the Canada—United States border made it a major gateway to freedom.<sup>62</sup> Construction of the Erie Canal and salt production in the early 1800s brought workers—including free and fugitive African Americans—into the Syracuse area, creating integrated workplaces and communities. Travelling ministers active during the Second Great Awakening and Quakers moving into Western New York preached equality and the importance of social reform that reiterated abolitionist themes of independence and equality. These themes were personified in Reverend Jermain Wesley Loguen. Rev. Loguen, the “Underground Railroad King,” arrived in Syracuse in 1841 and began publicizing his connection to the Underground Railroad network of safehouses that provided aid and accommodations for enslaved individuals seeking freedom in northern states or Canada.<sup>63</sup> Loguen also took part in the “Jerry Rescue,” a local protest against the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act. On October 1, 1851, during the antislavery Liberty Party's New York State political convention in Syracuse, federal agents arrested William “Jerry” Henry, a local barrel maker under the recently passed Fugitive Slave Law. Thousands of outraged Syracuse residents and Liberty party members stormed the building where the police detained Henry, helping him escape custody. A few days later, supporters helped him cross Lake Ontario into Canada to ensure his freedom. This daring act became national news as a hard-fought and dramatic triumph of Syracuse's abolitionist community.<sup>64</sup>

Rochester, the other major city bordering the Finger Lakes region also had a prominent abolitionist community supported by an active African American population. The Western New York Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Rochester and welcomed men and women of African and European descent as members, which was unique at the time of its 1832 founding.<sup>65</sup> Amy and Isaac Post, two of the co-founders of the antislavery society, operated an active Underground Railroad Station out of

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<sup>60</sup> Free Inquiry, “Fourierist Utopianism,” *Freethought Trail*, <https://freethought-trail.org/causes/cause:fourierist-utopianism/>.

<sup>61</sup> Daniel Gifford, “A society for everything: Remaking America's charitable landscape during the Second Great Awakening,” *National Museum of American History - O Say Can You See? Stories from the Museum*, March 3, 2016, <https://americanhistory.si.edu/blog/charity-second-great-awakening>; “Second Great Awakening,” *Ohio History Central*, [http://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Second\\_Great\\_Awakening](http://ohiohistorycentral.org/w/Second_Great_Awakening).

<sup>62</sup> Williamson, “Explore the Underground Railroad's Great Central Depot,” <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/02/great-central-depot-underground-railroad-new-york/>; National Park Service, *Women's Rights National Historic Park Foundation Document*.

<sup>63</sup> Kim M. Williamson, “Explore the Underground Railroad's Great Central Depot,” *National Geographic*, February 27, 2019, <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/02/great-central-depot-underground-railroad-new-york/>; “Jermain Wesley Loguen,” *National Abolition Hall of Fame and Museum*, <https://www.nationalabolitionhalloffameandmuseum.org/jermain-wesley-loguen.html>; *Historic Resources Associated with the Freedom Trail, Abolitionism, and African American Life in Central New York, 1820–1870*, National Register of Historic Places (Washington, D.C.; Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2008).

<sup>64</sup> Syracuse University, “The Jerry Rescue and Its Aftermath,” *Special Collections and Research Library*, June 9, 2012, <https://library.syr.edu/digital/exhibits/u/undergroundrr/case3.htm>.

<sup>65</sup> Freethought Trail, “Post Home/Western New York Anti-Slavery Society,” *Freethought Trail*, <https://freethought-trail.org/trail-map/location:post-home-western-new-york-anti-slavery-society/>.

their Rochester home and hosted abolitionist meetings.<sup>66</sup> Frederick Douglass came to the city in 1847, influenced by the Posts and local abolitionist Austin Steward.<sup>67</sup> Douglass started his *North Star* newspaper while living in the city and gave his notable “What to the Slave is the Fourth of July?” speech on July 5, 1852, in downtown Rochester.

Individuals in smaller villages and the more rural areas of the Finger Lakes were active in the abolitionist cause and Underground Railroad activity as well.<sup>68</sup> Sherwood, a hamlet near Scipio in Cayuga County, was founded by a group of Quakers that settled near the Cayuga Indian Reservation during the 1790s as a response to the Treaty of Canandaigua. Sherwood’s residents, which included African Americans, Quakers, and other reform-minded families, remained dedicated to the fight for equality for more than a century. Many were heavily involved in the Underground Railroad during the early 19th century and then turned their attention towards women’s suffrage.<sup>69</sup> Quaker meetinghouses in Farmington (Ontario County) and other rural settlements often hosted nationally known abolitionist speakers and helped enslaved individuals move north through the Underground Railroad.<sup>70</sup>

Elmira became an important stop on the trail to freedom that led enslaved individuals to Canada. Elmira resident Jervis Langdon, Mark Twain’s father-in-law, was an active supporter of Underground Railroad activities and befriended Frederick Douglass after the latter’s escape to freedom in 1838.<sup>71</sup> John W. Jones escaped enslavement and arrived in Elmira via the Underground Railroad in 1844. Over the course of the next two decades, he aided more than 800 freedom seekers on their journey to Canada. Jones was named sexton of the Woodlawn Cemetery in 1859 and was charged with burying the Confederate dead from Elmira Prison Camp. He oversaw almost 3,000 Confederate burials during the war.<sup>72</sup>

Auburn was home to William H. Seward, a prominent New York politician and abolitionist who served as a two-term governor of New York (1839–1842), New York State Senator (1849–1861), and US Secretary of State under President Abraham Lincoln and President Andrew Johnson (1861–1869). Seward was active in the Underground Railroad and often hosted nationally recognized antislavery crusaders during his time in Auburn.<sup>73</sup> In 1859, Seward sold a small piece of land to Harriet Tubman, who he had come to know through their Underground Railroad associations.

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<sup>66</sup> Freethought Trail, “Post, Amy, 1802-1899,” *Freethought Trail*, <https://freethought-trail.org/profiles/profile:post-amy/>.

<sup>67</sup> Peter Iglinski, “Rochester’s black community had a deep-and underrecognized—influence on Frederick Douglass,” *University of Rochester Newscenter*, February 1, 2017, <https://www.rochester.edu/newscenter/rochesters-black-community-had-deep-and-underrecognized-influence-on-frederick-douglass-213602/>; Visit Rochester Staff, “Finding Frederick Douglass in Rochester, NY,” *Visit Rochester*, February 2, 2017, <http://www.visitrochester.com/blog/post/finding-frederick-douglass-in-rochester/>

<sup>68</sup> Cindy Ross, “The Underground Railroad,” *Life in the Finger Lakes*, Winter 2007, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/underground-railroad/>; Judith Wellman, “Uncovering the Freedom Trail in Auburn and Cayuga County, New York” (City of Auburn Historic Resources Review Board and the Cayuga County Historian’s Office, 2004–05).

<sup>69</sup> National Park Service, “Sherwood Equal Rights Historic District,” *NRHP African American History Month*, [https://www.nps.gov/nr/feature/afam/2009/sherwood\\_equal\\_rights\\_hd.htm](https://www.nps.gov/nr/feature/afam/2009/sherwood_equal_rights_hd.htm).

<sup>70</sup> “Farmington Quaker Crossroads Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2007).

<sup>71</sup> “Jervis Langdon,” *Mark Twain Project*, [https://www.marktwainproject.org/biographies/bio\\_langdon\\_jervis.html](https://www.marktwainproject.org/biographies/bio_langdon_jervis.html).

<sup>72</sup> “About John W. Jones,” *John W. Jones Museum*, <https://www.johnwjonesmuseum.org/about>.

<sup>73</sup> C. W. McKeen, “William Henry Seward aided runaways at his Auburn house as he rose to power,” *Syracuse.com*, March 23, 2019, [https://www.syracuse.com/news/2005/02/seward\\_aided\\_runaways.html](https://www.syracuse.com/news/2005/02/seward_aided_runaways.html); Robert Hill, “The Slave and the Diplomat,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, August 12, 2018, <https://www.post-gazette.com/opinion/Op-Ed/2018/08/13/The-slave-and-the-diplomat/stories/201808110007>.

Harriet Tubman travelled north from a Maryland Plantation to escape enslavement in 1849 and, over the next 10 years, made 13 additional trips into Maryland to help other enslaved African Americans navigate the Underground Railroad to freedom in northern states or Canada. Tubman moved her elderly parents, who she had helped flee to Ontario, Canada, in 1858, to the Cayuga County property and continued guiding enslaved African Americans north to Canada until the Civil War. After the war, she returned to Auburn to care for them and other aging African Americans and shifted her focus toward supporting other reform movements. In 1896, Tubman purchased 25 additional acres in Auburn to create the Home for the Aged and Indigent Negroes, which included a hospital, pig farm, apple orchard, and vegetable garden. Tubman lived in Auburn until her death in 1913, spending the last few years of her life as a resident of the home she created.<sup>74</sup>

Many reformers interested in ending slavery were also interested in gaining rights for women. The Posts, Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, and other antislavery advocates strongly supported women's rights. Finger Lakes residences were in the unique position to see a matriarchal culture firsthand in Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) communities found throughout central New York. Haudenosaunee Nations allowed women to hold leadership positions in clans, deferred to female elders on decisions of war, and acknowledge women's rights to property. Nineteenth-century residents of the Haudenosaunee homelands in New York would have regular opportunities to interact with nation members and witness a model for equal rights between the sexes.<sup>75</sup>

Seneca Falls, which grew as a commercial center as a result of the Cayuga-Seneca Canal and mills that were powered by the village's namesake waterfall, became a center for abolitionists, Quakers, and other social reformers during the mid-19th century. Seneca Falls resident Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Thomas and Mary Anne M'Clintock of Waterloo, and Lucretia Mott—a Philadelphia women's rights advocate with a national reputation—organized the first Women's Rights Convention. Stanton and Mott had personal connections with the Haudenosaunee Nations, with Stanton growing up in central New York and personal relationships with members of the Oneida and Onondaga Nations and Mott visiting the Cattaraugus Community during her travels prior to the convention.<sup>76</sup> The convention, which was the first of its kind organized by women, was held in Seneca Falls on July 19–20, 1848, and produced a signed Declaration of Sentiments outlining the need for moral, economic, and political equality for women.<sup>77</sup> The event was succeeded by a follow-up convention in Rochester two weeks later (August 2, 1848).

The Declaration of Sentiments and national conventions spurred the national conversation about women's rights and inspired the actions of other socially progressive women in Central New York.<sup>78</sup> Seneca Falls resident Amelia Bloomer attended the 1848 Convention and founded the *Lily*, a bi-weekly newspaper dedicated to women that included messages of temperance, suffrage, and dress reform—the movement away from traditional, restrictive corsets and dresses for women. She also

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<sup>74</sup> National Park Service, "Harriet Tubman Home for the Aged & Indigent Negroes," October 23, 2018, <https://www.nps.gov/places/tubmanagedhome.htm>.

<sup>75</sup> Sally Roesch Wagner, *Sisters in Spirit: Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Influence on Early Feminists* (Summertown, TN: Native Voices, 2001); Sally Roesch Wagner, "We Want Equal Rights! The Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Influence on the Women's Rights Movement" (Summertown, TN: Native Voices, 2020), 16.

<sup>76</sup> Wagner, *Sisters in Spirit*, 32.

<sup>77</sup> National Park Service, "History and Culture," *Women's Rights National Historical Park*, <https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/index.htm>; National Park Service, *Women's Rights National Historical Park Foundation Document*; National Park Service, "Elizabeth Cady Stanton," *Women's Rights National Historical Park*, <https://www.nps.gov/wori/learn/historyculture/elizabeth-cady-stanton.htm>.

<sup>78</sup> "Women's Rights and Feminism," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1712.

served as the assistant postmaster for Seneca Falls, using her office as a center for the community's progressive movements during the early 1850s.<sup>79</sup>

In 1852, Syracuse hosted the third National Women's Rights Convention, inspiring even more women to enthusiastically join the cause. Susan B. Anthony, an active abolitionist from Rochester, attended the 1852 convention. After the Civil War, she shifted her political focus towards women's suffrage. Her Rochester home became the headquarters of the Equal Rights Association and the scene of her arrest after illegally casting a ballot in the 1872 presidential election.<sup>80</sup> Matilda Joslyn Gage, a Fayetteville (Onondaga County) resident, was known for assisting the Underground Railroad during the 1840s and 1850s and supporting Native nations' treaty rights, but the 1852 Syracuse convention marked the beginning of her public support of women's rights and suffrage. Gage, who was honorarily adopted into the Mohawk Nation's Wolf Clan, brought her reverence for Haudenosaunee culture and its equality between the sexes to the numerous positions she held in the National Women's Suffrage Association, founded in 1869; she ultimately provided leadership for the organization for more than 20 years.<sup>81</sup>

Institutions of higher learning that taught humanities and progressive ideals embodied in the region's social movements quickly appeared throughout the Finger Lakes. Geneva Academy was officially chartered as Geneva College in 1825. (The college's name changed to Hobart Free College in 1852 to honor the school's founder Bishop Hobart and is now known as Hobart College.) Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to earn a medical degree when she graduated from Geneva College's medical school in 1849. New-York Central College, Mcgrawville, was established by antislavery Baptists as the first institution founded to accept all students, regardless of gender or race. The integrated, coeducational college also employed African American faculty during its 12-year existence (1849–1860).<sup>82</sup> Founded in 1855, Elmira College became one of the earliest colleges for women that granted degrees that were equivalent to those given to men.

## **RAILROAD AND ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION**

Canals were the first transportation revolution in New York, but they were eclipsed in a few decades by extensive railroad development. Starting in the 1840s, railroads shipped goods faster than canal barges and provided additional inland routes to the Midwest as it emerged as the breadbasket of the expanding nation. These western routes resulted in an agricultural shift in the Finger Lakes region. Instead of focusing on wheat, a product that could easily be milled and shipped long distances, many Finger Lakes farmers switched to commercially growing fruits and vegetables, meat, and dairy that railroads could deliver to the growing urban populations.<sup>83</sup> With its relatively temperate climate, Yates County earned the reputation as the "Fruit Basket of New York State" for the many acres of commercial peaches, plum, apricot, and apple orchards along the shores of Seneca, Keuka, and Canandaigua Lakes.<sup>84</sup> Wayne County, along the shore of Lake Ontario, became the top apple

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<sup>79</sup> Arlisha R. Norwood, "Amelia Bloomer," *National Women's Historic Museum*, 2017, <https://www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/amelia-bloomer>.

<sup>80</sup> National Park Service, "Susan B. Anthony House," <https://www.nps.gov/places/anthonyhouse.htm>.

<sup>81</sup> Matilda Joslyn Gage Foundation, "Who Was Matilda Jocelyn Gage?" 2018, <https://matildajoslyngage.org/about-gage>.

<sup>82</sup> Syracuse.com, "Blacks and whites studied and worked together at pre-Civil War college," *Syracuse.com*, Feb. 3, 2012, [https://www.syracuse.com/news/2012/02/new\\_york\\_central\\_college.html](https://www.syracuse.com/news/2012/02/new_york_central_college.html).

<sup>83</sup> Scott C. Monje, "Finger Lakes," 561.

<sup>84</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 50.

producer in the state. Canneries appeared around the canals to process the many fruits and vegetables grown in the region. Dairies and dairy-related crops became increasingly common in Ontario and Steuben Counties. New York State agriculture peaked during the mid-19th century. During the 1850, Wayne County produced approximately 50% of the nation's peppermint oil.<sup>85</sup> Skaneateles was center of the teasel industry in the United States, growing more of the thistles—used to brush woolen fabric at cloth mills—than anywhere else in the country.<sup>86</sup> Geneva (Ontario County) on the northern shore of Seneca Lake and Rochester (Monroe County) became known for ornamental tree and fruit tree nurseries; by the 1870s, the Rochester area was known as “the flower city” and the horticultural center of the nation.<sup>87</sup> Chemung County gained a reputation for high-quality butter and leaf tobacco, as well as its celery, which was considered a luxury item and status symbol in Victorian cuisine.<sup>88</sup>

As part of New York State's agricultural success, Finger Lakes wine gained an international reputation. The wine industry the Finger Lakes region is now known for was started in the 1830s. Hearty, native species of grapes were widespread across the Northeast and gathered by the Haudenosaunee. In 1829, Reverend William Bostwick planted native Catawba and Isabella grapes at his rectory in Hammondsport for use in sacramental wine production. A few years later in 1836, the first commercial grape grower and wine producer in the Finger Lakes, J. W. Prentiss, sold grapes grown on the shores of Keuka Lake to cities across the eastern United States through canal transportation corridors. Prentiss's wine was not especially well received, considering he wasn't an experienced winemaker, and the majority of rural Americans in the early 19th century drank hard cider created from their own apple orchards. German immigrants in cities preferred beer brewed at local, small-scale breweries to wine. While Prentiss did not experience broad success, his operation piqued the interest of skilled winemakers from the Ohio Valley who brought commercial success to Finger Lakes' vineyards a few decades later.<sup>89</sup>

The Finger Lakes wine industry expanded during the 1860s with vineyards appearing around Keuka, Seneca, and Cayuga Lakes—the larger and deeper the lake, the better regulated the shorelines' temperatures. Skilled winemakers took control of the production side of the business; more than 3,000 acres of grape vines were planted along the shores of Keuka, Canandaigua, and Seneca Lakes during the 1860s, and barges of grapes became a common sight on the Cayuga-Seneca and Crooked Lake Canals.<sup>90</sup>

Reminded of France's Champagne region by the soil and climate conditions found near Keuka Lake, Charles Champlin founded Pleasant Valley Winery in Hammondsport and began planting Champagne grapes in America.<sup>91</sup> Pleasant Valley Winery in Hammondsport became the first bonded

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<sup>85</sup> Cohen, “Wayne County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1679.

<sup>86</sup> Patricia Blackler, “Skaneateles,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1415–1416.

<sup>87</sup> Grebinger and Goodridge, “Horticulture,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 733.

<sup>88</sup> Heather Wade, “Chemung County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 316.

<sup>89</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 50-54; Finger Lakes Wine Alliance, “History,”

<https://www.fingerlakeswinealliance.com/trade/history/>; Finger Lakes Wine Alliance, “History Timeline,” [https://www.fingerlakeswinealliance.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/flwa\\_press\\_kit\\_history\\_timeline.pdf](https://www.fingerlakeswinealliance.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/flwa_press_kit_history_timeline.pdf); Alice Askins, “Cordial and Nourishing: Early Wine History of the Finger Lakes,” *Geneva Historical Society*, August 24, 2017, <https://genevahistoricalociety.com/food-and-cooking/early-wine-history-finger-lakes/>;

<sup>90</sup> Sarah S. Thompson, *Finger Lakes Wine County*, 8.

<sup>91</sup> Ray Levato, “A Sparkling History: Great Western Winery,” *Life in the Finger Lakes*, Sept-Oct. 2016, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/sparkling-history-great-western-winery/>.

winery in the United States in 1860.<sup>92</sup> Under the supervision of two master French winemakers hired by Champlin, Great Western Champagne made by Pleasant Valley Winery was introduced in Europe in 1867 to surprising acclaim. Demand for Finger Lakes champagne increased after an 1873 win at an international wine competition in Vienna, Austria. Over the next decades, the industry grew exponentially; by 1900, the region included 20,000 acres of vineyards and more than 50 wineries producing more than 7 million bottles of champagne, twice as much sparkling wine than all other states combined.<sup>93</sup>

Early entrepreneurs recognized the economic potential held in the waters of the Finger Lakes-Genesee Valley. In 1864, “the Father of American Fish Culture” Seth Green selected Caledonia’s Spring Creek (Livingston County) as the location of the nation’s first fish hatchery because of the area’s clear water, consistent water temperature and flow rate, and low amount of surface run-off that could muddy the stream, calling Spring Creek “one of the best places we have ever seen for the purpose, and we doubt it can be equaled.” Green grew the hatchery into a business, shipping eggs and spawn worldwide via Caledonia’s three railroad connections and providing trout stock for the many public lakes and rivers. The State of New York purchased the Caledonia Hatchery from Green in 1875 and named him Supervisor of Fisheries, the government position responsible for stocking the state’s waterways.<sup>94</sup>

During the Civil War, railroads continued to expand in the Finger Lakes region, providing businesses a quicker way to move agricultural products and manufactured goods to market. This shift and the increased connectivity provided by railroads facilitated industrialization within the Finger Lakes region. The region’s major cities of Rochester and Syracuse embraced industrialization and large-scale manufacturing. Rochester became a seat of technological innovation, with the founding of Bausch & Lomb (founded 1853, eyeglasses and frames), Eastman Kodak (incorporated 1892, photographic cameras and flexible film), and Xerox (founded 1906, photography paper).<sup>95</sup> Syracuse became a hub of industrial activity with firms producing typewriters, soda ash, farm implements, automobiles, shoes, iron and steel, food products.<sup>96</sup> The city was also the first home of Carrier Engineering Corporation (founded 1915), a company founded by inventor of modern air conditioning Willis Carrier to create heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems.<sup>97</sup>

Smaller communities throughout the region also embraced manufacturing and used industrialized processes to produce brooms, agricultural tools and machinery, gypsum, cloth, wood items, caskets, clocks, buttons, and globes into the 20th century. Seneca Falls became a center for mechanical pump manufacturing and later fire engines.<sup>98</sup> In 1873, Cortland’s Chester Wickwire modified a carpet loom to cheaply and efficiently weave wire; by the 1880s, the Wickwire Brothers Factory manufactured numerous products that benefitted rural Americans: window screens, horse muzzles, seed spreaders, strainers, chicken wire, and barbed wire.<sup>99</sup> Corning became the home of some of America’s best cut glass starting in 1880s and one of the first industrial research labs in 1908.<sup>100</sup> Hammondsport native

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<sup>92</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 52; Pleasant Valley Wine Company, “Our History,” <https://www.pleasantvalleywine.com/history/>.

<sup>93</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 52.

<sup>94</sup> “The Caledonia Hatchery,” *Open Valleys*, <https://openvalley.org/exhibits/show/seth-green-home-waters/1->; Sylvia R. Black, “Seth Green: Father of Fish Culture,” *Rochester History* 6.3 (July 1944), 1–24.

<sup>95</sup> Carolyn Vacca, “Monroe County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 999.

<sup>96</sup> “Syracuse,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1519.

<sup>97</sup> Carrier, “Willis Carrier,” 2020, <http://www.williscarrier.com/>.

<sup>98</sup> Lisa Compton, “Seneca Falls,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1393.

<sup>99</sup> “The Factory,” *1890 House Museum*, <http://the1890house.org/the-factory/>.

<sup>100</sup> Joseph W. Brownell, “Cortland County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 403–404.

Glenn H. Curtiss first made a name for himself manufacturing motorcycles but became one of the founders of American aviation when he applied his lightweight motor to aircraft. Curtiss was a founding member of the Aerial Experiment Association and formed the Curtiss Aeroplane Company in 1910. The company—which was later known as the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company—grew to become the world’s largest aviation manufacturer during World War I, employing 3,000 people at its Hammondsport location and an additional 18,000 people at the Buffalo, New York, facility that became the company’s headquarters in 1918.<sup>101</sup>

Central New York was also connected to design elements that have come to define the early 20th-century American architectural arts. The Stickley Brothers started a furniture company in Fayetteville (Onondaga County) in 1900 that became a leader in the Arts and Crafts Movement. Their Craftsman-style furniture was built to be “honest,” which was a departure from the gaudy style of the late 19th century and low-quality pieces that were being created in early industrial furniture factories, and the company’s Mission Oak designs showcase high-quality wood, natural finishes, and simplicity.<sup>102</sup> Irene Sargent, a professor at Syracuse’s College of Fine Arts and Auburn native, helped

further popularize the Arts and Crafts Movement by launching *The Craftsman*, a monthly style journal that showcased the style. Sargent was the magazine’s managing editor and layout designer during its 15-year run (1901-1916).<sup>103</sup>

The increase in capital and philanthropy in the Finger Lakes’ manufacturing sector following the Civil War allowed higher education to flourish. Additional institutions of higher learning were established throughout the region: Wells College (Aurora), founded as a women’s college in 1868; Syracuse University, established in 1870 as a coeducational college; Keuka College (Keuka Park), founded in 1890 as an institution that any could attend regardless of economic background; Ithaca College, founded as a music conservancy in 1892; the University of Rochester began admitting female students in 1900; as well as the William Smith School for Women (Geneva), and the sister school for Geneva College in 1908.

Some Finger Lake natives embodied the region’s social reform and went on to share their progressive agendas on a national stage near the end of the 19th century. Robert Green Ingersoll, a native of Dresden who gained fame as “The Great Agnostic,” emerged as one of the most popular post-Civil War orators and free thinkers in the country.<sup>104</sup> Belva Lockwood earned a degree from Genesee College in Lima (Livingston County) before teaching at a variety of girl’s academies in upstate New York. It was during her three years of teaching at a female seminary in Owego that she incorporated Susan B. Anthony’s approach to education and expanded curriculum to include business, public speaking, botany, and other subjects not traditionally taught to women and ultimately decided to pursue law. Lockwood move to Washington, DC, and she eventually became the first woman to argue before the Supreme Court and the first women to officially run for president when she was included on the ballot during the 1880 and 1884 national elections. Amelia Stone Quinton, who was raised in Jamesville (Onondaga County), went on to found the Women’s National Indian Association in 1879; the national organization supported assimilation through

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<sup>101</sup> Curtiss-Wright Corporation, “Early Years,” <https://www.curtisswright.com/company/history/>.

<sup>102</sup> “The Stickley Museum” *Stickley Furniture Company*, <https://www.stickley.com/museum/>.

<sup>103</sup> Syracuse University, “Irene Sargent Collection,” *Syracuse University Libraries-Special Collections Research Center*, [https://library.syr.edu/digital/guides\\_sua/html/sua\\_sargent\\_i.htm](https://library.syr.edu/digital/guides_sua/html/sua_sargent_i.htm).

<sup>104</sup> Center for Inquiry, “Robert Green Ingersoll Biography,” *Free Inquiry*, <https://secularhumanism.org/ingersoll-museum/>.

Christian missionary work, lobbied for Congress to uphold Indian treaties, and spoke out against white encroachment and settlement in the Oklahoma Indian Territory.

Mary Clark Thompson, the daughter of New York governor Myron Clark, grew up in Canandaigua and attended school at the Ontario Female Seminary. After marrying banker Frederick Ferris Thompson—one of the founders of the First National Bank of New York and the Chase Bank of New York—and moving to New York City, Mary convinced her husband to spend the summers in Canandaigua. Clark Thompson became a generous benefactor for both communities she lived in by donating to civic, religious, and educational institutions. She was one of the founders of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art and a donor to the Bronx Zoo, Women’s Hospital, and several colleges. She shaped civic life in early 20th-century Canandaigua by establishing the F. F. Thompson Hospital and Chase Retirement Home and donating to construct the city’s post office, support the Ontario County historical society, and Wood Library.<sup>105</sup>

Harriet May Mills, born in Syracuse a few years after the city hosted the 1852 National Women’s Conference, represented the next generation in the ongoing fight for women’s suffrage. Mills worked tirelessly organizing women’s rights conferences and suffrage events across the country, helping build support in New York, California, Michigan, and Ohio and serving as a leader in national suffrage and Democratic political organizations during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.<sup>106</sup>

Soon after the Civil War, Waterloo (Seneca County) was the site of the first formal, village-wide, annual observance of a day dedicated to those who had died during war. Local druggist Henry C. Welles and Seneca County Clerk and Civil War brigadier general John B. Murray led efforts to decorate soldiers’ graves and hold remembrance ceremonies for the dead in May 1866, 1867, and 1868. In that year, the holiday—then called Decoration Day and now known as Memorial Day—was nationally proclaimed by the Grand Army of the Republic and celebrated at Arlington National Cemetery.<sup>107</sup> Clara Barton visited Dansville as a tour stop during the late 1860s to give lectures on her experiences as a Civil War nurse. She later returned to the Livingston County community to stay at the “Our Home on the Hillside” sanitarium and health spa before purchasing a home in the community. During this time, Barton worked tirelessly to organize a national health organization modeled after the International Committee of the Red Cross, finally establishing the American Association of the Red Cross in May 1881. The first local chapter of the new organization was chartered in Dansville in August of that year. Barton was an ardent suffragist and continued to support the cause after she move from Dansville to Washington, DC, in 1896.<sup>108</sup>

Although industry’s influence grew in post-Civil War decades, the majority of the Finger Lakes region continued to be rural and rely on agricultural products for income. Chartered to support the 1862 Morrill Land Grant Act, Cornell University opened in the fall of 1868 and welcomed the largest entering class at any American university up to that time. Although Cornell was chartered as a private university, it was required to offer courses focusing on agriculture and industrial arts as New York’s land grant college focused on bringing the benefits of higher education to a wider population

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<sup>105</sup> “Thompson, Mary Clark (1835–1923),” *Special Collections, Williams College*, <https://specialcollections.williams.edu/williams-history/biographies/mary-clark-thompson-1835-1923/>.

<sup>106</sup> Hilda R. Watrous, “Introduction to Harriet May Mills, 1857–1935,” *Harriet May Mills House*, 1984, <http://www.harrietmaymills.org/hmm.html>.

<sup>107</sup> “The History and Origin of Memorial Day in Waterloo,” *Waterloo, New York*, <http://waterloony.com/memorial-day/history/>.

<sup>108</sup> Rochester Regional Library Council, “Clara Barton,” *Western New York Suffragists: Winning the Vote*, <https://rrlc.org/winningthevote/biographies/clara-barton/>.

through research and outreach. The university formally opened its Department of Agriculture in 1874 and later merged the agriculture, chemistry, botany, entomology, and veterinary medicine to create the College of Agriculture in 1888.<sup>109</sup>

Knowing that eastern states would need to improve farming practices to remain competitive with western states in the decades that followed the Civil War, the State of New York established the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1880. Located in Geneva (Ontario County), the research facility that used scientific methodology to research and examine agricultural production and practices.<sup>110</sup> When the station opened in 1882, scientists focused on the study of vegetable and grain varieties, horticultural practices, and the dairy industry; over the next decade, the program expanded to include research on fruit varieties, swine, and beef cattle.

In the 1890s, the typical Finger Lakes farm was modestly sized and diversified.<sup>111</sup> Most families had cows, pigs, chickens and substantial gardens that took advantage of the nutrient-rich soil and idealized growing conditions. Like early during the canal era, agricultural products that could be locally processed were major sources of outside income for local farmers. Popular products from the Finger Lakes at the end of the 19th century were hops and barley that supported local breweries, sheep that provided wool and meat, black raspberries that could be made into dye for Jello— invented in Leroy, New York— apples for fresh sale, and grapes.<sup>112</sup>

## TOURISM

The geology and climate of the Finger Lakes region that produced the perfect environment for so many agricultural pursuits also presented a landscape of great natural beauty that has attracted tourism and recreation for more than 200 years. Wealthy elites from New York City began building homes at Skaneateles Lake as early as 1809, and mineral springs in Livingston County in the western portion of the greater Finger Lakes region attracted visitors starting in the 1820s.<sup>113</sup> By the 1850s, health spas springs resorts, and water-cure facilities drew bathers to Avon (Livingston County), Clifton Springs (Ontario County) and Breesport (Chemung County), but resort community development across the region picked up speed in the mid- and late-1800s.<sup>114</sup> Rail and trolley connections from Syracuse fueled resort, summer home, and cottages development along Oneida Lake, Onondaga Lake, and the eastern-most Finger Lakes. Prominent Rochester residents were attracted to the smaller, western Finger Lakes—Honeoye, Hemlock, and Canadice Lakes—and built cottages, summer homes, and resort communities.<sup>115</sup> Amusements parks, such as Rochester’s Seabreeze Amusement Park (opened 1879), Syracuse’s Long Branch Amusement Park (opened 1882), Canandaigua’s Roseland Park (opened 1925), and Elmira’s Eldridge Park (opened 1926), offered locals and visitors alike attractions including carousels, roller coasters, trolleys, dance halls, and picnic pavilions.

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<sup>109</sup> Carol Kammen, “Cornell University,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 398; Cornell University, “Our History,” *Cornell College of Agriculture and Life Science*, <https://cals.cornell.edu/about/our-values-impact/our-history>.

<sup>110</sup> Paul Grebinger and Monette Goodridge, “Horticulture,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 733.

<sup>111</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 54.

<sup>112</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>113</sup> Dwight H. Bruce, *Onondaga’s Centennial* “History of the Town of Skaneateles,” 1896, <https://web.cortland.edu/woosterk/ononcent.html>.

<sup>114</sup> “Resort Hotels,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1302.

<sup>115</sup> Honeoye Lake Watershed, “History of Honeoye Lake” *Honeoye Lake Watershed Task Force*, <https://www.honeoyelakewatershed.org/history>; “History of Hemlock NY,” *Hemlock and Canadice Lakes*, [https://www.hemlockandcanadicelakes.com/hcl\\_community\\_hemlock\\_history.htm](https://www.hemlockandcanadicelakes.com/hcl_community_hemlock_history.htm).

Boating became a popular Finger Lakes pastime.<sup>116</sup> Steamboats and ferries once used to transport canal shipments saw a resurgence in recreational uses as excursion boats. Increased demand for scenic boating created heavy competition between local commercial boating enterprises, as rival companies attempted to monopolize the market and drive competitors out of business during the Keuka Lake Steamboat Wars of the 1870s and 1880s.<sup>117</sup> Boatyards became a common site along the shores of Seneca and Keuka Lakes.<sup>118</sup> More than 40 commercial boat builders were active in the Finger Lakes during the 1900s, creating watercrafts ranging from canoes to trout boats to racing sailboats to outboard motorboats widely sold through national mail order catalogues.<sup>119</sup>

One famous Finger Lakes summer resident was Mark Twain, who was attracted to the rural setting of the southern tier. Twain's wife Olivia was from Elmira (Chemung County), and the couple spent time at Quarry Farm property owned by Olivia's sister Susan Crane and her husband Theodore, starting during the 1870s. Over the course of 20 years of summers at Quarry Farm, Twain wrote some of his most well-known works, including *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876), *The Prince and the Pauper* (1882), and one of his memoirs *Life on the Mississippi* (1883). Twain credited the bucolic rural atmosphere of the Chemung River Valley for his productivity and compared steamboat traffic on the Chemung River to that of the Mississippi River he experienced in his early life.<sup>120</sup>

By the first few decades of the 20th century, Finger Lakes communities recognized the economic potential of recreation and the importance of capturing the attention of industrialists with disposable income and the desire to spend time away from growingly crowded urban areas. The introduction and proliferation of the automobile as a mode of personal transportation provided new opportunities for tourism within the region. In 1919, community leaders interested in boosting the Finger Lake's profile to potential visitors met in Auburn to discuss cooperative marketing, cohesive signage, and how to accommodate gasoline-powered personal vehicles; the Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance was created as one of the earliest destination marketing organizations in the nation, guiding people to the natural wonders of the lakes, gorges, waterfalls, and scenery associated with the region.<sup>121</sup>

Automobile tourism also increased the motoring public's interest in both manmade and natural roadside attractions. The rapid rise in personal mobility experienced at the beginning of the 20th century, combined with the growing national conservation movement that took root following the Civil War, sparked the development of state parks across the nation.<sup>122</sup> Faced with growing cities, increased industrialization, overcrowded urban areas, and a surplus of endangered resources or unproductive farmland, New York State created the Adirondack and Catskill Forest Preserve—the state's first large-scale conservation project—and the state reservation at Niagara Falls—New York's

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<sup>116</sup> "Boat Builders," *Finger Lakes Boat Museum*, <https://www.flbm.org/boatbuilders>

<sup>117</sup> "The Keuka Lake Steamboat 'Wars'," *Yates County History Center*, July 2008, <http://www.yatespast.org/articles/klsteamboats.html>.

<sup>118</sup> Alta E. Boyer, "When Lake Boats Ruled Our Waves," *Life in the Finger Lakes*, Spring 2007, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/when-lake-boats-rules-our-waves/>.

<sup>119</sup> "Boat Builders," *Finger Lakes Boat Museum*, <https://www.flbm.org/boatbuilders>.

<sup>120</sup> NPR, "Twain's Summer Home: Visit Elmira," November 30, 2010,

<https://www.npr.org/2010/11/30/131699840/twain-s-summer-home-visiting-elmira-new-york>; "Mark Twain in Elmira," *Center for Mark Twain Studies*, <https://marktwainstudies.com/about/mark-twain-in-elmira/>.

<sup>121</sup> Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance, "Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance 100th Anniversary," <https://www.fingerlakes.org/finger-lakes-tourism-alliance-100th-anniversary>; Laurel C. Wemett, "Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance Celebrates 100 Years," *Line in the Finger Lakes*, July/August 2019, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/finger-lakes-tourism-alliance-celebrates-100-years/>.

<sup>122</sup> "Who was Robert H. Treman?" *Friends of Treman*, <https://friendsoftreman.wordpress.com/who-was-robert-h-treman/>.

first state park—in 1885. In 1895, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society was founded in New York as the first national preservation lobbying group to protect natural scenery. The society took an active land management role in the state of New York by purchasing properties of natural interest and opening the sites to the public. Two of the Finger Lake Region’s earliest parks were managed by the society when they first opened. Letchworth Park (Livingston and Wyoming Counties), which includes the “Grand Canyon of the East” and numerous waterfalls created by the Genesee River, was donated to the state of New York in 1906 by businessman William Pryor Letchworth.<sup>123</sup> Watkins Glen (Tompkins County), which is known for its 19 waterfalls and gorges, first opened as a commercial venture in 1863, but was purchased by New York State in 1906 and opened for visitors free-of-charge.<sup>124</sup>

The 1920s became a major decade in the creation of New York state parks in the region. “A State Park Plan for New York,” completed in 1922, was the first statewide comprehensive park planning effort in the nation; the document included a detailed park planning philosophy, a comprehensive plan, and administrative structure, highlighting socially progressive ideals of the early 20th century. The plan advocated for ensuring public access to parks and embracing the potential for recreational driving to bring visitors to and between parks, as well as divided the state into distinctive regions to analyze needs and propose new facilities across the state. Plans for the Finger Lakes region, included improving state highways through the towns and villages connected to Watkins Glen State Park and create several new parks to highlight the waterfalls and gorges that surrounded the central Finger Lakes.<sup>125</sup>

After the creation of the New York State Council of Parks in 1924 and the New York State Conservation Department’s Division of Parks in 1926, sizable portions of the Finger Lakes’ natural wonders were set aside for public enjoyment and state administration. Recognizing the natural beauty of the gorges surrounding Ithaca, local industrialist and businessman Robert H. Treman donated the former mill site at Enfield Falls to create Enfield Glen Reservation in 1920. Treman then served as the first chairman of the Finger Lakes State Park Commission and oversaw the expansion of state parks in the region.<sup>126</sup>

By the end of the decade, eight additional state parks were established in the Finger Lakes region: Buttermilk Falls State Park (Tompkins County, 1924), Filmore Glen State Park (Cayuga County, 1925), Taughannock Falls State Park (Tompkins County, 1925), Clark Reservation State Park (Onondaga County, 1926), Cayuga Lake State Park (Seneca County, 1927), Fair Haven Beach State Park (Cayuga County, 1928), Green Lakes State Park (Onondaga County, 1928), and Stony Brook State Park (Steuben County, 1928).<sup>127</sup> These parks protect landscape features associated with the Finger Lakes region’s glacial past, including impressive waterfalls, deep gorges, dramatic ravines, and rolling terrain. Enfield Glen was renamed Robert H. Treman State Park in 1938.<sup>128</sup>

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<sup>123</sup> New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, “Letchworth State Park,” <https://parks.ny.gov/parks/79/details.aspx>.

<sup>124</sup> New York State Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, “Watkins Glen State Park,” <https://parks.ny.gov/parks/142/>; Watkins Glen Area Chamber of Commerce, “Watkins Glen State Park History,” 2019, <https://www.watkinsglenchamber.com/watkins-glen-state-park-history>.

<sup>125</sup> “State Parks,” in *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1459.

<sup>126</sup> “Who was Robert H. Treman?” *Friends of Treman*, <https://friendsoftreman.wordpress.com/who-was-robert-h-treman/>.

<sup>127</sup> National Heritage Trust and New York State Office of Parks & Recreation, *Fifty Years: New York State Parks 1924–1974* (National Heritage Trust, 1975).

<sup>128</sup> “Who are We?” *Friends of Treman*, <https://friendsoftreman.wordpress.com/who-was-robert-h-treman/>.

## SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

In 1904, the New York State legislature passed a bill to create the New York State College at Cornell. The bill created a land-grant college with an agriculture focus within Cornell and guaranteed fields of study related to agriculture would receive significant public funding.<sup>129</sup> The 1914 Smith-Lever Act provided federal funding for cooperation between agricultural colleges and area farmers; extension programs helped further Cornell's mission as a land-grant agricultural college and allowed the university to spread information and research through county extension agents. Cornell University's effectiveness and success made New York a leader in the cooperative extension programming.<sup>130</sup> In 1923, the New York State Agricultural Experimental Station in Geneva was rolled into Cornell University's agriculture program and began incorporating the fields of bacteriology, plant disease, and pests to help farmers better understand production and threats to area crops.<sup>131</sup>

Academic interest in increasing rural productivity wasn't limited to crops and animal husbandry; home economics—the scientific study of domesticity—emerged as a course of instruction at the beginning of the 20th century. In 1901, Cornell University's College of Agriculture published Martha Van Rensselaer's *Saving Steps*, a seminal work that suggested scientific principles could help make housework and domestic tasks more efficient. The college also offered reading courses, study clubs, residential courses and non-credit courses for women. Faculty from Cornell's Department of Home Economics, established in 1907 within the College of Agriculture, were the first women appointed to professorship at Cornell and made innovations in food conservation, housing design, home management and budgeting, and ideas about child development throughout the first four decades of the 20th century. In 1925, Cornell moved the highly successful program into the newly created College of Home Economics, the first state-chartered school of its type in the country.<sup>132</sup>

While New York State agricultural production remained strong, commercial viticulture struggled due to outside forces. The Finger Lakes continued lead the nation in sparkling wine production in 1900, but events of the first three decades of the 20th century stymied the region's internationally known wine industry. The ratification of the 18th Amendment and start of Prohibition in 1919 forced many 19th-century Finger Lakes wine producers out of business, although six of the area's largest wineries were able to continue production of primarily native North American grapes by shifting their focus to sacramental wine, wine flavorings, and grape juice. When the 21st Amendment ended Prohibition in 1933, Finger Lakes grape growers struggled to reestablish the industry in the middle of the Great Depression.

Sailing, fishing, auto touring, and sightseeing continued to draw visitors to the Finger Lakes, and the 20th century brought new recreational opportunities and industries to the area. During the 1910s, advances by the Eastman Company (Rochester) made photography widely accessible and the company's development of flexible film ushered in the era of motion pictures.<sup>133</sup> Ithaca became a center of silent movies during the 1910s. The small town's mix of collegiate buildings, natural beauty,

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<sup>129</sup> Carol Kammen, "Cornell University," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 397-398.

<sup>130</sup> Cornell Cooperative Extension Steuben County, "History of Cooperative Extension," June 9, 2015, <http://putknowledgetowork.org/about-us/history-of-cooperative-extension>.

<sup>131</sup> Marla A. Bennett, "Geneva Experiment Station," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 632.

<sup>132</sup> "From Domesticity to Modernity: What was Home Economics?" Division of Rare & Manuscript Collection, Carl A. Kroch Library-Cornell University, 2005, <https://rnc.library.cornell.edu/homeEc/cases/intro.html>; Joan Jacobs Brumberg, "Home Economics," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 727-728; Cornell Cooperative Extension Steuben County, "History of Cooperative Extension," June 9, 2015, <http://putknowledgetowork.org/about-us/history-of-cooperative-extension>.

<sup>133</sup> Kodak, "Chronology of Film," *Kodak*, <https://www.kodak.com/en/motion/page/chronology-of-film>.

and urban setting attracted silent filmmakers Theodore and Leopold Wharton. The brothers leased 45 acres in what is now Stewart Park in downtown Ithaca and created the Wharton Studio in 1912. The studio hired young talent from locals for set builders, costuming, and cinematography and young acting talent from New York City to create dramas, comedies, mysteries, World War I propaganda, and popular serials between 1912 and 1919, the year the studio relocated to Santa Fe.<sup>134</sup> At the same time the Wharton's were popularizing silent films, the father and son duo of Willard and Theodore Case started a scientific laboratory focused on electricity on in the Willard estate's greenhouse in Auburn (Cayuga County). During the 1920s, the Case Research Lab developed a sound film and, through a partnership with William Fox of Fox Studios, commercialized the "Movietone" system that allowed film to simultaneously capture moving images and sound. By the end of the decade, movie theaters across the United States showed talking news reels and films with synchronized music and effects that showcased the potential of the Movietone camera and film system.<sup>135</sup>

Nonmotorized flight first became popular in Germany following World War I after powered flight was limited under the Treaty of Versailles. It gained popularity in the United States during the late 1920s as more Americans wanted to fly but did not have the money to invest in an airplane. The National Glider Association, founded in 1929, selected the community of Elmira to host the first national soaring competition in 1930. Identified as a potential gliding destination because of its physical similarities to Wasserkuppe, the mountain that was Germany's soaring center during the sport's early years after World War I, Elmira embraced the early American soaring community, hosting the next 12 national soaring contests as well. During the 1930s, Works Project Administration crews constructed the first permanent site for soaring contests in America at Harris Hill Park, which was completed in 1938. The Schweizer Aircraft Corporation, incorporated in Horseheads in 1939, became a major manufacturer of sailplanes and gliders, producing more than half of all 20th century American-built sailplanes. Elmira was home to the Soaring Society of America headquarters at various points throughout the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s and was the first site chosen for American glider pilot training during World War II.<sup>136</sup>

Automobile road racing grew in popularity in the region after World War II as Schuyler County promoters and civic leaders searched for ways to extend the tourist season. The Village of Watkins Glen and the Sports Car Club of America staged the first Watkins Glen Grand Prix on October 2, 1948. For the first several years, the road course snaked through the village of Watkins Glen and the surrounding areas on 6.6 miles of existing road before a spectator's death in 1952 moved the race onto country roads outside the village of Dix; a permanent circuit track was constructed in 1956.<sup>137</sup>

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<sup>134</sup> Matt Butler, "Ithaca's Cinematic Past: Ithaca spots that were seen, not heard, in film," *Ithaca.com*, January 31, 2019, [https://www.ithaca.com/special\\_sections/newcomers\\_guide/ithacas-cinematic-past-ithaca-spots-that-were-seen-not-heard-in-film/article\\_0ebcae0c-a4a5-11e8-b6a9-ef8270f9c2e5.html](https://www.ithaca.com/special_sections/newcomers_guide/ithacas-cinematic-past-ithaca-spots-that-were-seen-not-heard-in-film/article_0ebcae0c-a4a5-11e8-b6a9-ef8270f9c2e5.html); Wharton Studio Museum, <https://whartonstudiomuseum.org/>; Diana Riesman, "October is Silent Movie Month in Ithaca. Let me tell you why . . .," *Ithaca Heritage*, October 3, 2018, <http://www.ithacaheritage.com/blog/2018/10/3/october-is-silent-movie-month-in-ithaca-let-me-tell-you-why>.

<sup>135</sup> Cayuga Museum of History and Art, "Case Research Lab, 2019, <http://cayugamuseum.org/case-research-lab/>.

<sup>136</sup> Harris Hill Soaring Corporation, "Stewards of History," <http://harrishillsoaring.org/about-hhsc/>; National Soaring Museum, "The History of the National Soaring Museum, 2020, <https://www.soaringmuseum.org/soaring-history.php>; National Soaring Museum, "Edward F. Evans," [https://www.soaringmuseum.org/pdf/hof/pdf34\\_pdfbio.pdf](https://www.soaringmuseum.org/pdf/hof/pdf34_pdfbio.pdf), Warren Easton E. Motorless Flight Facility, *National Register of Historic Places* (Washington D.C.; Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2013).

<sup>137</sup> Phil McCray, "Watkins Glen International," *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1676; Watkins Glen Grand Prix Course, 1948-1952, *National Register of Historic Places* (Washington D.C.; Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2002).

Starting in 1961, Watkins Glen International hosted the Formula One United State Grand Prix for 20 consecutive years and continues to host road races across racing classes and series.

## WORLD WAR II

The bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, pushed a reluctant United States into World War II. Factories across the country, including those in Central New York, answered President Franklin Roosevelt's call for American manufacturers to shift production towards military preparedness. Between 1941 and 1945, Syracuse industries manufactured anti-aircraft gun mounts, anti-tank landmines, rifles, machine guns, radar systems, and airplane and ship signaling lights.<sup>138</sup> Syracuse University pitched in by hosting the War Service College, the Cadet Nurse Corps, and the Army Specialized Training Program to train military and nonmilitary students for jobs that could help the war effort and purchased surrounding real estate to house troops while they were completing their courses.<sup>139</sup> Bausch and Lomb in Rochester became the principle manufacturer of high-grade glass needed for reconnaissance cameras, bomb sights, binoculars, and other optical equipment used by the Army, Navy, and Air Force; between late 1941 and August 1944, the company produced four million pounds of glass. In total, approximately 120,000 men and women worked in Monroe County war production, and 38 companies earned Army-Navy E Awards for production excellence.<sup>140</sup> Employment in Elmira's 92 factories increased by 900% between December 1941 and December 1942, while 90% of its population working on \$80 million in war contracts—the highest war manufacturing per capita in the country.<sup>141</sup> The Elmira Holding and Reconsignment Point, a 670-acre facility established north of Horseheads (Chemung County) in December 1942, was one of 10 sites chosen to store tanks, guns, and other weapons before they were shipped overseas.<sup>142</sup>

Military installations associated with World War II brought an additional industry to the largely rural areas in Central New York. The Seneca Ordnance Depot, located in the town of Romulus in central Seneca County, opened in 1941 as ammunition storage facility. The 11,500-acre facility ultimately displaced 150 family farms between Seneca and Cayuga lakes but brought 9,000 workers to the area for construction. The depot became one of Seneca County's biggest employers, eventually employing Italian prisoners of war and local women to keep up with the demand for workers. The depot was designed as one of the major ammunition depots for the East Coast, handling and storing some of the materials for the Manhattan Project as well as materials to support troops in the European theater. The Seneca Ordnance Depot, renamed the Seneca Army Depot in 1961, continued to serve as a major munitions supply and storage facility throughout the 20th century,

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<sup>138</sup> "Syracuse Gears Up for World War II as U.S. Declares War on Japan," *Onondaga Historical Association*, <https://www.cnyhistory.org/2014/12/syracuse-world-war-ii/>.

<sup>139</sup> Syracuse University, "Syracuse University World War II Collection," *Syracuse University Libraries-Special Collections Research Center*, [https://library.syr.edu/digital/guides\\_sua/html/sua\\_world\\_war\\_2.htm](https://library.syr.edu/digital/guides_sua/html/sua_world_war_2.htm).

<sup>140</sup> Bob Marcotte, "Arsenal of Freedom Part 2 Rochester War Plant Workers during World War II," *Rochester History* (66.2 Spring 2004), [https://www.libraryweb.org/~rochhist/v66\\_2004/v66i2.pdf](https://www.libraryweb.org/~rochhist/v66_2004/v66i2.pdf).

<sup>141</sup> Jim Hare, "Elmira History: A 'boom town' in the 1940s," *Star Gaze*, October 17, 2016, 2020, <https://www.stargazette.com/story/news/local/twin-tiers-roots/2016/10/14/elmira-history-boom-town-1940s/91732650/>.

<sup>142</sup> "The Holding Point," *Chemung Historical Society*, 2020, <https://cchsonlineexhibits.wixsite.com/towns-and-villages/the-holding-point>.

expanding in the 1950s and 1960s to include and the Sampson Air Force Base runway and the North Depot Area, a storage area opened in 1956 to house special weapons.<sup>143</sup>

The Sampson Naval Training Station, located at the north end of Seneca Lake, opened the next year. Between 1942 and 1945, more than 410,000 naval recruits were trained at Sampson. After the war, the training station evolved into a space for Sampson Veterans College before being converted into an air force base during the Korean War (1951–1956). After the training base’s closure, the land was eventually transferred to the State of New York in the 1960s and is now managed as Sampson State Park in Seneca County.<sup>144</sup> Around the same time of the naval training station closure, the Naval Sea Systems Command set up a sonar testing field station near Dresden (Yates County) on the west shore of Seneca Lake. Providing an ideal acoustic environment supported by the water’s near-constant temperature, depth that simulates an ocean environment, and canal connections to the Great Lakes that allows for easy transport of large barges and equipment, Seneca Lake has become the Navy’s primary sonar array calibration and testing facility for the United States’ underseas warfare system.<sup>145</sup>

## POST-WORLD WAR II SOCIAL TRENDS

Agriculture continued to be the foundation of the Finger Lakes economy, but cities and industries in central New York boomed after World War II. By 1950, 70% of Monroe County’s population lived in Rochester as the number of family farms in the surrounded countryside declined.<sup>146</sup> Chemung County’s economy shifted towards Elmira, Elmira Heights, and Horseheads, which offered returning soldiers factory jobs.<sup>147</sup> Suburbs around Rochester and Syracuse grew during the 1950s and 1960s as communities such as Pittsford (Monroe County), Victor (Ontario County), and Fairport (Monroe County), Fayetteville (Onondaga County), Manlius (Onondaga County), Cicero (Onondaga County), saw population increases and development sprawl as young families moved out of urban environments—a national trend.

Educational institutions bolstered the region’s population. Syracuse University ranked first in New York State and 17th in the country for veteran enrollment, with the campus expanding and constructing temporary housing and classrooms to accommodate the “G.I. Bulge.”<sup>148</sup> In the post-World War II years, Tompkins County experienced rapid growth and development because of Cornell University expansions to meet increased enrollment due to the G.I. Bill. Between 1940 and 1950, the county’s population increased by 28%; the population continued to increase by greater

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<sup>143</sup> Anne M. Derosie, “Seneca County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1391-1932; “Seneca [sic] Army Depot,” New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, [https://dmna.ny.gov/forts/fortsQ\\_S/senacaArmyDepot.htm](https://dmna.ny.gov/forts/fortsQ_S/senacaArmyDepot.htm); Walter Gable, “Complete History of Seneca Army Depot,” “Our Finger Lakes History with Walter Gable,” August 12, 2016, <https://fingerlakes1.com/2016/08/12/complete-history-of-the-seneca-army-depot-on-our-finger-lakes-history-with-walter-gable-on-fingerlakes1-tv/>.

<sup>144</sup> Sampson Naval Training Base,” New York State Military Museum and Veterans Research Center, [https://dmna.ny.gov/forts/fortsQ\\_S/sampsonNavalTrainingBase.htm](https://dmna.ny.gov/forts/fortsQ_S/sampsonNavalTrainingBase.htm); Ray Levato, “Testing, Testing... The Role of Seneca Lake in Our Nation’s Defense,” *Life in the Finger Lakes*, June 18, 2018, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/testing-testing-the-role-of-seneca-lake-in-our-nations-defense/>.

<sup>145</sup> Levato, “Testing, Testing...”

<sup>146</sup> Carolyn Vacca, “Monroe County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1000.

<sup>147</sup> Heather Wade, Chemung County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 316.

<sup>148</sup> Syracuse University, “Syracuse University World War II Collection,” *Syracuse University Libraries-Special Collections Research Center*, [https://library.syr.edu/digital/guides\\_sua/html/sua\\_world\\_war\\_2.htm](https://library.syr.edu/digital/guides_sua/html/sua_world_war_2.htm).

than 10% in each decade between 1950 and 1990 as more people were drawn to the collegiate atmosphere and rural setting.<sup>149</sup>

Public universities in the state also boomed. While public facilities in New York already existed for teacher, agricultural, and technical training, there was no coordinating body for public higher education. The influx of veterans wanting to enroll during the 1940s and 1950s and elitist admission policies for private institutions pushed existing schools to organize into a centralized system that could support the state's growing educational needs. In 1948, 29 unaffiliated institutions consolidated to form the State University of New York (SUNY), the largest comprehensive public university system in the country.<sup>150</sup> The system's enabling legislation authorized acquisition of two existing medical schools—one of which was the College of Medicine at Syracuse University—and the opening of up to 22 community colleges. While the system's growth during its first decade was slow, the creation of federal financial aid in 1958 as part of the National Defense Education Act and the election of Nelson Rockefeller as governor of New York State spurred a period of growth. Rockefeller campaign platform included expanding the SUNY system into communities suffering from economic decline and the state college system provided a high-quality education that could compete with any state school in the nation.<sup>151</sup> Numerous SUNY campuses opened in Central New York including Monroe Community College (Rochester), SUNY Geneseo, Finger Lakes Community College, SUNY Corning Community College, Cayuga County Community College (Auburn), Onondaga Community College, College of Environmental Science and Forestry (Syracuse), Tompkins Cortland Community College, SUNY Cortland, and numerous New York State Colleges at Cornell University (Ithaca).

With a strong economy, a long history of abolition, and a well-established African American community, Rochester appeared to be an ideal destination for African Americans leaving the Jim Crow South. Between 1945 and 1960, Rochester's African American population increased by 300%, with many new arrivals enrolling in Ph.D. programs at the city's numerous universities or pursuing agricultural opportunities in the rural communities that surrounded Rochester.<sup>152</sup> This abrupt demographic shift was made even more noticeable as Rochester's white population decreased because of increasing popularity of the suburbs with the white middle class. Redlining, segregated education, and over-policing plagued the city's predominantly African American wards during the 1950s and 1960s, with tensions exploding during the summer of 1964. Rochester's July 24–26, 1964, racial disturbances were some of the first during the “long hot summers” of civil unrest that came to define America in the mid- and late-1960s.<sup>153</sup>

Syracuse, a popular destination for African Americans moving north during the early 20th century due to the number of available factory jobs, also experienced civil unrest and protests during the 1950s and 1960s. Urban renewal transformed the city's 15th Ward—the home of many of the city's Black-owned small businesses—in the form of University Hospital and the Highway 81 overpass.<sup>154</sup>

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<sup>149</sup> Carol Kammen, “Tompkins County,” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1567.

<sup>150</sup> “History of SUNY,” *SUNY*, 2020, <https://www.suny.edu/about/history/>.

<sup>151</sup> Harold S. Wechsler, “State University of New York (SUNY),” *Encyclopedia of New York State*, 1472.

<sup>152</sup> Laura Warren Hill, “Background,” *Rochester Black Freedom Struggle Online Project*, <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/4489>.

<sup>153</sup> “Rochester Race Riot Papers,” *University of Rochester River Campus Library*, <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/finding-aids/D185>.

<sup>154</sup> Black History Preservation Project, *Our Stories: A Virtual Black History Museum*, Syracuse, New York, <https://ourstories.syr.edu/exhibitmore.php>.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a national civil rights organization, organized a series of marches in the summer and fall of 1963 to protest substandard housing, de facto segregation, and urban renewal projects that disproportionately affected Syracuse's African American community.<sup>155</sup>

In the aftermath of the unrest, Rochester's local black leaders recruited grassroots activist Saul Alisky to create the social change organization FIGHT, an acronym standing for "Freedom, Integration (later replaced by "Independence"), God, Honor, Today." Led by Minister Franklin Florence, the organization worked to improve civil, political, and economic rights in Rochester.

Federal legislation helped close the gap in minority hiring—another focus of FIGHT—although the organization singled out the local company Kodak to protest its continued racially biased hiring practices. By the late 1960s, local companies Kodak, Xerox, and Bausch and Lomb enacted recruitment and training programs aimed at the black community.<sup>156</sup> The Rochester Business Opportunities Council (RBOC), created to meet FIGHT's demands for additional economic opportunities and support local minority businesses, became one of the inspirations for the federal Office of Minority Business Enterprise established by President Richard Nixon in 1969.<sup>157</sup>

That same year, Cornell University made headlines as the site of an unprecedented student protest. On the morning of Saturday, April 18, 1969, members of Cornell's Afro-American Society (AAS) occupied Willard Straight Hall in response to a cross burning outside an on-campus African American women's cooperative. More broadly, the group wanted to call attention and demand action to address perceived racism at the institution and the university's slow progress towards establishing a black studies program. After AAS members were attacked by fraternity brothers attempting to clear the building, the protesting black students armed themselves to protect from any other attempts at violence. Police support from as far as Rochester and Syracuse poured into Ithaca expecting the crisis to escalate, but the students emerged unharmed on Sunday morning after negotiations with Cornell officials. The 36-hour takeover made national news and the Pulitzer Prize-winning photograph of AAS students leaving Straight Hall with bayonets and rifles in hand made the cover of *Newsweek*.<sup>158</sup> The radical takeover, which was the first instance of armed student protest on a college campus during the era and shook the Cornell community, highlighted the explosiveness of racial politics during the late 1960s and the growing calls for change and racial justice at the end of the decade.

## AGRICULTURE AFTER WORLD WAR II

The post-World War II years brought changes to the area's ailing wine industry, which was greatly diminished during the Prohibition. Soldiers who served in Europe brought back a taste for the less acidic, native European *Vitis vinifera* grape varieties, as opposed to the strong North American *Vitis labrusca*. New York grape growers began marketing grapes as a table fruit and tried to capitalize on the increased popularity of fruit juice during the 1940s and 1950s.<sup>159</sup> Initially, Finger Lakes

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<sup>155</sup> Onondaga Historical Association, "Syracuse: How far from Birmingham—The 1963 CORE Protests and the Racial Politics of Urban Renewal," February 22, 2018, <https://www.cnyhistory.org/calendar/core-protests/>.

<sup>156</sup> PBS, "July '64-The City," <https://www.pbs.org/independentlens/july64/city.html>; James Goodman and Brian Sharp, "Riots Spawned FIGHT, Other Community Efforts," *Democrat & Chronicle*, July 20, 2014, <https://www.democratandchronicle.com/story/news/2014/07/19/franklin-florence-dorothy-hall-kodak-fight/12853477/>.

<sup>157</sup> Laura Warren Hill, "Background," *Rochester Black Freedom Struggle Online Project*, <https://rbscp.lib.rochester.edu/4489>.

<sup>158</sup> George Lowery, "A campus takeover that symbolized an era of change," *Cornell Chronicle*, April 16, 2019, <https://news.cornell.edu/stories/2009/04/campus-takeover-symbolized-era-change>.

<sup>159</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 67; Sarah S. Thompson, *Finger Lakes Wine County* (Arcadia, 2015), 8

winemakers had difficulty navigating the change in wine drinker palates and the rise of California wines. Most believed that *vinifera* vines would not be hearty enough to survive the cold temperatures experienced in upstate New York and continued to grow *labrusca* grapes and alter the resulting wine either through added sugar or diluting with water or neutral California wines to better align with prevailing tastes. French-American genetic hybrid vines created by cross-pollinating the *vinifera* and *labrusca* varieties resulted in vines that combined the North American vines resistance to disease and harsh winters with European varieties' complex flavors. Researchers at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station furthered developed hybrid vines suited for New York vineyards and in 1944, Gold Seal Winery in Hammondsport (Steuben County) became the first commercial winery of hybrids. However, hybrid *labrusca* varieties were not considered as complex as the true *vinifera* grown in Europe.

Another boost to New York wineries came during the 1950s when Dr. Konstantin Frank arrived in the United States. Frank, a viniculture Ph.D. from Ukraine who wrote his thesis on growing *vinifera* grapes in cold climates, migrated to the United States in 1951 and convinced the president of Gold Seal Winery that *vinifera* could be successfully grown in the Finger Lakes if provided the proper rootstock.<sup>160</sup> After only a few years of work, Frank successfully grafted *vinifera* vines onto heartier North American *labrusca* rootstock. This breakthrough allowed Finger Lakes farmers to grow European grape varieties that could withstand the cold temperature with the right combination of rootstock, grape variety, soil condition, and microclimate and ushered in the “*Vinifera* Revolution” of the 1960s.<sup>161</sup>

During the 1970s, California emerged as the leading American wine region. Of every nine bottles of wine sold in America at that time, seven were from California and one was from New York— with New York's contribution primarily champagne. Imports and wine from all other states combined accounted for the remaining one bottle.<sup>162</sup> Finger Lakes vineyards were purchased by large beverage conglomerates throughout the 1970s, and many Finger Lakes wines were blended with California grapes, largely due to consumers preferring drier California wines. New York grape growers were limited by an antiquated state liquor taxation structure and limits to wine allowed to be sold on-premise from production facilities. After a grassroots movement and extensive lobbying by Finger Lakes farmers, the New York State Farm Winery Act reinvigorated the local wine industry.

Passed in 1976, the Act allowed farmers to make wines onsite and sell directly to customers from their vineyards. This major shift allowed grape growers and wine makers to create products on their own terms and draw visitors to wineries for tastings and purchases. In response to the Act, Finger Lakes grape growers removed *labrusca* vines in favor for newly grafted Riesling, Chardonnay, and Pinot Noir plants. This shift to more popular wine varieties and onsite consumption and sale also

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<sup>160</sup> Tom Russ, *Finger Lakes Wine and the Legacy of Dr. Konstantin Frank* (New York: History Press, 2015); Don Cazentre, “Grapes of Frank,” *Central New York Magazine*, July-August 2008, <http://www.drfrankwines.com/media/2008CNY.pdf>.

<sup>161</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 76; “A Sparkling History: Great Western Winery,” *Life in the Finger Lakes*, Sep/Oct. 2016, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/sparkling-history-great-western-winery/>; Eric Zelco, “Cultivating the Vine,” *Ithaca.com*, July 2000, [https://www.ithaca.com/news/local\\_news/cultivating-the-vine/article\\_9e1d907c-ab72-53bd-97cd-fe41d6e94ff2.html](https://www.ithaca.com/news/local_news/cultivating-the-vine/article_9e1d907c-ab72-53bd-97cd-fe41d6e94ff2.html); Tom Russ, *Finger Lakes Wine and the Legacy of Dr. Konstantin Frank* (American Palate, 2015).

<sup>162</sup> “Vintage New York,” *New York Times*, December 29, 1974, <https://www.nytimes.com/1974/12/29/archives/vintage-new-york-the-no-2-wine-state-started-inchampagne.html>

allowed wineries to become destinations, offering tours, tastings, and on-site restaurants that highlighted food and wines made from local goods.<sup>163</sup>

Low land prices attracted another subsection of the agricultural community to the Finger Lakes. Beginning in the 1970s, Old Order Amish and Mennonite communities began moving from traditional population centers in Pennsylvania and settling in Yates, Seneca, and Ontario Counties. Their traditional agricultural practices seemed a good fit in the Finger Lakes, and New York has had the largest gain in Old Order households nationwide over the last 40 years.<sup>164</sup>

## Cold War Politics

The Seneca Army Depot continued to be a major employer for Seneca County. While the US Army would not confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weapons during the Cold War, the increased military police presence, security protocol, and fencing hinted at the nature of some of the aging weapons that made up the 80,000 to 100,000 tons of munitions housed at the facility. The association with nuclear warfare along with the pollution produced by disposing of obsolete ammunition through detonation in the depot's demolition pits eventually drew broader attention to activities at the depot.<sup>165</sup> During the summer and fall of 1983, thousands of protesters gathered outside the depot to call for antinuclear weapons demonstrations. The Seneca Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice, an all-women, grassroots community set up on 52 acres adjacent to the Seneca Army Depot, became the training center for nonviolent protest and civil disobedience related to environmentalism, feminism, and civil rights throughout the summer.<sup>166</sup>

Protest efforts garnered national attention in July 1983 when 200 protesters were arrested for scaling the depot fence, and there was a clash between locals and out-of-town protesters marching through the town of Waterloo; smaller protests and activist activities continued at the site into the 2000s. After Cold War hostilities cooled during the early 1990s, most weapons were removed from Seneca Army Depot; the base formally closed in 2000 and has since become home to a variety of uses including a correction center, educational facilities, and wildlife-environmental restoration.

## CONTEMPORARY NATIVE COMMUNITIES AND SELF-GOVERNANCE

[This section is blank pending content to be received from Indian Nations, at their discretion, through the ongoing formal Tribal Consultation process being conducted with the National Park Service pursuant to the 2012 US Department of the Interior's Policy on Consultation with Indian Tribes, Section VII.A.]

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<sup>163</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 93-98; Don Cazentre, "New York's Winery Boom Began 40 Years Ago: How a 1976 Law Change Everything," *Syracuse.com*, March 22, 2019, [https://www.syracuse.com/drinks/2016/12/new\\_yorks\\_winery\\_boom\\_began\\_40.html](https://www.syracuse.com/drinks/2016/12/new_yorks_winery_boom_began_40.html).

<sup>164</sup> John Adamski, "Old Order Cultures in the Finger Lakes," *Life in the Finger Lakes*, Jul/Aug 2015, <https://www.lifeinthefingerlakes.com/old-order-cultures-in-the-finger-lakes/>.

<sup>165</sup> Walter Gable, "Complete History of Seneca Army Depot," "Our Finger Lakes History with Walter Gable," August 12, 2016, <https://fingerlakes1.com/2016/08/12/complete-history-of-the-seneca-army-depot-on-our-finger-lakes-history-with-walter-gable-on-fingerlakes1-tv/>; Women's Action for New Direction, "Pioneers of Policy and Peace: WEFPJ," March 15, 2018, <https://www.wand.org/post/2018/03/15/pioneers-of-policy-and-peace-wefpj>.

<sup>166</sup> Peace Encampment Herstory Project, "What was the Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice (WEFPJ)?" *Women's Encampment for a Future of Peace and Justice*, March 15, 2020, <http://peacecampherstory.blogspot.com/>.

## TODAY'S FINGER LAKES

The Finger Lake Region is best known for its continued connections to agriculture and tourism based on the region's natural and cultural attractions. It continues to be a network of small and moderate-sized cities and villages, with the larger metropolises of Syracuse and Rochester as outliers in the northeast and northwest corners of the broader region. These regional hubs have earned distinction as national centers for various industries including advanced manufacturing; energy innovation; optics, photonics, and engineering; food science; health science; and software development—industries that have historic roots in the area.<sup>167</sup> Research institutions, universities, colleges, community colleges, and education extension programs employ thousands of people across the region and the prevalence of higher education continues to shape the culture of Syracuse, Rochester, and Ithaca, as well as smaller towns in the Finger Lakes Region. Outside of the major cities, the region is largely rural and agricultural, capitalizing on the favorable growing conditions first identified by the Haudenosaunee centuries before European exploration in North America.

The wine industry is one of the most prominent of the continued agricultural industries. The Finger Lakes region is one of the most diverse wine regions in the world, producing seven major varieties of native *labrusca*, 18 major varieties of European-American hybrids, and at least 98 major *vinifera* varieties, while local growers and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva continue to research and create new varieties. In 1982, the Finger Lakes region was designated one of the first American Viticultural Areas (AVA)—a winemaking region distinguished by its geographic, geologic, and climate features and recognized by United States Treasury and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. The Finger Lakes AVA, which was the first AVA recognized in New York State includes two smaller AVAs—Cayuga Lakes AVA (designated 1988) and Seneca Lakes AVA (designated in 2003)—and a total of more than 11,000 acres of vineyards.<sup>168</sup> Although the Finger Lakes viticultural area is relatively small on a national scale, producing less than 3% of American wine, the region is home to more than 100 wineries clustered around Cayuga Lake, Seneca Lake, Keuka Lake, and Canandaigua Lake, and four wine trails.<sup>169</sup>

Quality produce and artisan agricultural products continue to foster the farm-to-table ethic and highlight the growing conditions of the Finger Lakes region. According to a 2015 New York State Comptroller report, the Finger Lakes region led the state in amount of farmland, with 1.47 million acres, and total amount of farm sales. Onondaga, Cayuga, Wayne, Livingston, Ontario, and Steuben Counties recorded more than \$150 million in agricultural sales in 2012. The region ranks first in the state for production of apples, milk, grains, and dry beans.<sup>170</sup> Local restaurants, farmers markets, community-supported agriculture programs, and agritourism harken back to the earliest settlement in the region.<sup>171</sup>

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<sup>167</sup> "Key Industries," *Greater Rochester, NY Regional Economic Development*, [https://www.rochesterbiz.com/Key-Industries/](https://www.rochesterbiz.com/Key-Industries;); "Syracuse-Economy," *City Data*, <http://www.city-data.com/us-cities/The-Northeast/Syracuse-Economy.html>.

<sup>168</sup> "Inside New York Wine Country," *Wine Folly*, August 10, 2015, <https://winefolly.com/deep-dive/guide-to-new-york-wine-country/>.

<sup>169</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 110-112; New York Wine & Grape Foundation, "Finger Lakes Region," <https://www.newyorkwines.org/wine-regions/finger-lakes>; Adam Teeter, "Your Guide to the Finger Lakes, the Most Exciting Wine Region on the East Coast of America," *VinePair*, <https://vinepair.com/articles/travel-guide-wine-finger-lakes/>.

<sup>170</sup> Office of the New York State Comptroller, "The Importance of Agriculture to the New York State Economy," March 2015, [https://nycfoodpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/importance\\_agriculture\\_ny1.pdf](https://nycfoodpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/importance_agriculture_ny1.pdf).

<sup>171</sup> Falk, *Culinary History*, 119-121.

Recreational tourism has become one of the region’s leading industries. The region’s 1,063 waterfalls and gorges, 26 state parks, 16,036-acre national forest, a portion of the North Country National Scenic Trail, 2,000 miles of hiking and biking trails, 96 public campgrounds, and 650 miles of shoreline continue to draw visitors to the area, where they can also enjoy more than 400 registered historic sites and landmarks, more than 135 museums, and 40 nature centers.<sup>172</sup> In 2018 alone, more than 5.5 million people visited the Finger Lakes and spent more than \$2.4 billion in the region.<sup>173</sup>

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<sup>172</sup> Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance, “Quick Facts About the Finger Lakes,” <https://www.fingerlakes.org/explore/quick-facts>.

<sup>173</sup> Travel Market Insights, “Comprehensive Regional Travel and Tourism Study and Recommendations-Finger Lakes Tourism Alliance,” January 2019, [https://www.fingerlakes.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/FLTA%20Comprehensive%20Visitor%20Study%20Report\\_0.pdf](https://www.fingerlakes.org/sites/default/files/2019-03/FLTA%20Comprehensive%20Visitor%20Study%20Report_0.pdf).

## CHAPTER 3 – A POTENTIAL FINGER LAKES “NATIONALLY DISTINCTIVE LANDSCAPE” WITH RELATED THEMES

*Taken from NPS National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines. . .*

On October 26, 1999, in testimony before the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands, House Resources Committee, the National Park Service articulated its definition of an National Heritage Area (NHA), the steps to be completed prior to designation, and 10 criteria to permit the National Park Service, Congress, and the public to evaluate candidate areas. The NPS definition provides that:

*A National Heritage Area is a place designated by Congress where natural, cultural, historic and scenic resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make National Heritage Areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. Continued use of National Heritage Areas by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscapes enhances their significance.*

The term nationally distinctive landscape has not been further defined but should be understood to include places that are characterized by unique cultures, nationally important events, and historic demographic and economic trends and social movements, among others. They are places that by their resource and cultural values and the contributions of people and events have had substantial impact on the formation of our national story. National Heritage Areas, by definition, are places representative of the national experience. They are regions that have contributed in substantial ways to our national heritage.

Themes are the organizing framework within which interpretation of related natural and cultural resources is conducted. They are the bridges to increased public understanding of the importance of the region and its theme-related resources. NHA themes are derived from analyses of the region’s contributions to our national heritage. They represent the broad stories that integrate the collection of individual resources so that they may be viewed within the context of the whole.

A good NHA theme structure enables residents and visitors to understand the region’s overall contributions to our national heritage and the elements that enabled them to occur. The elements may include, among many other factors, natural and cultural resources; important events or decisions; and the roles of specific places, people, social movements, beliefs, folkways, and traditions.

### POTENTIAL THEMES OF THE FINGER LAKES REGION

Given the natural and historic context of the study area and input from local focus groups, there are several distinctive themes exemplified by the landscape, existing resources, and local culture of the Finger Lakes region that could be considered as representative of the national experience. These initial themes include the following.

#### **Glacier-Shaped Geologic Landscape**

The Finger Lakes region exemplifies the connection between physical and human geography, with glacial landforms dictating the look, feel, and shape of the land as well as the resulting culture and

economics of the region. The advance and retreat of Pleistocene-era glaciers created not only the numerous freshwater lakes that give the region its name but also formed the Great Lakes that border New York State to the north; the gorges, cliffs, and waterfalls that contribute to the central New York's scenic beauty; and the kettle lakes, bogs, and other geologic features that are recognized as National Natural Landmarks for their uniqueness and ecological significance. The Finger Lakes National Forest, Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge, New York State and local municipal parks, and local land trusts, preserve the diverse ecosystems and wildlife habitat within the region's grasslands, shrublands, and forestlands. The area's archeological record shows the important connection between the area's earliest inhabitants and the lakes, which provided freshwater and help moderate the area's climate. The depth and water quality of the Finger Lakes create excellent conditions for freshwater and coldwater fisheries that provided an additional source of protein for precontact people in the region. In the 19th century, the same waters became the source for the Caledonia Fish Hatchery, the first in the nation.

The natural features of the area have shaped the culture of the Finger Lakes as well. The repeated movement of miles-thick glaciers across the bed of an ancient inland sea produced nutrient-rich till for agriculture, allowing counties in the study area to produce high-quality fruits and vegetables. The depth of the area's numerous lakes moderates the climate, leading to more stable temperatures and less harsh winters between the Finger Lakes, which are mitigating factors that help prolong the growing season as compared to other areas in upstate New York. North-flowing rivers connected the region to the Great Lakes, while south-flowing rivers provided shipping and transportation routes into the Mid-Atlantic and Chesapeake. The abundance of waterways across central New York allowed for the creation of the Erie Canal, an engineering feat that revolutionized American travel, economics, and culture. Rivers and waterfalls powered the region's industrial mills and factories and contributed to the success of additional industries and entrepreneurs.

During the early 19th century, the narrow lakes contributed to the geographic and cultural differences between towns and settlements. These small pockets of individuals established relatively isolated communities that allowed religious freedom to thrive and customs from other parts of the United States and world to survive. Even local building materials, such as cobblestone and Llenroc stone quarried in Ithaca, harken back to the area's geologic development during the Ice Age.

## **Agricultural Traditions**

As a result of the mineral-rich soil created by glacial movement and relatively temperate climate regulated by the deep lakes and surrounding hillsides, the Finger Lakes region provides ideal growing conditions for produce and other agricultural products. The northern portion of the area, with its sand- and gravel-rich soil created from the friction of glaciers across limestone-rich rock, is workable. The area between Canandaigua, Penn Yan, and Seneca Falls is the largest extent of exceptionally prime farmland in the Northeast. The steeper, acidic soil located towards the New York-Pennsylvania border proved less productive but became home to livestock and hardwood timber.

Haudenosaunee agriculture relied on the Three Sisters—crops that were planted together and shared mutually beneficial growing processes. The corn, beans, and squash cultivated by the Six Nations became staples of their diet, providing a healthy balance of nutrients versatile ingredients for traditional dishes. Extensive ecological knowledge helped the Haudenosaunee Nations produce enough crops to feed communities of hundreds of people and fill winter storehouses; this abundance allowed the nations to individually thrive and eventually build the Confederacy, one of the strongest political alliances in North America. Their agricultural influence can be seen in the farmland still found throughout the region as well as in programs such as the Ganondagan White Corn Project, a program using heirloom seeds to grow Iroquois white corn for tribal members and the community at large.

The earliest European American settlers were attracted to Central New York because of its agricultural potential and capitalized on the fertile farmland found between the Finger Lakes and throughout the Genesee Valley. Upstate New York was the breadbasket of the United States during the early 19th century, providing flour, grain, fruit, vegetables, and dairy products to the rest of the country via the Erie Canal. The abundance of agricultural products being harvested in New York's hinterland and processed in water-powered mills made Rochester America's first "boom town" in the 1830s. While Midwestern states began to emerge as agricultural centers by the mid-1800s, counties in the Finger Lakes study area had already gained national—and in some cases international—acclaim for their high-quality produce and products. Cornell University combined Ivy League academic rigor with the agricultural focus of a land-grant college, creating departments and programs focused on improving the efficiency and productivity of farms. The university continued to influence New York State agriculture with its cooperative extension program and improve rural life through in-person and remote learning home economics programs (now included in the College of Human Ecology). Together, these research and outreach efforts boosted the agricultural productivity and success of 20th century New York farmers.

The Finger Lakes region remains one of the most agriculturally productive sections of New York State, with generations-old orchards, dairies, and family farms throughout the study area. Syracuse was the site of the first state fair in the nation in 1842 and continues to annually host the Great New York State Fair, which features many Finger Lakes agricultural products. The Finger Lakes Old Order Amish and Mennonite population has grown over the past 40 years, successfully bringing traditional agricultural practices and handmade goods into the 21st century. Agritourism connects visitors to modern farmers, while the area's popular farmer's markets bring local products directly to consumers, and farm-to-table cuisine allows local restaurants to share the region's bounty with diners. The region's *terroir*—the combination of climate, soil, and topography of a region that winemakers used to describe a wine's "sense of place"—is showcased in three overlapping American Vinicultural Areas encompassing more than 100 wineries and four wine trails. Breweries using local hops and distilleries crafting liquors from local crops also have gained popularity in the last decade.

### **Social Ideals Translated into National Movements**

For centuries, revolutionary social ideas that have become recognized as American ideals were fostered in the Finger Lakes region. The area's history of reform and equality predates the United States, with the Haudenosaunee directly influencing the development of the United States' democratic political system.

The Haudenosaunee Confederacy is the oldest living participatory democracy on earth. Within the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, member nations maintain their and independence while working together to uphold the Great Law of Peace; the Iroquois Constitution establishes the balance of power between the central confederacy and individual nations as well as outlines the two-branch legislative system that may pass laws. Onondaga leader Cassatego gave a 1744 speech urging the English colonies to unite and consider the strength of a confederacy that was later published by Benjamin Franklin for distribution. The central tenets of the Six Nations Confederacy, conveyed in the metaphor that it is harder to break one arrow than it is to break a bundle of arrows held together, inspired the Continental Congress and the Constitution of the United States. The Great Seal of the United States, an eagle holding an olive branch in one talon and 13 arrows in the other, illustrates this Haudenosaunee principle.

Part of the “Burned Over District” of central New York, the religious fervor of the study area ushered in the early 19th century religious revival. Spiritualism and Mormonism, two uniquely American movements based on the notion that common people can have experiences with the spiritual realm outside of centuries-old religious systems.

During the 19th century, Finger Lakes residents and communities helped popularize and spread information about the abolitionist movement, temperance, women’s suffrage, and religious revivalism across the country. Central New York became a “crucible of freedom” that forged together the strong religious convictions associated with Second Great Awakening and Quakerism, the influx of diverse people and ideas transported by the Erie Canal, the “untamed” atmosphere of America’s frontier in the early 19th century, and the emerging social leaders devoted to their causes and connected to economic and political influencers. Antislavery advocates that moved to the Finger Lakes from Quaker strongholds of Pennsylvania and the progressive social circles in urban areas helped self-emancipating African Americans travel across the region on their journeys north. Free African Americans built successful businesses and created communities in Syracuse and Rochester in the decades leading up to the Civil War.

Social reformers often campaigned and supported numerous causes as temperance crusaders, and abolitionists used their existing networks and resources to focus on women’s rights later in the 19th century. The Haudenosaunee’s matriarchal system in which clan mothers are respected as political and social leaders as well as the source of familial bonds influenced and inspired 19th-century women’s rights advocates as they pushed for gender equality and the right to vote. Early women’s rights conventions in Seneca Falls, Rochester, and Syracuse, along with works authored by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Matilda Jocelyn Gage, created the foundation and documented the history of the early women’s movement in America.

These movements continued their momentum into the 20th century, with social reformers in Central New York pushing for civil rights and equal access to education, health care, and jobs on local and national stages. National women’s suffrage groups with New York roots successfully lobbied for passage of the 19th Amendment and continued to push for equality between the sexes. Groups that formed after the 1964 Rochester riots became one of the models for federal agencies and neighborhood organizations created in the wake of the Civil Rights Act. The 1983 Seneca Women’s Encampment caught national attention and acted as a training ground for methods of nonviolent protest and civic disobedience that guided environmental activism and antinuclear protests throughout the 1980s.

## Recreation

Many regions across the country now consider recreational or heritage tourism a major economic driver, but recreation has been integral to the Finger Lakes' identity for centuries. The area was an early retreat for 19th-century Americans looking for respite from the increasingly busy urban areas of the East Coast and major cities of Syracuse and Rochester, and its tourism potential led to the creation of one of the oldest tourism associations in the country.

While leisure time was not a common luxury for the Tribal Nations of Central New York, lacrosse—the oldest organized sport in North America—can be traced back to the Six Nations. The Haudenosaunee teach that the game *dehonchigwiis* (lacrosse) is a gift from the Creator that should be played for his enjoyment and for the healing of the people. Through the fast-paced, highly physical game, all individual team members are seen for their strengths and contributions. Haudenosaunee players continue to excel at the sport, with the Iroquois National Program, founded in 1993, competing in international competitions. Universities in the Finger Lakes study area have also seen success in the sport, with Cornell University winning the first NCAA Lacrosse Championship in 1971 and Syracuse University taking home the NCAA title 16 times.

The Finger Lakes region has a long history of connecting visitors to the natural wonders of the area. The scenic landscapes that drew 19th-century New Yorkers to summer in the Finger Lakes continue to attract those looking for relaxation, refreshment, and recreation. Scenic routes wind through the glacier-shaped landscape, allowing day-trippers access to the waterfalls, gorges, and lakes that define the region. The establishment of a New York State Park system and its expansion through the Finger Lakes region in the early 20th century created a network of public spaces that could be enjoyed by all looking for respite from urbanization. Those looking for green space closer to the region's urban centers can enjoy Rochester's "emerald necklace" of parks, which was designed in the 1880s by renowned landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead.

Lake life continues to draw vacationers to the Finger Lakes, with the abundance of water activities, local restaurants, small town businesses, and cultural attractions. Summer cottages ring the larger lakes and provide seasonal residents and visitors the space to unwind and enjoy lake life. The long traditions of boating and fishing continue with annual fishing derbies and packed local marinas. Generations of visitors have hiked in the region's numerous state parks, sailed on clear lakes, bird watched within conservation areas, and photographed the natural beauty of the waterfalls and gorges—pastimes that have been enjoyed in the Finger Lakes for over one hundred years.

Nineteenth century health spas, mill towns, and wellness retreats have given way to 20th-century towns that offer a mix of historic sites, rural charm, and cultural amenities including museums, performing arts, and galleries. Restaurants pride themselves in serving regional dishes created using locally sourced produce, dairy products, and meat—the same high-quality products available at farmers' markets, u-pick orchards, and farm stands throughout the area. New recreational opportunities introduced in the 20th century include road racing at Watkins Glen, soaring at Harris Hill, flying seaplanes that benefitted from Glenn Curtiss's aeronautical innovations, and enjoying the area's wine tours and scenic byways—activities that are rooted in the Finger Lakes and linked to its historic industries.

The arts and cultural activities continue to play a role in Finger Lakes civic life. Prominent 20th-century industrialists and philanthropists supported the creation and growth of the area's numerous museums, performing arts venues, and historical institutions. Today's visitors to the major cities of Syracuse and Rochester as well college towns of Ithaca and Aurora, and smaller communities of

Geneva, Auburn, Canandaigua, can still see the lasting influence of these philanthropists when enjoying the symphony and opera performances, plays, and educational programs and the world-class facilities that house them.

## **Innovation and Lasting Legacies**

Rochester, Syracuse, and smaller communities throughout Central New York have created industries that shaped the world and moved the United States forward. Companies with ties to the Finger Lakes region have earned acclaim for innovative techniques and national attention for their products. Rochester's Kodak Company and Auburn's Case Research Laboratory helped usher in era of sound in motion picture that made commercial-viable talking movies possible. Glenn Curtiss produced the first private airplane and designed the first pontoon craft, making the growth of general aviation and widespread civilian and military use of seaplanes possible. The glass and ceramics corridor grew out of Corning Glass and the company's legacy of industrial and scientific advancements. Many Finger Lakes industrialists invested in their communities by providing support for charitable causes, the arts, and the creation of universities, museums, state parks, historic sites, and endowments that are still the cornerstones of civic life in many towns throughout the region.

Agricultural innovations were also a product of the Finger Lakes region. Tools designed to help New York farmers, including Jethro Wood's patented cast iron plow, and equipment produced in Central New York's early industrial centers aided European American settlement. Scientific research at Cornell University increased agricultural productivity and helps combat against pests and plant diseases; these breakthroughs and other information were widely shared through county-level agricultural extension offices that brought science into rural areas. The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station focused varietals that would thrive in the state and continues to do research to benefit New York State's farmers. The Finger Lakes wine industry survived a turbulent 20th century of prohibition, changing tastes, and crop diseases to rebound with grafted vine stock and legislative help provided by the New York State Winery Act.

## **Transportation**

Situated between the New York State Capital Region and the western reaches of the state, the Finger Lakes study area occupies much of central New York and has acted as integral transportation corridor for centuries, reaching from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario and connecting the major cities of the East with the Great Lakes and the rest of the nation. Members of the Haudenosaunee navigated the region's glacial landscape to form and strengthen bonds between the Six Nations. European and American colonists arriving in the 18th century pushed deep into the region using established Indian trade routes and portages to create settlements and farms. After the Revolutionary War, the region was further connected by plank roads, ferries, and bridges, as the newly established New York State and private entities attempted to reach the rich agricultural land and plentiful forests between the Finger Lakes. Canals managed to connect the seemingly isolated Finger Lakes to the Great Lakes, Susquehanna River, and Genesee River, allowing people, ideas, and goods from major East Coast cities and the world to flow freely though the region on barges, ferries, and steamboats. This free flow of people resulted in widespread growth and development within the Finger Lakes as canal builders settled in adjacent towns and businesses developed to meet their needs and further profit off goods shipped via the canals. Railroads, which expanded across the Finger Lakes and rest of the country in the 19th century, cut down on travel time to allow for more recreational travel and the shipment of perishable or other time-sensitive goods and made even more social and economic connections possible.

Central New York continues to rely on its transportation resources. Highways developed in the 20th century rely on the same overland routes first developed by the Haudenosaunee to connect communities tied to the canal era and age of railroads. Finger Lakes companies built quality boats that helped early 20th century residents recreate, created cars that helped usher in the age of the automobile, and the engine that jumpstarted the era of motorized flight. Watkins Glen International showcases the community's road racing past and continued presence at the track, while Hammondsport's Glenn Curtiss Museum tells the story of the founder of the US aircraft industry. The Finger Lakes is home to the country's oldest wine tour as well as its largest, featuring more than 30 wineries. Scenic byways allow visitors to take in the natural wonders of the areas and connect picturesque small towns and villages.

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## APPENDIX A – PARTIAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The following list of study area resources was compiled by the study team to examine the types of resources present in the Finger Lakes and if they would support the criteria outlined in Public Law 111-11 and established in the NPS National Heritage Area Feasibility Study Guidelines. **It is not intended to be comprehensive.** There are many more historic properties recorded on the National Register of Historic Places than are listed here. Many properties of the Finger Lakes remain unevaluated for national historic significance. Future research and historic evaluations may identify other resources fitting the attributes of significance that would contribute to a national heritage area (NHA) if established. The table includes primary resources of the Finger Lakes region that represent resources with direct association with a study area theme (for example a historic property with intact historic fabric), as well as secondary resources where visitors would be exposed to themes represented in the primary resources (such as a museum or educational center). In some cases, primary resources also serve a secondary function (for example a historic property operated as a museum).

| Site Name                           | Resource Type | Resource Category                | County         | Address   | Brief Description  | Designation   | Public Access | Current Visitor Opportunities  | Themes  | Primary or Secondary Resource |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---|--|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Ontario        | 230 Sheldon Rd, Farmington, NY 14425              | The 1816 Farmington Quaker Meetinghouse served as a site of Genesee Yearly Meeting of Friends and as a national crucible for major reform movements in the nineteenth century. It stood at the crossroads of activism for African American rights, women's rights, and American Indian rights.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Special events are held frequently and are open to the public.   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                    | Primary                       |
| 1890 House Museum                   | Historic      | Museum                           | Cortland       | 37 Tompkins St., Cortland, NY 13045               | Designed by architect Samuel Reed, the house was built for Charles Wickwire and his family. The Wickwires created a worldwide wire industry that changed rural lifestyles.   | None  | Yes           | Open Thursday through Sunday.  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Agricultural Tradition; Recreation | Primary                       |
| Andersen Hill                       | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tioga          | 78-412 Andersen Hill Rd Richford, NY 13835        | Andersen Hill State Forest encompasses 554 acres of forested land. Interior access to the State Forest is provided by a 1.6-mile seasonal public forest access road.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hunting, trapping, fishing, primitive camping, and snowmobiling.   | Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Arnot Art Museum                    | Educational   | Art Museum                       | Chemung        | 235 Lake St, Elmira, NY 14901                     | Open in 1913, the municipal art museum includes European and American art. Focused on preservation of the original collection of Matthias H. Arnot.  | None  | Yes           | Open Tuesday through Saturday.   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Recreation                         | Secondary                     |
| Auburn Correction Facility          | Historic      | State Prison                     | Cayuga         | 135 State St, Auburn, NY 13024                    | Among the oldest functional prisons in the United States, this state prison holds maximum security. It was built on land of a previous Cayuga village, and is the site of the first execution by the electric chair.   | None  | No            | N/A  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                     | Primary                       |
| Awaakaba's Riverstroll              | Educational   | NPS Affiliate Program            | Monroe         | 181 Royleston Rd, Rochester, NY 14609             | One of several multi-layered tours developed by AKWAABA: the Heritage Associates, a nonprofit corporation of storytellers, teachers, parents, a historian, a poet, a musician, and Rochester residents. Riverstroll provides visitors with a guided tour of sites associated with freedom and the Underground Railroad.  | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Guided tours starting at Main Street.  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                    | Secondary                     |
| Bahar Preserve and Carpenter Falls  | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Cayuga         | 6063 Appletree Point Moravia, NY 13118            | The 87-acre trust property includes 65 feet of Skaneateles lakeshore with 1.6 miles of trail. The property was acquired in segments between 1998 and 2007 through a series of purchases. In 2008, the Land Trust conveyed 36 acres to New York State creating the Carpenter Falls State Unique Area. The remaining 51 acres of land downstream toward the lake continue to be managed by the Land Trust as the Bahar Nature Preserve.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                       | Primary                       |
| Baker School House                  | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland       | 3581 Baker Schoolhouse Road Cincinnatus, NY 13040 | Baker School House State Forest encompasses 1,277 acres. A portion of the Finger Lakes Trail winds through the central portion of the forest.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting, trapping, bird watching, nature observation, and informal camping.  | Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Bare Hill Unique Area               | Natural       | Unique Area                      | Yates, Ontario | 5929-5921 Van Epps Road Rushville, NY 14544       | Bare Hill Unique Area, a 393-acre site, is home to an annual Labor Day ceremonial lighting of a bonfire to start the "Ring of Fire" or "The Festival of Lights" in which landowners around Canandaigua Lake light fires in celebration of fruitful harvests and peace. The area has two separate parcels, the southern unit (approximately 298 acres) is in the town of Middlesex in Yates County and the northern unit (approximately 95 acres) is in the town of Gorham in Ontario County. | New York State Unique Area                              | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.   | Recreation; Agricultural Tradition                                  | Primary                       |
| Bear Swamp State Forest             | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cayuga         | 3581 Baker Schoolhouse Road Cincinnatus, NY 13040 | The 3,539-acre Bear Swamp State Forest includes a large wetland and creek that bisect the forest and provide excellent opportunities for those who love to paddle. A 14.3-mile multiple use trail system also provides opportunities for recreation.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Beaver Dam State Forest             | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tioga          | 83-29 Sears Road Richford, NY 13835               | The 1,148-acre forest is a popular area for recreational activities that can be enjoyed in a forest setting. The 1.5-mile Public Forest Access Road can be traveled by automobile, bike, horse, or foot.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation  | Primary                       |

| Site Name                                   | Resource Type | Resource Category                | County            | Address   | Brief Description   | Designation                             | Public Access | Current Visitor Opportunities   | Themes  | Primary or Secondary Resource |
|---|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Beaver Dams State Forest                    | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben, Schuyler | Hartnett Road Moravia, NY 13118                     | Most of the 534-acre Beaver Dams State Forest is remote and difficult to access.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation                                    | Primary                       |
| Beechwood State Park                        | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Wayne             | Lake Road Sodus, NY 14551                           | Previously the site of a Girl Scout Camp that closed in the 1990s, the Town of Sodus has managed the park since 2010.   | New York State Park                     | Yes           | Several miles of hiking trails, a picnic pavilion and a few small shelters. Fishing and canoeing access to Maxwell Creek is also available. Overnight camping is permitted with registration. | Recreation                                    | Primary                       |
| Birdseye Hollow State Forest                | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben           | Birdseye Hollow Road Bradford, NY 14815             | The 3,446-acre forest includes Sanford Lake, the Birdseye Hollow Park day use area, and a Forest Stewardship Demonstration Tour.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping, day use picnicking, mountain biking, boating/paddling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.   | Recreation                                    | Primary                       |
| Bishop Nature Preserve                      | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Seneca            | 585-497 Boody's Hill Road Waterloo, NY 13165        | This small, 30-acre site was donated to the Land Trust by Bruce Bishop and his wife in 1993. They had purchased the land opposite their home and had planted 30,000 shrubs and conifers over the years to heal the farmland and restore habitat. The site provides access to the Cayuga-Seneca Canal Trail.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.      | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Bock-Harvey Forest Preserve                 | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins          | 150 Rockwell Road Newfield, NY 14867                | This 48-acre preserve is owned by the Finger Lakes Trail Conference and subject to a conservation easement held by the Land Trust. The site is just west of Ithaca and includes some of the region's oldest sugar maples. The site was originally part of the Central New York Military Tract and was purchased and then donated by the Harvey and Bock families. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.      | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Braddock Bay State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Monroe            | Hilton, New York 14468                              | The purposes of the 2,125-acre Braddock Bay Wildlife Management Area is for wildlife management, wildlife habitat management, and wildlife-dependent recreation. This site was transferred in 1982 from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.  | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation | Primary                       |
| Braddock Bay State Park                     | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Monroe            | 199 E Manitou Road Rochester, NY 14612              | Operated by the Town of Greece, the park is a popular birdwatching destination. It is part of the 2,125-acre Braddock Bay Fish and Wildlife Management Area. The park is currently part of the Braddock Bay Ecosystem Restoration Project, which is being led by the Army Corps of Engineers.   | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park features trails, visitor amenities, and two lodges.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Bullfinch Brewery and Brewseum              | Recreational  | Museum                           | Onondaga          | 720 Van Rensselaer Street Syracuse NY, 13204        | Set to open in Summer 2020, the brewseum will feature the community's brewing history.  | None                                    | Not yet       | N/A   | Agricultural Tradition; Recreation            | Secondary                     |
| Burt Hill Multiple Use Area                 | Natural       | Multiple Use Area                | Steuben           | 6205 Burt Hill Road Canisteo, NY 14823              | The 403-acre site provides recreational opportunities that focus on rustic experiences with a limited amount of development. Much of this forest is remote and difficult to access.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, and camping.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation | Primary                       |
| Buttermilk Falls State Park                 | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Tompkins          | 106 E Buttermilk Falls Road Ithaca, NY 14850        | Features several waterfalls and wooded gorges.  | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park offers hiking trails, picnic areas, playing areas, and a campground.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation | Primary                       |
| Cameron State Forest                        | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben           | 5307-5301 W Cameron Road Cameron, NY 14819          | The 1,990-acre forest includes Cameron Pond, two smaller ponds, a gas pipeline down the middle, and a native grassland at the southern end.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, paddling, fishing, hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, camping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Cameron Mills State Forest                  | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben           | 3802-4300 Pump Station Road Cameron Mills, NY 14820 | The 54-acre site is remote and difficult to access and there are no formally designated trails or parking lots.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |

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|--|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Camillus Forest Unique Area                    | Natural       | Unique Area                      | Onondaga         | Camillus, New York 13031   | The 350-acre forest's grasslands were once managed for crop product. Now the unique area is managed to remain as grassland habitat for the many species that depend on this cover type. Additional recreational restrictions not found on state forests exist at this designated unique area.  | New York State Unique Area              | Yes           | Camillus Forest Unique Area is a popular area for a variety of recreational activities such as: hiking, bird watching, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, bow hunting and fishing.       | Agricultural Tradition; Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Canacadea State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben          | Canacadea State Forest<br>Hornell, NY 14843                        | There is little development at the 1,623-acre state forest. There is multiple use trail marked on the map that is an unpaved public access road that is not plowed in the winter. There are also unmarked, unmaintained skid roads, deer paths, and old farm lanes that can be explored.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping, and scenic views.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Canadaigua Lake                                | Natural       | Finger Lake                      | Ontario, Yates   | Varied   | Fourth largest lake, popular boating and swimming location; home to Squaw Island, one of only two islands in the Finger Lakes.   | None                                    | Yes           | Recreational   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation         | Primary                       |
| Canadice Lake                                  | Natural       | Finger Lake                      | Ontario          | Varied   | Smallest of the Finger Lakes at 3 miles long and a maximum depth of 95 feet; free from development; used as public drinking water for Rochester so no swimming allowed.  | None                                    | Yes           | Recreational   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation         | Primary                       |
| Canaseraga State Forest                        | Natural       | State Forest                     | Livingston       | 11299-10961 Scott Hill Road<br>Canaseraga, NY 14822                | There is little development at the 1,287-acre state forest. There is multiple use trail marked on the map that is an unpaved public access road that is not plowed in the winter. There are also unmarked, unmaintained skid roads, deer paths, and old farm lanes that can be explored.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Canoga Marsh State Wildlife Management Area    | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Seneca           | NY-89<br>Seneca Falls, NY 13148                                    | This wildlife management area protects 104 acres and is located on the northwest side of Cayuga Lake. There are no designated trails, but hiking is allowed throughout the property.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, and fishing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                         | Primary                       |
| Carolabarb Park                                | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Ontario          | 7161-7083 County Road 12<br>Naples, NY 14512                       | This park was previously a vineyard and now protects the view of Canandaigua Lake's rugged southern end and eastern shoreline. The Land Trust accepted a conservation easement on Carolabarb's scenic 38 acres in 2004 from the late Odell Scott, who simultaneously donated the land to the town of South Bristol for use as a public park. The park takes its name from both his first and second wives. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Agricultural Tradition | Primary                       |
| Carpenter Falls Unique Area                    | Natural       | Unique Area                      | Cayuga           | 5986-, 6062<br>Appletree Point<br>Moravia, NY 13118                | This 37-acre site was created for recreational purposes and watershed protection. There are two portions of the property, the Upper Carpenter Falls, located in the southernmost portion of the property and Lower Carpenter Falls, located in the northernmost portion of the property.   | New York State Unique Area              | Yes           | Hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Case Laboratory                                | Educational   | Museum                           | Cayuga           | Auburn   | The Case Research Lab collection contains the equipment, complete lab notebooks, volumes of technical drawings and photographs, extensive business and personal correspondence, manuscripts and reports, patents, receipts, and scrapbooks spanning the 18-year history of the Lab. It is located behind the Cayuga Museum of History and Art and serves as the birthplace of talking movies.              | None                                    | Yes           | Open Tuesday through Sunday in summer, Wednesday through Sunday in winter; timed tours.  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Recreation                           | Secondary                     |
| Catharine Creek State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Schuyler         | Catharine Creek Wildlife Management Area<br>Watkins Glen, NY 14891 | This 1,000-acre marsh complex is located at the southern end of Seneca Lake, between Watkins Glen and Montour Falls, as a result of sedimentation and manipulation of the lake level. The area provides a haven for innumerable wildlife. The waters of Catharine Creek still feed a remnant section of the Chemung Barge Canal, which runs through the center of the marsh.                               | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, and fishing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                         | Primary                       |
| Catharine Valley Trail                         | Recreational  | Recreation                       | Chemung-Schuyler | Multi  | Located near and managed by staff at Watkins Glen State Park.  | New York State Park                     | Yes           | Biking, hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.  | Recreation  | Secondary                     |
| Catlin State Forest                            | Natural       | State Forest                     | Chemung          | 1299-881 County Road 35<br>Horseheads, NY 14845                    | There is little development at the 613-acre state forest. There are no designated recreation trails though deer paths and old farm lanes are present for exploring. Most of this forest requires walking a significant distance to access.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |

| Site Name                                    | Resource Type | Resource Category              | County                   | Address  | Brief Description   | Designation                             | Public Access | Current Visitor Opportunities   | Themes  | Primary or Secondary Resource |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|---|---------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Cayuga Lake                                  | Natural       | Finger Lake                    | Seneca, Cayuga, Tompkins | Varied   | Cayuga Lake is the longest Finger Lake at just under 40 miles and is roughly 435 feet deep.   | None                                    | Yes           | Recreational.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation | Primary                       |
| Cayuga Lake State Wildlife Management Area   | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area | Seneca                   | 3169 Demont Road Seneca Falls, NY 13148                                | Located at the north end of Cayuga Lake in Seneca County, this 225-acre site consists of cattail marsh and wooded swamps. Approximately 138 acres of the 225 acres are owned by the Department of Transportation and managed by the Department of Environmental Conservation under a temporary permit. The Cayuga Lake Wildlife Management Area is part of the Northern Montezuma Wildlife Management Area. | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway                     | Recreational  | Scenic Byway                   | Cayuga                   | Varied   | The 86-mile loop around Cayuga Lake created by State Routes 90, 34B, 34, 89, and 5/20 showcases the attractive lake views, glacial topography, and mix of small towns, vineyards, and farms that have come to define the Finger Lakes.  | New York Scenic Byway                   | Yes           | Recreational driving and sight-seeing.  | Recreation; Transportation                                    | Secondary                     |
| Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway                     | Recreational  | Scenic Byway                   | Cayuga, Seneca, Tompkins | Cayuga Lake  | The scenic byway was officially designated a New York State Scenic Byway in 2002 by the New York State Department of Transportation. The byway is 87-miles looping around Cayuga Lake.  | New York Scenic Byway                   | Yes           | Publicly accessible for driving.  | Recreation; Transportation                                    | Secondary                     |
| Cayuga Lake State Park                       | Recreational  | New York State Park            | Seneca                   | 2678 Lower Lake Road Seneca Falls, NY 13148                            | 141-acre park located on the north end of Cayuga Lake.  | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park offers beach access, campsites, cabins, and fishing access along the shore of Cayuga Lake.     | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Cayuga Lake Wine Trail                       | Recreational  | Trail                          | Cayuga                   | Varied   | The first organized and longest-running wine trail in America, established in 1983, to promote wineries within the Cayuga Lake American Viticultural Area (AVA).  | None                                    | Yes           | Wine tasting, events, etc.  | Agricultural Tradition; Recreation                            | Secondary                     |
| Cayuga Nature Center                         | Educational   | Nature Center                  | Tompkins                 | 1420 Taughannock Boulevard Ithaca, NY 14850                            | The center provides both indoor and outdoor interpretation about the natural history of the Cayuga Lake Basin as part of the regional and global ecosystems.  | None                                    | Yes           | Thursday – Monday Trails open daily Labor Day through Memorial Day.                                     | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape, Recreation                 | Secondary                     |
| Chemung County Historical Society and Museum | Educational   | Museum                         | Chemung                  | Chemung County Historical Society 415 E. Water Street Elmira, NY 14901 | The Chemung County Historical Society serves as a community expert on local history and preservation through innovation, education, and engagement. The museum contains various exhibits focused on Chemung County.   | None                                    | Yes           | Open Monday through Friday; Mark Twain Trolley Tours offered.   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                               | Secondary                     |
| Chimney Bluffs State Park                    | Recreational  | New York State Park            | Wayne                    | 7700 Garner Road Wolcott, NY 14590                                     | Features dramatically carved 150-foot-tall shoreside cliffs formed from eroded drumlins.  | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park offers picnic amenities and is for day-use only.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Chip Holt Nature Center                      | Educational   | Education                      | Livingston               | Vitale Park, Big Tree Road PO Box 523 Lakeville, NY 14480              | The mission of the nature center is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Provide interactive educational programs and recreational opportunities for present and future generations.</li> <li>Promote ecological stewardship for Conesus Lake and its watershed.</li> </ul> Increase awareness and appreciation for the natural resources of the Finger Lakes.”                                      | Education Center                        | Yes           | Monthly programs, summer programs, and school programs.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Secondary                     |
| Cinnamon Lake State Forest                   | Natural       | State Forest                   | Schuyler, Steuben        | Cinnamon Lake State Forest Beaver Dams, NY 14812                       | This 1,786-acre site has a limited amount of development, including some limited trails and a very small section of pond edge.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping, and snowmobiling.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |
| Clark Reservation State Park                 | Recreational  | New York State Park            | Onondaga                 | 6105 E Seneca Turnpike Jamesville, NY 13078                            | The park is centered around the former plunge pool of a large ice age-era waterfall and harbors the largest US population of the endangered American hart’s tongue fern.  | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park includes a nature center, trails, picnic tables, pavilions, and fishing access.                | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Cliffside State Forest                       | Natural       | State Forest                   | Schuyler                 | 6735-6719 NY-224 Cayuta, NY 14824                                      | The primitive Cliffside State Forest encompasses 977 acres. Much of the Cliffside State Forest is on the side of a fairly steep cliff. The forest is part of a block of nearly 14,000 acres of public open space owned and managed by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowshoeing and cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |

| Site Name  | Resource Type | Resource Category                | County             | Address                                       | Brief Description   | Designation                             | Public Access | Current Visitor Opportunities  | Themes  | Primary or Secondary Resource |
|--|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| CNY Living History Center and Agriculture Museum | Educational   | Museum                           | Cortland           | 4386 US Route 11, Cortland, NY 13045          | Administered by the Homer Cortland Community Agency, the living history center includes exhibits that highlight the agricultural history of the region.   | None                                    | Yes           | Open Tuesday through Saturday.   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Agricultural Tradition; Recreation | Secondary                     |
| Cold Brook State Wildlife Management Area        | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Steuben            | 7745-7653 S Valley Rd, Hammondsport, NY 14840 | Located at the southern end of Keuka Lake, this 116-acre area consists of two separate parcels located north of Route 54 and south of the Keuka Lake Inlet/Cold Brook in the village of Hammondsport.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                       | Primary                       |
| Conesus Inlet State Wildlife Management Area     | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Livingston         | Conesus New York 14435                        | At over 1,120 acres, this wildlife management area consists of a flat valley flood plain with steep sloping hills on the east and west. Vegetation consists primarily of typical marsh species with a peripheral border of swamp hardwoods, brush, and open land. The site preserves critical northern pike spawning habitat.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                       | Primary                       |
| Conesus Lake                                     | Natural       | Finger Lake                      | Livingston         | Varied  | Westernmost major lake; 8 miles long and considered quieter destination in the region.  | None                                    | Yes           | Recreational.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation       | Primary                       |
| Connecticut Hill State Wildlife Management Area  | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Schuyler, Tompkins | Boylan Road Newfield, NY 14867                | Encompassing 11,237 acres, Connecticut Hill is the largest wildlife management area in the state. It is part of the Appalachian Highlands, with elevations reaching 2,000 feet. The area offers panoramic vistas, a diversity of habitat ranging from streams and ponds; mature forests with American beech, maple and hemlock; and open meadows.<br><br>The area was farmed after the American Revolution but abandoned by many due to the harsh climate and shallow soils, which allowed New York State to acquire almost 10,000 acres of the area for use as a game refuge. Numerous ponds were built between 1948 and 1950 to attract waterfowl and they now provide habitat for a multitude of wildlife. | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                       | Primary                       |
| Coon Hollow State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Schuyler           | Chambers Road Beaver Dams, NY 14812           | The primitive 2,456-acre site has a limited amount of development and requires significant walking to access.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                       | Primary                       |
| Cora Kampfe Dickinson Conservation Area          | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Onondaga           | Spafford, New York                            | The 21-acre conservation area protects shoreline of Skaneateles Lake and an area of high bluffs known locally as the Staghorn Cliffs. The area is only accessible by boat. The property was donated by members of the Dickinson family whose parents purchased the property in the 1940s.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                       | Primary                       |
| Cornell Old 600 Natural Area                     | Natural       | Natural Area                     | Tompkins           | 600 Slaterville Road Richford, NY 13835       | The 417-acre site is part of a larger forested area known locally as "Slaterville 600" or the "Old 600," which refers to the size of a military lot of 600 acres given to soldiers in lieu of payment during the Revolutionary War. Much of the site contains old-growth forest (trees older than 150 years).   | Natural Area                            | Yes           | Free and open to the public year-round from dusk to dawn.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                       | Primary                       |
| Cornell University                               | Educational   | Educational Institution          | Tompkins           | Ithaca, NY 14850                              | Founded in 1865, the ivy league school is a privately endowed research university.  | Educational Institution                 | Yes           |  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                     | Secondary                     |
| Corning Museum of Glass                          | Educational   | Museum                           | Steuben            | One Museum Way Corning, NY 14830              | Home to the world's most comprehensive collection of glass, one of the best glassmaking schools in the world, and an extensive library on glass and glassmaking.  | None                                    | Yes           | Open to the public, school groups, and special events.   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                     | Secondary                     |
| Cortland Rural Cemetery                          | Historic      | Historic site                    | Cortland           | 110 Tompkins St., Cortland, NY 13045          | A 50-acre cemetery that is 150 years old, the Cortland Rural Cemetery honors the original, 19 <sup>th</sup> century concept of a "rural cemetery." The cemetery includes cemetrails, where visitors may learn about famous people incarcerated at the site, the geology of the monument, and the site's history.  | None                                    | Yes           | Open every day for self-guided tours.  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                     | Primary                       |

| Site Name   | Resource Type         | Resource Category                | County             | Address                                      | Brief Description  | Designation                             | Public Access | Current Visitor Opportunities  | Themes  | Primary or Secondary Resource |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Cross Lake Islands State Wildlife Management Area | Natural               | State Wildlife Management Area   | Cayuga, Onondaga   | County Rte. 14B Jordan, NY 13080             | This 26.6-acre area consists of two islands in the southern portion of Cross Lake. The Seneca River flows through the lower portion of the lake and passes the islands. The management area is only accessible by boat.  | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                                     | Primary                       |
| Cuyler Hill State Forest                          | Natural               | State Forest                     | Cortland, Chenango | Potter Hill Cemetery Road Truxton, NY 13158  | Cuyler Hill State Forest encompasses 5,507 acres.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hunting, hiking, snowmobiling, fishing, camping, bird watching, and nature viewing.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Danby State Forest                                | Natural               | State Forest                     | Tompkins           | 601-473 Bald Hill Road Spencer, NY 14883     | The 7,651-acre Danby State Forest includes diverse topography and habitats for a variety of plants and wildlife. The forest has a variety of scenic landscapes including streams, forests, ravines and Michigan Hollow. The large size and close proximity to Ithaca and the Finger Lakes region make this a great recreational resource.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hunting, hiking, cross-country skiing, bird watching, snowmobiling and camping   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Dog Hollow State Forest                           | Natural               | State Forest                     | Cortland           | Jones Road Truxton, NY 13158                 | The 723-acre forest is in northeastern Cortland County.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hiking (informal, no trails), hunting, trapping, fishing, bird watching, trapping and snowmobiling.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Donahue Woods State Forest                        | Natural               | State Forest                     | Cortland           | Harris Hill Road Truxton, NY 13158           | Donahue Woods State Forest encompasses 1,165 acres with a 2-mile public forest access road that bisects the forest and provides recreational access.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hunting, birdwatching, nature viewing, informal hiking and snowmobiling.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Dorothy McIlroy Bird Sanctuary                    | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Cayuga             | Summerhill, New York                         | Located along the Lake Como outlet, the preserve is in the Town of Summerhill. The sanctuary sits along the high plateau and is bisected by Fall Creek near its headwaters. The preserve is known for its rich shrub fen grades into peat swamp and forest on either side of the creek. Dorothy McIlroy was renowned and beloved for her gentle manner and extraordinary knowledge of birds. She played a significant role in the early days of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell. Following her death in 1999, at age 91, her children donated funds to the Finger Lakes Land Trust to establish a preserve in her memory. This donation, plus money from an anonymous grant, enabled the Finger Lakes Land Trust to purchase the initial three parcels of the preserve in 2002. Since then additional parcels have been acquired and the preserve now includes 259 contiguous acres in the heart of the Summerhill wetland complex. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                                     | Primary                       |
| Dry Run State Forest                              | Natural               | State Forest                     | Schuyler           | Dry Run State Forest Beaver Dams, NY 14812   | Dry Run State Forest consists of 1,062 acres. With limited development, most of this forest requires significant walking to access.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Dundee Historic District                          | Historic              | Historic District                | Yates              | Main and Water Streets Dundee, NY            | Listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. Consists of 71 properties.   | Historic District                       | Yes           | Open to the public.  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Innovation and Lasting Legacies | Primary                       |
| East Shore Preserve at Bare Hill                  | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Yates              | 474-496 County Road 39 Rushville, NY 14544   | A 2.5-acre preserve protecting 390 ft of the Canandaigua Lake shoreline, this cove beach is not yet open.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Eastman School of Music                           | Educational, Historic | Educational Institution          | Monroe             | 26 Gibbs Street Rochester, NY 14604          | A school focused on preparing students for meaningful lives in music.  | Educational Institution                 | Yes           | N/A  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies   | Secondary                     |
| Elizabeth Cady Stanton House                      | Historic              | Historic Site                    | Seneca             | 32 Washington Street, Seneca Falls, NY 13148 | Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the outspoken social progressive that championed temperance, women's rights, and abolitionism, called her Seneca Falls home the "Center of the Rebellion. It is now part of the Women's Rights National Historical Park  | National Historic Landmark              | Yes           | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                                  | Primary                       |

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| Ellis Hollow Nature Preserve             | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins | Ellis Hollow Creek Road Ithaca, NY 14850                        | Located east of Ithaca, the preserve is on the northern hillside of the Ellis Hollow valley. Several streams run through the preserve draining into Cascadilla Creek. These streams help maintain water quality in the creek and nearby wetlands. A long-time resident of the area, Barbara Keeton and her family, donated 111 acres to the Land Trust in 2000 created the preserve. In 2009, the Land Trust added to the area when they purchased the Pearman Woods parcel, which borders the adjacent Cornell University Durland Bird Sanctuary. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscapes; Recreation                                     | Primary                       |
| Elmira Civil War Prison Camp             | Historic              | Historic Site                    | Chemung  | 645 Winsor Ave, Elmira, NY 14902                                | The Prison Camp reopened in 2017 for the first time since the camp closed in August 1865. The camp was termed "Hellmira" curing the civil war by its inmates.  | None  | Yes           | N/A  | NA   | Primary                       |
| Elmira College                           | Educational           | Educational Institution          | Chemung  | One Park Place, Elmira New York 14901                           | Elmira College is a private, coeducational college that originated as the first college for women in 1855. Now, it is home to the Center of Mark Twain Studies, one of four nationally recognized Twain sites which serves as a research center for visiting Twain scholars.   | Educational Institution                                 | Yes           | N/A  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies  | Secondary                     |
| Emerson Park                             | Recreational          | Park                             | Cayuga   | 6877 E Lake Rd, Auburn, NY 13021                                | A waterfront park that includes a historic pavilion, playground, boat launches, and picnic shelters with ample recreational opportunities.   | None  | Yes           | Open every day.  | Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Empire State Trail                       | Recreational          | Recreation                       | Multi    | Multi   | A 750-mile trail is the longest multi-use state trail in the nation, spanning from New York City to Canada and Buffalo to Albany.  | None  | Yes           | Walking, hiking, running, bicycling, snow-shoeing, cross country skiing, and snowmobiling in some areas.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                      | Secondary                     |
| Engelbert Farm                           |                       | Farm                             | Tioga    | 182 Sunnyside Rd, Nichols, NY 13812                             | First organic dairy farm in the country, it has been operated as a family farm since 1911. The farm is part of the Finger Lakes Cheese Alliance, consisting of 12 working family farms and producers.  | None  | Yes           | Visitors can stop by the store and creamery; or attend one of the festivals/events offered.  | Agricultural Tradition   | Secondary                     |
| Erie Canal Museum                        | Educational, Historic | Museum                           | Onondaga | 318 Erie Boulevard East Syracuse, NY 13202                      | The Erie Canal Museum, located within the 1850 National Register Weighlock Building interprets the incredible adventure story of the Erie and its role in the growth and development of the United States.   | National Register of Historic Places                    | Yes           | Monday – Saturday, reservations required.  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies, Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor | Historic              | Canalway                         | Varied   | Varied  | Established by Congress in 2000, the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor recognizes the national significance of the Erie, Cayuga-Seneca, Oswego, and Champlain Canals  | National Heritage Corridor                              | Yes           | Recreational opportunities include hiking, biking, paddling, etc.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Transportation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies | Primary                       |
| Erie Canalway UGRR Program               | Educational           | NPS Affiliate Program            | Albany   | National Park Service, 1 Delaware Ave, Cohoes, Albany, NY 12047 | The Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor's UGRR program serves as an umbrella support network for the Network to Freedom sites within and near the corridor.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Currently open to the public.  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Transportation                   | Secondary                     |
| Erwin State Wildlife Management Area     | Natural               | State Wildlife Management Area   | Steuben  | 9299-9101 Smith Hill Road Painted Post, NY 14870                | The 2,490-acre management area is located approximately 5 miles west of the City of Corning.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area                 | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                      | Primary                       |
| Erwin Hollow State Forest                | Natural               | State Forest                     | Steuben  | 2-82 Erwin Hollow Road Painted Post, NY 14870                   | Erwin Hollow State Forest consists of 531 acres. With limited development, most of this forest requires significant walking to access.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                      | Primary                       |
| Erwin Mountain State Forest              | Natural               | State Forest                     | Steuben  | 460-626 Beartown Road Painted Post, NY 14870                    | Erwin Mountain State Forest consists of 507 acres and can only be accessed by walking across part of Erwin Wildlife Management Area.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                      | Primary                       |
| Etna Nature Preserve                     | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins | 582-590 NY-366 Freeville, NY 13068                              | This 26-acre preserve includes woods, wetlands, streams, and a section of floodplain that adjoins Fall Creek, a tributary of Cayuga Lake. The preserve was created in 1991 with a donation of 12 acres by Walter and Sally Spofford. A gift of additional acreage was accepted by the Land Trust in 2011 from the Henderson family and another 1.5 acres was purchased in that same year.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.                 | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                      | Primary                       |

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|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|------------|---|--|---|---------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Everson Museum of Art                | Educational   | Museum                         | Onondaga   | 401 Harrison St, Syracuse, NY 13202         | It was the first museum to dedicate itself to the collection of American art, to create a permanent collection of ceramics, to collect video art, to create a docent program and to hire the now internationally-known architect I.M. Pei to design its building, a sculptural work of art in its own right. The Everson is home to approximately 11,000 works of art: American paintings, sculpture, drawings, video, graphics and one of the largest holdings of international ceramics in the nation. | None  | Yes           | Open Wednesday to Sunday for guided, self-guided, and audio tours.  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Recreation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies | Secondary                     |
| Fair Haven Beach State Park          | Recreational  | New York State Park            | Cayuga     | 14985 State Park Road Fair Haven, NY 13064  | Located on the eastern shoreline of Lake Ontario, this park offers shoreline bluffs, sandy beaches, and adjoining hilly woodlands.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | Visitors can enjoy swimming, biking, hiking, picnicking, camping, and fishing. In the winter, cross-country skiing and ice fishing are popular. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Fairfield State Forest               | Natural       | State Forest                   | Tioga      | 1-257 Jenksville Hill Road Candor, NY 13743 | The 815-acre Fairfield State Forest does not have any formal hiking trails, but hiking is permitted anywhere on the property unless otherwise posted. Additional access is provided by a 2-mile public forest access road and by Jenksville Hill Road, a seasonal town road (not plowed) that cuts through the forest.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, hiking, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Fall Brook Gorge                     | Natural       | National Natural Landmark      | Livingston |   | The approximately 102- acre Fall Brook Gorge represents one of the finest exposures of Upper and Middle Devonian Age strata in the United States. The gorge showcases significant fossil remains and a cap-rock waterfall, as well as plant and animal communities associated with sharply contrasting microclimates. The gorge is privately owned and was designated a National Natural Landmark in 1970.   | National Natural Landmark                               | No            | The Fall Brook Gorge is on private land.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Fillmore Glen State Park             | Recreational  | New York State Park            | Cayuga     | 1686 NY-38 Moravia, NY 13118                | Known for its waterfalls, the 941-acre park consists of dense woods gathering into a long, narrow gorge.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | The park has 60 campsites, a stream-fed swimming pool, and fishing access on the Owasco Lake inlet.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Finger Lakes Film Trail              | Educational   | Recreational / Educational     | Cayuga     | Multi                                       | Finger Lakes Film Trail offers the opportunity to interpret the singular history and culture of central New York by highlighting some of the greatest motion picture innovations at three sites: the <a href="#">George Eastman Museum</a> in Rochester, the <a href="#">Wharton Studio Museum</a> in Ithaca, and the Case Research Laboratory in Auburn.  | None  | Yes           | Visitors can attend film events, lectures, and screenings.  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Recreation   | Secondary                     |
| Finger Lakes National Forest         | Natural       | National Forest                | Schuyler   | 5218 State Route 414 Hector, NY 14841       | New York's only national forest is located on a ridge called the backbone between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. The site is managed to provide a diversity of native forestlands, shrublands and grasslands, a range of wildlife habitats, quality recreation areas and forage areas for free-range livestock.  | National Forest   | Yes           | Open to the public with over 30 miles of trails and prime wildlife and bird viewing opportunities.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Finger Lakes Trail                   | Recreational  | Recreation                     | Multi      | Multi                                       | The Finger Lakes Trail System runs over 950 miles from the New York-Pennsylvania border to the Catskills and covers some of the most scenic landscape in New York.   | None  | Yes           | Walking, hiking, running, and camping.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Secondary                     |
| First Baptist Church of Elmira       | Historic      | Church                         | Chemung    | 121 West Church St, Elmira, NY 14901        | Founded in 1829, the church had one of the first congregations in the area before also functioning as a hotel and a blacksmith shop. The First Baptist Church of Elmira sold its property in 2009.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Currently open to the public.   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements  | Primary                       |
| Frozen Ocean State Forest            | Natural       | State Forest                   | Cayuga     | 3864-3860 Quarry Road Moravia, NY 13118     | Situated on one of the highest points in the county, the 753-acre Frozen Ocean State Forest is known for brisk, freezing winter winds. There are no trails on this forest, but hiking is permitted anywhere on the property unless otherwise posted.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hunting, fishing, trapping, and primitive camping, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Galen State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area | Wayne      | River Road Clyde, NY 14433                  | In 1980, this management area was purchased with funds from the Wetland Preservation category of the 1972 Environmental Quality Bond Act. At the request of the former owner, William Heit, the main portion of the management area is designated as the Ezra and Kate Heit Marsh unit as a memorial.  | New York State Wildlife Management Area                 | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |

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| Ganondogan State Historic Site (Boughton Hall) | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Ontario                               | 7000 County Road, Victor, NY 14564              | The largest Seneca village during the 17th century and a location connected to creation of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy.   | National Historic Landmark                              | Yes           | Visitors can view a full-size Seneca Bark Longhouse, follow two interpretive trails to learn more about Haudenosaunee cultural and history, plant life, and the history and importance of Fort Hill--a palisaded granary used by the Haudenosaunee people, and take part in special events and programs offered throughout the year. | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                    | Primary                       |
| Gee Brook State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland                              | Lieb Road Cincinnatus, NY 13040                 | The 865-acre Gee Brook State Forest is named for the beautiful sparkling creek that flows through it. It is a small but popular area.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, bird watching, and snowmobiling.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                       | Primary                       |
| Genesee Country Village Living History Museum  | Educational   | Museum                           | Monroe                                | 1410 Flint Hill Road Mumford, NY 14511          | The largest living history museum in New York. Offers 600 acres of interactive programs, exhibits, and special events. Goal was to preserve the architecture of the Genesee Valley region in a recreated historic village.  | None  | Yes           | Open to the public, school groups, special events.   | Agricultural Tradition; Recreation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies | Secondary                     |
| Genesee Valley Greenway State Park             | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Monroe, Livingston, Wyoming, Allegany | 1 Letchworth State Park Castile, NY 14427       | The state park is a 90-mile corridor that follows the route of the Genesee Valley Canal (1840-1878) and the Pennsylvania Railroad Rochester Branch (1882-1963) from the Erie Canalway Trail to the Village of Cuba.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | 90-mile long rail trail in the Genesee River valley.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation       | Primary                       |
| Genung Nature Preserve                         | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins                              | 2-104 NY-38 Freeville, NY 13068                 | The 53-acre preserve follows along a mile of Fall Creek as it makes its way toward Cayuga Lake. The land was donated to the Land Trust in 2005 by a Freeville resident, Mildred Sherwood. The Land Trust transferred the land to the Village of Freeville, subject to a conservation easement held by the Land Trust. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                       | Primary                       |
| George and Rebecca Barnes House                | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Onondaga                              | 930 James St, Syracuse, NY 13203                | The Barnes House served as a meeting space to identify routes for the freedom seekers to take after their arrival to Syracuse. Other meetings held at the house included antislavery convention plans held in 1854.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Currently open to the public.  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                    | Primary                       |
| George Eastman's House                         | Educational   | Museum                           | Monroe                                | 900 East Avenue, Rochester, NY 14607            | George Eastman's 1905 Colonial Revival Mansion served as his home until his death in 1935. He was a pioneer in photography and film and the founder of the Kodak Camera Company.  | National Historic Landmark                              | Yes           | Open to the public Tuesday through Sunday.   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                     | Primary                       |
| Glenn Curtis Museum                            | Educational   | Museum                           | Schuyler                              | 8419 NY-54, Hammondsport, NY 14840              | Dedicated to the memory of pioneer aviator, Glenn Curtiss, the museum contains a priceless collection relating to early aviation and regional history. The museum also features a 75-seat theater, large open area for special events and a museum store.   | None  | Yes           | Open every day with varying hours in the winter; guided tours available.   | Transportation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies                     | Secondary                     |
| Glenwood Cemetery                              | Historic      | Cemetery                         | Ontario                               | 1000 Lochland Road Geneva, NY 14456             | A Victorian garden cemetery planned and designed in 1872 by H.W.S. Cleveland, a close friend of Frederick Law Olmstead. The cemetery was designed to be a park.   | None  | Yes           | Tours are run by the Geneva Historical Society.  | Recreation, Social Ideals Translated into National Movements        | Primary                       |
| Goetchius Wetland Preserve                     | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins                              | 3222 Slaterville Road Brooktondale, NY 14817    | This preserve is a wetland restoration partnership between the Susquehanna Coalition, who secured land acquisition funding and provided wetland expertise, and the Finger Lakes Land Trust, who owns and manages the preserve. Four properties were acquired to secure the preserve.                                  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                       | Primary                       |
| Gold Seal Vineyard                             | Historic      | Winery                           | Schuyler                              | 8260 Pleasant Valley Rd, Hammondsport, NY 14840 | A historic winery complex, the oldest winery in the Finger Lakes region. The complex includes eight buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places.   | National Register of Historic Places                    | Yes           | Open for tours (every day during the summer).  | Agricultural Tradition; Recreation                                  | Primary                       |

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| Granger Homestead and Carriage Museum            | Historic      | Museum                           | Ontario         | 295 North Main Street<br>Canandaigua, NY 14424        | The museum was home to Gideon Granger, the longest serving Postmaster General of the United States and four generations of the family. The homestead includes the Granger mansion, Victorian gardens, the largest collection of horse-drawn vehicles in Western New York and five outbuildings on a 12-acre property.  | Component of a National Historic District   | Yes           | Open seasonally for tours.   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                 | Primary                       |
| Great Hill Nature Preserve                       | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Yates           | 4552-4758 S Hill Road<br>Middlesex, NY 14507          | Overlooking Canandaigua Lake, this 255-acre preserve, also referred to as South Hill, is high above the lakeshore and next to the Hi Tor Wildlife Management Area. This area is revered by the Seneca as the birthplace of their people and is known to them as Nundawao. The land was donated by several families and added to in 2012 by an additional land purchase.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property  | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Green Lakes State Park                           | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Onondaga        | 7900 Green Lakes Road<br>Fayetteville, NY 13066       | The park features two glacial lakes (Round and Green Lakes) surrounded by upland forest.   | New York State Park   | Yes           | The park offers camping, nonmotorized boat rentals, trails, and access to swimming, fishing, and hunting.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                    | Primary                       |
| Greenwood State Forest                           | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben         | Corbett Hollow Road<br>Beaver Dams, NY 14812          | The 906-acre forest has limited development.   | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, and camping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Griggs Gulf State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland, Tioga | Griggs Gulf Road<br>Richford, NY 13835                | Griggs Gulf State Forest encompasses 2,365 acres of land.  | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Snowmobiling, hunting, trapping, nature observation, and informal hiking.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Grimes Glen County Park                          | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Ontario         | Naples, New York<br>14512                             | Through a combination of generous donations from individuals, businesses, and civic organizations, the Finger Lakes Land Trust purchased the 32-acre property from Donald Braun in 2008 and then donated the site to Ontario County. The park is known for its waterfalls but is also known as the source of the oldest fossilized tree in New York, the so-called Naples Devonian Tree which was discovered here by D. Dana Luther in 1882. The tree was removed by paleontologists in 1887 and put on display in the State Museum in Albany. | Ontario County Park   | Yes           | Hiking.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                    | Primary                       |
| Groundry Hill State Forest                       | Natural       | State Forest                     | Schuyler        | Corbett Hollow Road<br>Beaver Dams, NY 14812          | Goundry Hill State Forest encompasses 2,112 acres and includes a portion of the multiple use Six Nations Trail System and the Finger Lakes Hiking Trail.   | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Hiking, snowmobiling, horseback riding, camping, hunting and trapping.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Hamlin Beach State Park                          | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Monroe          | 1 Hamlin Beach State Park<br>Hamlin, NY 14464         | Located on the shore of Lake Ontario, the park offers clear water, sandy beaches, and 264 tent and trailer campsites.  | New York State Park   | Yes           | Six miles of hiking and biking trails and other visitor amenities.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                    | Primary                       |
| Hamlin Marsh State Wildlife Management Area      | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Onondaga        | 8047-7901 Henry Clay Boulevard<br>Liverpool, NY 13090 | This management area includes 1,686 acres, about 88% of which is wetland habitat. The marsh has had several former names including; Clay Marsh, Cicero Swamp, Little Cicero Swamp, and Peat Swamp. It was renamed the Stanley J. Hamlin Marsh WMA in 1994 after a local conservationist who was instrumental in the state's acquisition of the area.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing, boat access.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                    | Primary                       |
| Hammond Hill State Forest                        | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tompkins, Tioga | 321-325 Star Stanton Road<br>Dryden, NY 13053         | Hammond Hill State Forest encompasses 3,618 acres and is a popular area for recreation.  | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, biking, fishing, horseback riding, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Harriet Tubman Burial Site at Fort Hill Cemetery | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Cayuga          | 19 Fort St, Auburn, NY 13021                          | Fort Hill Cemetery is both a historic site and an active cemetery. The cemetery was incorporated in 1851 and has connection to tribal nations.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site                           | Yes           | Self-guided walking tours are available.   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                 | Primary                       |
| Harriet Tubman National Historical Park          | Historic      | National Historical Park         | Cayuga          | 180 South Street, Auburn, NY 13021                    | Harriet Tubman National Historical Park consists of a 32-acre campus that includes the park visitor center, Harriet Tubman Residence, the Tubman Home for the Aged, and the Thompson Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church. The sites are operated by a partner, the Harriet Tubman Home, Inc.   | National Historical Park; NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Park in progress with limited visitor services.  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Transportation | Primary                       |

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| Hart's Woods                                 | Natural       | National Natural Landmark        | Monroe              | Fairport, NY 14450   | A rare remnant of the beech-maple forest that once extended along the glaciated area from southeastern Wisconsin to north-central New York. The approximately 14-acre site was designated a National Natural Landmark in 1972. The site has limited access points.  | National Natural Landmark                               | Yes           | Open to the public as Hart's Woods Open Space, which is owned and managed by the Town of Perinton Recreation and Parks Department.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Helmer Creek State Wildlife Management Area  | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Steuben             | County Road 119<br>Cameron Mills, NY 14820                                   | This 126-acre management area consist of open land and woodland.  | New York State Wildlife Management Area                 | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |
| Hemlock Lake                                 | Natural       | Finger Lake                      | Livingston, Ontario | Varied   | Used as a county water source; development restricted and swimming prohibited; but fishing from nonmotorized craft is allowed.  | None  | Yes           | Recreational.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation | Primary                       |
| Hemlock-Canadice State Forest                | Natural       | State Forest                     | Livingston, Ontario | E Lake Road<br>Hemlock, NY 14466   | The 6,849- acre state forest surrounds Hemlock and Canadice Lakes, which are the source of Rochester's drinking water. The city acquired much of the land around the lakes to protect the water quality.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, paddling and boating, fishing, hunting and trapping, biking, and snowmobiling.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |
| Herman and Hannah Phillips House             | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Cayuga              | 3000 State Route 34B, Aurora, NY 13021                                       | Herman and Hannah Phillips led their family from slavery, walking from Maryland to New York. They resided in a house in Sherwood (Cayuga County) before escaping to Canada upon being recognized.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | No            | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements              | Primary                       |
| Hewitt State Forest                          | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland            | 713-611 Hewitt Road<br>Homer, NY 13077                                       | Hewitt is New York State's first State Forest established between 1929 and 1942 to reduce soil erosion, produce forest products, help stabilize the tax base, and provide recreational opportunities. There are no formal hiking trails, but hiking is permitted anywhere unless posted otherwise.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, and snowmobiling.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |
| High Tor State Wildlife Management Area      | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Ontario, Yates      | Parking Area - Blue Trail<br>4212-4248 Parrish Hill Road<br>Naples, NY 14512 | This 6,800-acre management area includes several ecological habitats including steep wooded hills, gullies, eroded cliffs, and wetlands. The largest part of the area is about 3,700 acres just east of the Village of Naples. To the north, a 2,200-acre portion of the management area consists of lowland marsh, forested wetlands and grassland bordering Canandaigua Lake. This portion is drained by Naples Creek. A smaller portion, known as South Hill, is east of the southern end of Canandaigua Lake. | New York State Wildlife Management Area                 | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| High Vista Nature Preserve                   | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Cortland            | 3703-3711 Vincent Hill Road<br>Homer, NY 13077                               | Above the shores of Skaneateles Lake, this 139-acre preserve consists of both young and mature hardwood forest, seeps and springs, and a small wetland. The land was given to the Land Trust by The Nature Conservancy in 1993.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.                 | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Hill Cumorah Visitors Center                 | Education     | Visitor Center                   | Ontario             | 603 State Route 21 South<br>Palmyra, NY 14522                                | The visitor center provides exhibits and information on the events that occurred on and near the Hill Cumorah in the 1820s and 1830s, including Joseph Smith Jr.'s visions and the translation of the Book of Mormon.   | None  | Yes           | Open daily with varying seasonal hours.  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements              | Primary                       |
| Hinchcliff Family Preserve                   | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Onondaga            | Covey Road<br>Homer, NY 13077  | This preserve is located at the southern end of Skaneateles Lake and is a key part of a growing greenbelt of preserved land. The lake is a drinking water source for the city of Syracuse and other communities and, as such, the protection of this watershed is important. The land within the two portions of the preserve was formerly part of the Burns family farm, who continue to farm neighboring land.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Honeoye Creek State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Ontario             | 4500-4576 County Road 37<br>Livonia, NY 14487                                | This management area includes 717 acres purchased in 1988 with funds from the 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act. The land consists of agricultural fields, brush lots, woodlands, and swamps.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area                 | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |

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|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Honeoye Inlet State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Ontario  | 6853 County Road 36<br>Honeoye, NY 14471                            | This 1,977-acre management area is located in southern Ontario County at the south end of Honeoye Lake. A dug channel, which is the main inlet to Honeoye Lake, runs through a wooded swamp in the management area and is a popular spot for recreational activities.           | New York State Wildlife Management Area   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, and wildlife viewing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Honeoye Lake                                 | Natural       | Finger Lake                      | Ontario  | Varied  | Second smallest and shallowest of the Finger Lakes at 30 feet maximum depth; its shallow depth allowed for ice-skating and ice fishing in the winter.   | None  | Yes           | Recreational.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation | Primary                       |
| Houghton Land Preserve                       | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Steuben  | 10490-10470<br>County Road 40<br>Corning, NY 14830                  | This 194-acre preserve is a mix of forests and fields on Spencer Hill, outside of Corning, New York. The land was gifted to the Land Trust in 2016 by Jamie and Maisie Houghton.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property  | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |
| Howland Stone Store                          | Historic      | Museum                           | Cayuga   | 2956 NY-34B,<br>Aurora, NY 13026                                    | Howland Cobblestone Store Museum is a 19 <sup>th</sup> century store significant for its unusual cobblestone architecture.  | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site' National Register of Historic Places | Yes           | Tours available.   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                               | Primary                       |
| Hoxie Gorge State Forest                     | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland | Steve Russell Hill Road<br>Marathon, NY 13803                       | The forest encompasses 2,115 acres.   | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |
| International Racing Research Center         | Educational   | Museum and Research Center       | Schuyler | 610 S Decatur St,<br>Watkins Glen, NY 14891                         | The International Motor Racing Research Center collects, shares, and preserves the history of motorsports. Visitors can view archives, books, model cars, art, and photography dedicated to the history of motor racing.  | None  | Yes           | Open Monday through Friday.  | Transportation; Recreation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies   | Secondary                     |
| Irondequoit Bay State Marine Park            | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Monroe   | Culver Road<br>Irondequoit, NY 14622                                | State park operated by the town of Irondequoit and facilitates fishing and boating access to Lake Ontario and Irondequoit Bay.  | New York State Park   | Yes           | Fishing and boating access to Irondequoit Bay and Lake Ontario.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                 | Primary                       |
| Italy Hill State Forest                      | Natural       | State Forest                     | Yates    | Branchport, New York 14418  | The 1,899-acre site has limited development and offers a rustic recreational experience.  | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping, and snowmobiling.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |
| Ithaca College                               | Educational   | Educational Institution          | Tompkins | 953 Danby Road<br>Ithaca, NY 14850                                  | The school began as a music conservatory in 1892 and has since grown into a liberal arts college that offers over 100-degree programs.  | Educational Institution   | Yes           | N/A  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                               | Secondary                     |
| Ithaca Farmers Market                        | Cultural (?)  | Open Market                      | Tompkins | Steamboat Landing<br>545 3 <sup>rd</sup> Street<br>Ithaca, NY 14850 | The market is a member-run cooperative with members that grow or produce their wares within 30 miles of the Ithaca pavilion. Vendors sell agriculture, food, and artisan products.  | None  | Yes           | Open seasonally.   | Recreation; Agricultural Tradition                            | Secondary                     |
| James Canning and Lydia Fuller House         | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Onondaga | 98 Genesee St,<br>Skaneateles, NY 13152                             | James Canning Fuller was secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society and Skaneateles and sent antislavery petitions to Congress. He was appointed delegate to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840 and purchased a community near Ontario to set up a haven for freedom seekers. | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site                                       | No            | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements              | Primary                       |
| James Kennedy State Forest                   | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland | Courtney Hill Road<br>Marathon, NY 13803                            | This 4,422-acre site and was named in memory of the District Forester James D. Kennedy.   | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                 | Primary                       |

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|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Jenksville State Forest         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tioga                    | Newark Valley, NY 13811                 | This state forest encompasses 1,349 acres in northeastern Tioga County and includes multiple trails.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, biking, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, horseback riding   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Jervis Langdon                  | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Chemung                  | 413 Lake St, Elmira, NY 14901           | Jervis Langdon was Mark Twain's father-in-law, an abolitionist, and an active participant in the underground railroad. A self-made millionaire, he provided funding, lodging, and participated in antislavery activities throughout the county. His last home, where Mark Twain married his daughter, was torn down in 1939 and replaced by a shopping plaza named Langdon Plaza. | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | No            | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                      | Primary                       |
| Jethro Wood House               | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Cayuga                   | Poplar Ridge, NY                        | Jethro Wood patented the first commercially successful cast-iron plow in 1814, and renewed the patent in 1819; it is now a private residence.   | National Historic Landmark                              | No            |  | Agricultural Tradition; Innovation and Lasting Legacies               | Primary                       |
| John W. Jones House             | Educational   | Museum                           | Chemung                  | 1250 Davis St, Elmira, NY 14901         | John W. Jones' house in Elmira, New York is an interactive museum commemorating the life and work of the former slave, who as an Underground Railroad Station Master, safely assisted nearly 800 slaves' flight to Canada.  | None  | Yes           | Open weekends from June 21 through August 31   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Recreation          | Secondary                     |
| Joshua W. Samantha Wright House | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Seneca                   | 61 Bridge St, Seneca Falls, NY 13148    | Wright was a freedom seeker who traveled to Seneca Falls and became a barber and active abolitionist. He served as a trustee of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, an antislavery church that hosted the nation's first women's rights convention.  | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | No            | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                      | Primary                       |
| Junius Ponds Unique Area        | Natural       | Unique Area                      | Seneca                   | Phelps, NY                              | Located in Phelps, NY.  | New York State Unique Area                              | Yes           |  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscapes; Recreation                        | Primary                       |
| Kashong Conservation Area       | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Ontario                  | 787-241 Kashong Road Geneva, NY 14456   | This 84-acre area former farmland includes hardwood forest, brush land, and fields located on a tributary to Seneca Lake. Polly Spedding and her husband donated the land to the town of Geneva in 2008 and a public park was created in cooperation with the Land Trust.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Agricultural Tradition | Primary                       |
| Kelsey's Landing at Lower Falls | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Monroe                   | Rochester, NY 14613                     | The Landing is a nonextant commercial dock and grain elevator that was used to lead slaves onto cargo steam ships bound for Canada and Detroit from 1847 to 1859.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           |  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                      | Primary                       |
| Ketchumville State Forest       | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tioga                    | Newark Valley, New York 13811           | 500-acre primitive site with no formally marked trails. Informal hiking opportunities are available on former logging trails, the public forest access road, and old town roads.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Kettlebail State Forest         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland                 | Kettlebail Road Tully, NY 13159         | Encompasses 588 acres of densely wooded forest.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Keuka College                   | Educational   | Educational Institution          | Yates                    | 141 Central Avenue Keuka Park, NY 14478 | Founded in 1890, this private college is located on the western shore of Keuka Lake. The college highlights experiential learning and pre-professional education.   | Educational Institution                                 | Yes           |  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                       | Secondary                     |
| Keuka Lake                      | Natural       | Finger Lake                      | Yates, Schuyler, Steuben | Varied                                  | 19.6 miles known for its "crooked" shape similar to Italy's Lake Como; one of the only lakes in the country that flows both north and south.  | None  | Yes           | Recreational   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation         | Primary                       |

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|---|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Keuka Lake State Park                             | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Yates               | 3560 Pepper Road<br>Keuka Park, NY<br>14478     | Located in the heart of wine country, this park offers views of vineyard-covered slopes and views of Keuka Lake.   | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park offers 150 tent and trailer sites, a swim beach, boat launch, picnic shelters, and hiking trails.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation           | Primary                       |
| Keuka Lake Wine Trail                             | Recreational  | Trail                            | Steuben             | Varied  | The first bonded winery was established in 1860 in the Keuka Lake region – visitors can attend wine trail events and experience a variety of wineries along this trail.  | None                                    | Yes           | Wine tasting, events, etc.   | Agricultural Tradition; Recreation                      | Secondary                     |
| King Nature Preserve                              | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tioga               | 299-87 Andersen Hill Road<br>Richford, NY 13835 | This 161-acre preserve is off the beaten path and includes young hardwood forest, mature forest, and a tributary of the Owego Creek. The land was donated by Robert and Mary King in December 2001.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.                 | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape           | Primary                       |
| Kingsbury Woods Conservation Area                 | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins            | 64-144 Jersey Hill Road<br>Ithaca, NY 14850     | This 48-acre site protect over 6,000 feet along the upper portion of Lick Brook in Ithaca. The land was donated in 2008 by Sheela Kingsbury.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.                 | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape           | Primary                       |
| Labrador Hollow Unique Area                       | Natural       | Unique Area                      | Cortland, Onondago  | Labrador Road<br>Tully, NY 13159                | Located in the towns of Truxton and Fabius.  | New York State Unique Area              | Yes           | Paddling, fishing, hiking, hunting and trapping, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing  | Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Lake Shore Marshes State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Wayne               | Sodus Access Trail<br>North Rose, NY<br>14516   | This wildlife management area includes 6,179 acres spread across seven separate units that are bounded on the north by Lake Ontario. Much of the land consists of wetland habitat and adjacent uplands.  | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape           | Primary                       |
| Lamoka Lake                                       | Cultural      | Archeological site               | Schulyer            | Near Tyrone, NY                                 | The Lamoka Lake archeological site provided the first clear evidence of an Archaic hunting and gathering culture in the Northeastern United States, dating back to circa 3,500 BCE.  | National Historic Landmark              | No            |  | Agricultural Tradition; Innovation and Lasting Legacies | Primary                       |
| Landmark Theater                                  | Historic      | Performing Arts                  | Onondaga            | 362 S. Salina Street,<br>Syracuse, NY 13202     | The Landmark Theatre and its role in the history of Central New York, architectural design and our nation's culture has been well documented in a wide variety of industries. The Syracuse treasure is known for its historical and cultural significance.   | National Register of Historic Places    | Yes           | The Landmark Theater hosts a variety of performing arts  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                         | Primary                       |
| Letchworth State Park                             | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Livingston, Wyoming | 1 Letchworth State Park<br>Castile, NY 14427    | Known as the Grand Canyon of the East, Letchworth State Park encompasses the Genesee River as it roars through the gorge over three major waterfalls.  | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park includes 66 miles of hiking trails, a nature center, bird conservation area, and performing arts programs.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation           | Primary                       |
| Lime Hollow Nature Center                         | Natural       | Nature Preserve                  | Cortland            | 338 McLean Rd,<br>Cortland, NY 13045            | The preserve encompasses 472 acres of rolling hills, shallow glacial valleys (kame-and-kettle topography), forests, fields, streams, and marl ponds. The nature center includes 12 miles of trails in addition to public nature programs and adventure day camps for youth.  | None                                    | Yes           | Open every day   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscapes; Recreation          | Primary                       |
| Lindsay-Parsons Biodiversity Preserve             | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins            | 2406-2526 W<br>Danby Road<br>Spencer, NY 14883  | This preserve includes 537 acres of lakes, forests, meadows, brushland, gorges, streams, and wetlands. Together with the Cornell Institute for Research in Chemical Ecology, one of the Land Trust's goals for this preserve was to make it the world's first temperate-zone preserve for research in biodiversity and chemical ecology. A portion (about 36 acres) of the preserve was given to the Finger Lakes Land Trust by Tompkins County and the remainder has been donated or purchased from private landowners. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape           | Primary                       |
| Lock 32 State Canal Park                          | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Monroe              | 2759 Clover Street<br>Pittsford, NY 14534       | Located on the Erie Canal, this park offers picnic areas and includes lock #32 on the canal.   | New York State Park                     | Yes           | Located on the Erie Canal Bike Trail. Offers picnic areas.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation           | Primary                       |
| Lodi Point State Park                             | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Seneca              | 8403 Old Lake Road<br>Lodi, NY 14860            | This 12- acre park primarily provides boating access to Seneca Lake.   | New York State Park                     | Yes           | Boating access to Seneca Lake  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape           | Primary                       |

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------|--|---|---|---------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Logan Hill Nature Preserve         | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tioga    | 124 Logan Hill Road<br>Candor, NY 13743                      | This 285-acre preserve borders Catatonk Creek and provides habitat in young and old forests, grassland and meadows, an elevated wetland, and vernal pools. This preserve was the first ever conservation easement held by the Land Trust, donated by Betsy and Dick Darlington in 1990. The 285 acres of the preserve was officially donated to the Land Trust in February of 2015 and another 15 acres remain protected through a conservation easement. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                | Primary                       |
| Long Point State Park-Finger Lakes | Recreational          | New York State Park              | Cayuga   | 2063 Lake Road<br>Aurora, NY 13026                           | The park sits on Long Point, a peninsula jutting into Lake Chautauqua. The day-use park includes a marina and thickly wooded areas.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | Boat launch, playground, picnic areas, fishing and lake access, 4.5 miles of hiking trails.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                | Primary                       |
| Many Roads to Freedom              | Educational           | NPS Affiliate Program            | Monroe   | Rochester Public Library, 115 South Ave, Rochester, NY 14604 | The Rochester Public Library-Local History Division (RPL-LHD) designed an online exhibit titled "Many Roads to Freedom." The program is recognized as a de facto history center for the region.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Exhibits available online  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements             | Secondary                     |
| Maple Hill State Forest            | Natural               | State Forest                     | Chemung  | Pryne Road<br>Chemung, NY 14825                              | Encompasses 604 acres with limited development.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, camping  | Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Mark Twain State Park              | Recreational          | New York State Park              | Chemung  | 201 Middle Road<br>Horseheads, NY 14845                      | Named after the 19 <sup>th</sup> -century author who spent summers in the area.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | The park offers hunting, cross-country skiing, and the Soaring Eagles Golf Course.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                | Primary                       |
| Martin Nature Preserve             | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Schuyler | 2710 Charles Road<br>Odessa, NY 14869                        | This site used to be a Christmas tree farm and therefore has many coniferous trees on the property. This site was also donated by Gene and Joan Lane in 1993 and named after two of their grandchildren.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.                 | Recreation; Agricultural Tradition                           | Secondary                     |
| Matilda Joslyn Gage House          | Educational           | Museum                           | Onondaga | 210 E. Genesee Street, Fayetteville, NY 13066                | The museum preserves and interprets the story of Matilda Joslyn Gage, a progressive visionary of women's rights and human liberation and an often unacknowledged leader who worked with others to lead political action of the 19th century woman suffrage movement in the United States.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Open Monday through Friday, the first and last Saturday of every month. Self-guided tours available.   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements             | Secondary                     |
| Maxon Creek State Forest           | Natural               | State Forest                     | Cortland | 6499-6101 Pease Hill Road<br>Truxton, NY 13158               | Sometimes referred to as Pease Hill, this state forest encompasses 905 acres. The forest includes four small streams that are part of the Tioughnioga River watershed.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                | Primary                       |
| McCarthy Hill State Forest         | Natural               | State Forest                     | Steuben  | Addison, NY 14801  | Encompasses 794 acres with limited development.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                | Primary                       |
| McLean Bogs                        | Natural               | National Natural Landmark        | Tompkins | Dryden, NY   | The approximately 81-acre McLean Bogs National Natural Landmark contains two kettle bogs—one acidic and one alkaline—and the surrounding woodland which is one of the best examples of a northern deciduous forest in New York. The site was donated to Cornell University in the 1930s and designated a NNL in 1973.   | National Natural Landmark                               | No            | Cornell Botanical Gardens currently manages the site and supports ongoing scientific research. Access is restricted, owner permission required.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                            | Primary                       |
| Meads Creek State Forest           | Natural               | State Forest                     | Steuben  | Campbell, New York   | Encompasses 1,452 acres with limited development.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                | Primary                       |
| Memorial Day Museum                | Educational, Historic | Museum                           | Seneca   | 35 East Main Street<br>Waterloo, NY 13165                    | The museum, located within a historic house, includes exhibits about the birth of Memorial Day in Waterloo, NY in 1866.   | National Register of Historic Places                    | Yes           | Open Memorial Day through Labor Day  | Recreation, Social Ideals Translated into National Movements | Primary                       |

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|--|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Mendon Ponds Park  | Natural       | National Natural Landmark | Monroe                | 95 Douglas Road<br>Honeoye Falls, NY<br>14472                   | The approximately 2,500-acre Medon Ponds Park contains unique glacially created features including kames, eskers, esker fans, kettle holes, erratics, sphagnum moss peat bogs, and ponds. The National Natural Landmark, designated in 1967, sits within the towns of Mendon and Pittsford and is preserved as a Monroe County park.   | National Natural Landmark and County Park               | Yes           | Medon Ponds Park is the largest park in Monroe County and offers many recreational facilities and opportunities including hiking, fishing, horseback riding, cross-country skiing, birdwatching, and wildlife viewing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                                     | Primary                       |
| Michigan Hill State Forest   | Natural       | State Forest              | Tioga                 | Michigan Hill Road<br>Richford, NY 13835                        | Encompasses 1,180 acres of land. There are no formal trails, but hiking is permitted unless otherwise posted.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, boating, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling  | Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Military Museum at Sampson State Park/Sampson Veterans Memorial Cemetery | Educational   | Museum                    | Seneca                | 6096 State Route<br>96A, Romulus, NY<br>14541                   | This complex of military museums was created by members of the Sampson WWII Veterans organization and was a military base. The Sampson Naval Training Station and Sampson Air Force Base were temporary homes to over 400,000 U.S. servicemen during the 1940s and 1950s.  | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | Open to the public   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies   | Secondary                     |
| Montezuma Audubon Center   | Natural       | Nature Center             | Cayuga                | 2295 NY-89,<br>Savannah, NY<br>13146                            | Preserve located north of Montezuma Wildlife Refuge with ample opportunities for hiking and birding.   | None  | Yes           | Open Tuesday - Saturday with trail hours from dusk until dawn  | Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Montezuma Marshes National Natural Landmark                              | Natural       | National Natural Landmark | Seneca                | 3395 US Route 20<br>Seneca Falls, NY<br>13148                   | This landmark, designated in May 1973, is divided into two areas: the Main Pool marsh and the Swamp Woods Natural Area. The Main Pool marsh is representative of conditions of the original marsh in which broad expanses of cattail marsh were interspersed with old river channels and ponds. Swamp Woods Natural Area is an unusual stand of undisturbed mature swamp woodland. This approximately 2,000-acre landmark is part of the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge. | National Natural Landmark                               | Yes           | Outdoor facilities and a visitor center are open to the public daily.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                                     | Primary                       |
| Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge                                       | Natural       | National Wildlife Refuge  | Seneca                | 3395 US Route 20<br>Seneca Falls, NY<br>13148                   | One of the best examples of undisturbed swamp woodlands in New England, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service-managed national refuge is a significant spot along the Atlantic Flyway, a route taken by many migratory birds and water fowl.  | National Wildlife Refuge                                | Yes           | Outdoor facilities and a visitor center are open to the public daily; Esker Brook and South Spring Pool trails are closed annually November 1 – mid-December.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                                     | Primary                       |
| Montour Falls Historic District  | Historic      | Historic District         | Schuyler              | Montour Falls<br>Village, Schuyler<br>County, NY 14865          | The district includes 24 mid and late nineteenth century structures well known for their architecture.   | National Register of Historic Places                    | Yes           | Dependent on building  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Innovation and Lasting Legacies | Primary                       |
| Morgan Hill State Forest   | Natural       | State Forest              | Onondaga,<br>Cortland | Spruce Pond,<br>Herlihy Road<br>Tully, NY 13159                 | This is a popular state forest because of its miles of trails and accessibility from both Syracuse and Cortland.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, paddling, fishing, biking, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Moss Hill State Forest   | Natural       | State Forest              | Steuben               | 7915-7521 Iris Hill<br>Road<br>Savona, NY 14879                 | This 1,815-acre forest shares a common boundary with Birdseye Hollow State Forest and has limited development.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, camping, snowmobiling  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |
| Mount Hope Cemetery  | Historic      | Historic Site             | Monroe                | 1133 Mount Hope<br>Ave, Rochester, NY<br>14620                  | Mt. Hope cemetery is the final resting place of abolitions and figures associated with UGRR. Rochester was a hub for UGRR activity due to its proximity to Canada and access to waterways.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           |  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                                  | Primary                       |
| Mount Washington State Forest  | Natural       | State Forest              | Steuben               | 8100-8156 Mt<br>Washington<br>Argus Hill Road<br>Bath, NY 14810 | This 440-acre site has limited development and offers rustic recreational opportunities.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, hunting and trapping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                                     | Primary                       |

| Site Name   | Resource Type | Resource Category              | County                | Address   | Brief Description  | Designation   | Public Access | Current Visitor Opportunities   | Themes  | Primary or Secondary Resource |
|---|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|---|---------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| Museum of the Earth                               | Educational   | Museum                         | Tompkins              | 1259 Trumansburg Road<br>Ithaca, NY 14850               | Established in 2003 by the Paleontological Research Institution to provide the public with a unique opportunity to learn about 4.5 billion years of history from the Earth's origin to the present day.  | None  | Yes           | Open Saturday - Monday  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape, Recreation   | Secondary                     |
| National Soaring Museum                           | Educational   | Museum                         | Chemung               | 51 Soaring Hill Dr,<br>Harris Hill, Elmira,<br>NY 14903 | An aviation museum that preserves the history of motorless flight. The museum presents the heritage of motorless flight, and promotes through education, a greater knowledge of soaring, aeronautics, and related physical sciences.   | None  | Yes           | Open to the public  | Transportation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                       | Secondary                     |
| National Warplane Museum                          | Educational   | Museum                         | Livingston            | 3489 Big Tree Ln<br>Geneseo, NY 14454                   | Museum dedicated to the preservation of WWII, Korean War and Vietnam era military aircraft, equipment, and the stories of those who served.  | None  | Yes           | Offer rides, airshows, and a museum   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Recreation   | Secondary                     |
| New York State Barge Canal                        | Historic      | Canalway                       | Multiple              | Varied  | The canal includes 450-miles of navigation channels along the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, and Cayuga-Seneca Canals, which remain in service today for vessels travelling between the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes.  | National Historic Landmark  |               |   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Transportation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies    | Primary                       |
| New York State Craft Beer Trail                   | Recreational  | Trail                          | Multi                 | Varied  | A craft beer trail across various counties with over 100 breweries and brewpubs on the list. The website is here: <a href="https://fingerlakesbeertrail.com/content/travel/">https://fingerlakesbeertrail.com/content/travel/</a> .  | None  | Yes           | Self-guided tours of breweries and brewpubs   | Recreation  | Secondary                     |
| Newark Valley Historical Society                  | Educational   | Organization                   | Tioga                 | PO Box 222<br>Newark Valley, NY<br>13811                | The society preserves and interprets Newark Valley, Northern Tioga County, and New York. It administers two historic sites (Bement-Billings Farmstead and NV Railroad Depot) and a nature trail.   | None  | Yes           | Varies  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Agricultural Tradition; Transportation | Secondary                     |
| Newfield State Forest                             | Natural       | State Forest                   | Tompkins              | Bull Hill Road<br>Newfield, NY 14867                    | This 1,552-acre forest is connected to the Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area. There are no formal hiking trails, but hiking is permitted unless otherwise posted.  | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Camping, hiking, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing                                  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Newton Battlefield                                | Recreational  | New York State Park            | Chemung               | 2346 County Rd 60,<br>Elmira, NY 14901                  | The Battle of Newtown was the most significant engagement of the Sullivan Campaign, the largest offensive campaign of the American Revolutionary War.  | National Historic Landmark;<br>Newton Battlefield State Park                                  | Yes           | Visitors to the park can hike on the short trail network, camp in the developed campground, and access nearby public boat launches. | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Recreation                          | Primary                       |
| Newton Battlefield State Park                     | Recreational  | New York State Park            | Chemung               | 2346 County Road 60<br>Elmira, NY 14901                 | This historic park includes the site of the Revolutionary War Battle of Newton.  | New York State Park   | Yes           | Cabins, campsites, showers, dumping stations, picnic tables, and scenery.   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Recreation                          | Primary                       |
| North Country National Scenic Trail               | Recreational  | Recreation                     | Multi                 | Multi   | From bird watching to backpacking the North Country National Scenic Trail provides visitors an opportunity to enjoy many rewarding experiences as it winds its way across eight northern states. Connecting a host of natural, historic, and cultural areas from valleys to hilltops, cities to small towns, and everything in between.                                    | National Scenic Trail   | Yes           | Walking, hiking, running, birdwatching, camping   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| North Street Meeting House                        | Historic      | Historic Site                  | Cayuga                | Brick Church Rd,<br>Aurora, NY 13026                    | The North Street Friends Meetinghouse is significant for its association with abolition, the Underground Railroad, and Women's Rights.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site; National Register of Historic Places | N/A           | N/A   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                                      | Primary                       |
| Northern Montezuma State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area | Seneca, Wayne, Cayuga | 1475 Morgan Road<br>Savannah, NY<br>13146               | This management area is part of the 50,000-acre Montezuma Wetlands Complex, which is recognized as being a globally significant, important bird staging and breeding area within the Atlantic Flyway. The area provides breeding habitat for hundreds of wildlife species, including many rare and endangered species and includes the Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge. | New York State Wildlife Management Area   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| NYS Equal Rights Heritage Center                  | Educational   | Museum                         | Cayuga                | 25 South St,<br>Auburn, NY 13021                        | New York State's progressive history supporting equality comes to life through interactive displays at the Equal Rights Heritage Center. Experience the creative ways New Yorkers organized to stand for justice and learn about the key contributors from the 1800s to modern day.  | None  | Yes           | Open every day  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                                      | Secondary                     |

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|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---|--|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Oakley Corners State Forest            | Natural               | State Forest                     | Tioga      | Owego, New York 13827                           | This state forest includes a multiple use trail system that includes 13 miles of trails. The trail system is a cooperative effort between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Division of Lands and Forests, and volunteers from the Volunteer Stewardship Program. | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, paddling, biking, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Onondaga Historical Association Museum | Educational           | Museum                           | Onondaga   | 311-321 Montgomery St, Syracuse, NY 133202      | The Onondaga Historical Association Museum (OHA) is the primary history agency in Syracuse and tells the story of the city and the Underground Railroad. The collection includes a multi-media exhibit with various church records, letters, newspaper articles, and first-person accounts.  | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Exhibits open to the public  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Transportation                                  | Secondary                     |
| Ontario County Historical Museum       | Educational, Historic | Museum                           | Ontario    | 55 North Main Street Canandaigua, NY 14424      | The museum is housed in a Georgian Revival building designed initially as a library by famous architect, Claude Bragdon, and constructed in 1914. The Ontario County Historical Society houses their archives, rare documents collections, and research library within the museum.           |   | Yes           | Tuesday - Saturday   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements  | Primary                       |
| Ossian State Forest                    | Natural               | State Forest                     | Livingston | Canaseraga, New York 14822                      | The 1,303-acre forest offers a rustic recreational experience and has little development. The site shares a boundary with the Rattlesnake Hill State Wildlife Management Area.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, paddling, fishing, hunting and trapping   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Otisco Lake                            | Natural               | Finger Lake                      | Onondaga   | Varied  | Eastern most Finger Lake, serves as a source of public drinking water for Syracuse and Onondaga County.  | None  | Yes           | Recreational   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation                                     | Primary                       |
| Otisco Lake Preserve                   | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Onondaga   | 1729-1585 Willowdale Road Skaneateles, NY 13152 | This 36- acre preserve is located on the west side of Otisco Lake and is the Land Trust's first conservation area in this watershed area. The site was acquired from the Stopyro family in 2015 through a generous gift from an anonymous donor.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Owasco Lake                            | Natural               | Finger Lake                      | Cayuga     | Varied  | Sixth largest lake at 11 miles; shallower depth provides warmer waters for summer swimming.  | None  | Yes           | Recreational   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation                                     | Primary                       |
| Owego Central Historic District        | Historic              | Historic Site                    | Tioga      | Owego Village, Tioga County, NY 13827           | The historic district includes many buildings that played a critical role in the history of New York. Primarily, Owego played an important role in the development of government and commercial activity.  | National Register of Historic Places                    | Yes           | Varies   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Transportation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies | Primary                       |
| Papish Pond Multiple Use Area          | Recreational          | Multiple Use Area                | Cortland   | Cincinnatus, New York 13040                     | The multiple use area is adjacent to Gee Brook State Forest and offers many different recreational opportunities.  | New York State Multiple Use Area                        | Yes           | Hiking, camping, paddling, fishing, hunting and trapping   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Park Church                            | Historic              | Church                           | Chemung    | 208 W Gray St, Elmira, NY 14901                 | The Park Church runs for an entire downtown block of Elmira, NY. Built in the 1870s and designed by Horatio Nelson White, the building has unique architecture of limestone and brick.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Southern Tier architectural point of inspiration   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements  | Primary                       |
| Parker Nature Preserve                 | Natural               | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Steuben    | 7048-7090 Velie Road Savona, NY 14879           | This 170-acre site includes abandoned fields, shrubland, young forest, and mature forest. The preserve was donated to the Land Trust in 1993 by Gene and Joan Lane and named after their grandsons.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.                 | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Pigtail Hollow State Forest            | Natural               | State Forest                     | Steuben    | Hungry Hollow Road Bath, NY 14810               | The 998-acre site has limited development and shares a boundary with Urbana State Forest.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, camping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |

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|---|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Pinnacle State Park                             | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Steuben                   | 1904 Pinnacle Road<br>Addison, NY 14801              | The park offers views of the Canisteo River Valley, Harris Hill and the village of Addison.   | New York State Park                           | Yes           | Recreational amenities include picnic tables, fishing on Levi Pond, hunting access, 11 miles of hiking trails, and cross-country skiing.   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Plymouth Woods Nature Preserve                  | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Chemung                   | 1799-1 Kneale Road<br>Pine City, NY 14871            | The 88-acre site includes mature oak-hickory forest, a small ravine, and a wetland. A well-known Elmira physician by the name of Dr. Edward Grandt donated the land to the Land Trust in 2003.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property              | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation | Primary                       |
| Potato Hill State Forest                        | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tompkins                  | 226-224 Blackman Hill Road<br>Brooktondale, NY 14817 | This 915-acre unit includes a 6-acre pond in the northern portion of the forest.  | New York State Forest                         | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Pratt's Falls County Park                       | Natural       | County park                      | Onondaga                  | 7671 Pratts Falls Rd,<br>Manlius, NY 13104           | This geological wonder, formed by retreating glaciers, was the site of Onondaga County's first mill operation in 1796.  | County park                                   | Yes           | Visitors can participate in archery, picnicking, and walking/hiking trails   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape             | Primary                       |
| Rattlesnake Hill State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Livingston, Allegany      | Ebert Road<br>Dalton, NY 14836                       | Located about 8 miles west of Dansville, this 5,100-acre management area consists of upland habitat. The management area is named after the Timber Rattlesnake which was historically found in more remote sections of the "Hill." The area was purchased under the Federal Resettlement Administration in the 1930s and was turned over to the Department of Environmental Conservation as a wildlife management area. | New York State Wildlife Management Area       | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation | Primary                       |
| Robert H. Treman State Park                     | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Tompkins                  | 105 Enfield Falls Road<br>Ithaca, NY 14850           | The 1,110-acre park includes winding trails through the Enfield Glen gorge, a stream-fed swimming pool, cabins, campsites, and hunting and fishing access.  | New York State Park                           | Yes           | Hiking trails, stream-fed swimming pool, cabins, campsites, and hunting and fishing access.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation | Primary                       |
| Robinson Hollow State Forest                    | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tioga, Tompkins, Cortland | New York, 13835                                      | The forest encompasses 1,938 acres in three counties.   | New York State Forest                         | Yes           | Hiking, camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Rock Creek State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben                   | 3601 State Rte. 248<br>Greenwood, NY 14839           | The site encompasses 704 acres. There are no designated recreation trails, but there are several department roads, cleared gas pipelines, and old skid roads that are available to explore.   | New York State Forest                         | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, camping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Rose Hill Mansion                               | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Seneca                    | 543 South Main Street, Geneva, NY 14456              | Built in 1837, Rose Hill is a "monumental scale" Greek Revival mansion overlooking Seneca Lake in Geneva, NY.   | National Historic Landmark                    | Yes           | Open for seasonal guided tours where guests can see 20 restored and refurbished rooms that represent life at the farm during the 1850s.  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies               | Primary                       |
| Round Lake                                      | Natural       | National Natural Landmark        | Onondaga                  | Manlius, NY 13066                                    | This approximately 100-acre landmark is part of the 1,735-acre Green Lakes State Park. The lake, designated as a National Natural Landmark in 1973, includes a meromictic lake surrounded by 20-acres of maple-basswood rich mesic old-growth forest.   | National Natural Landmark within a state park | Yes           | Visitors can rent rowboats or kayaks during the summer months to explore the lake. The state park also operates campsites, an 18-hole golf course that is open to snowshoeing during the winter and 15 miles of year-round trails. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation | Primary                       |

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|--|---------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Roy H. Park Preserve                   | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins                         | Dryden, New York   | The preserve includes 241 acres and borders Yellow Barn State Forest, Hammond Hill State Forest, and the Cornell Old 600 Natural Area, making it an important piece in a combined 8,000 acres of protected lands. The preserve includes Six Mile Creek, which is the source for Ithaca's drinking water. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Rush Oak Openings Unique Area          | Natural       | Unique Area                      | Monroe                           | 250 Honeoye Falls Five Points Road Rush, NY 14543                        | This 230-acre site protects a rare plant community commonly referred to as an "oak opening" or "oak savannah." Additional habitats protected in this area include oak woodlands, limestone woodlands, wetlands, and successional old field communities.  | New York State Unique Area                              | Yes           | Hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, hunting and trapping   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Salmon Creek Bird Sanctuary            | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins                         | 898-712 Salmon Creek Road Lansing, NY 14882                              | One of New York State's 127 "Important Bird Areas," as identified by the National Audubon Society. The sanctuary is owned by the Finger Lakes Land Trust and protects 33 acres in Tompkins County.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | Open daily dawn to dusk for quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing.                 | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                    | Primary                       |
| Salt Museum                            | Educational   | Museum                           | Onondaga                         | 106 Lake Dr, Liverpool, NY 13088   | Collection of exhibits that showcase the development of the salt industry that provided Syracuse and the nation with salt.   | None  | Yes           | Open May to October  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                  | Secondary                     |
| Sampson State Park                     | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Seneca                           | 6040-6144 NY 96A Romulus, NY 14541                                       | Along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, the park offers over 300 campsites and a marina with over 100 boat slips. The park also provides hiking trails and hunting and fishing access.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | Camping, marina, hiking, hunting and fishing access.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                    | Primary                       |
| Samuel and Elizabeth Cuyler House Site | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Wayne                            | B. Forman Park, Wayne County Parks and Recreation Pultneyville, NY 14489 | The Cuyler family were descendants of major Dutch families in New York and kept the most important Underground Railroad station on Lake Ontario's shore between Oswego and Rochester. They sent freedom seekers to Canada on steamboats operated by a relative.  | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           |  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Transportation | Primary                       |
| Schuyler County Historical Society     | Educational   | Museum                           | Schuyler                         | 108 N. Catharine St, Montour Falls, NY 14865                             | The Society maintains three properties and is headquartered at the Brick Tavern Museum. This location, in addition to the Wickham Rural Life Center, includes exhibits related to the county's history.  | None  | Yes           | Open Tuesday - Saturday  | Agricultural Tradition   | Secondary                     |
| Seabreeze Amusement Park               | Recreational  | Recreation                       | Monroe                           | 4600 Culver Road Rochester, NY 14622                                     | Family run since 1879, this amusement park located by Lake Ontario and is home to one of the oldest working roller coasters.   | None  | Yes           | Open seasonally  | Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Second Street Cemetery                 | Historic      | Cemetery                         | Chemung                          | 280 W 2 <sup>nd</sup> St, Elmira, NY 14901                               | This cemetery serves as the final resting place for many soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and the Civil War. Several of the people buried at this cemetery are historically significant, particularly to the town of Elmira.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Open to visitors   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                 | Primary                       |
| Seneca Lake                            | Natural       | Finger Lake                      | Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Schuyler | Varied   | 38 miles long, the deepest lake at a maximum depth of 618 feet and largest lake by volume.   | None  | Yes           | Recreational   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation    | Primary                       |
| Seneca Lake Scenic Byway               | Recreational  | Scenic Byway                     | Seneca                           | Seneca Lake  | The byway begins at Clute Park in Watkins Glen and follows New York State Route 414 along the eastern shore of Seneca Lake for 19 miles. The byway ends in the Village of Lodi.  | New York Scenic Byway                                   | Yes           | Publicly accessible for driving  | Recreation; Transportation                                       | Secondary                     |
| Seneca Lake Scenic Byway               | Recreational  | Scenic Byway                     | Seneca                           | Varied   | Seneca Lake Scenic Byway connects Watkins Glen, Hector, and Lodi. Over the 19-mile route, visitors can see landscapes shaped by the last Ice Age, the southern portion of Seneca Lake, farms, and historic sites.  | New York Scenic Byway                                   | Yes           | Recreational driving and sight-seeing  | Recreation; Transportation                                       | Secondary                     |
| Seneca Lake State Park                 | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Seneca                           | 1 Lake Front Drive Geneva, Ny 14456                                      | This day-use park offers a swimming beach on Seneca Lake, boat docs, playground facilities, nature trails, and access to fishing, hunting, and cross-country skiing.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | Swimming beach, boat docs, playground, fishing, hunting, and cross-country skiing access   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                    | Primary                       |

| Site Name  | Resource Type         | Resource Category   | County                     | Address   | Brief Description  | Designation   | Public Access | Current Visitor Opportunities  | Themes  | Primary or Secondary Resource |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---|--|---|---------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Seneca Lake Wine Trail                                       | Recreational          | Trail               | Schuyler                   | Varied  | The Seneca Lake Wine Trail was formed in 1986 to attract visitors to experience the area's history, beauty, and production of world-class wines. It is the largest and most active wine trail in New York.   | None  | Yes           | Wine tasting, events, etc.   | Agricultural Tradition; Recreation  | Secondary                     |
| Seneca Museum of Waterways and Industry                      | Educational           | Museum              | Seneca                     | 89 Fall Street<br>Seneca Falls, NY 13148                | Informs visitors on how the Seneca River and the Cayuga-Seneca Canal supported the rise of industry and fostered cultural development, aiding the spread of social reform movements.   | None  | Yes           | Serves more than 18,000 visitors a year  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Transportation | Secondary                     |
| Seward House Museum  | Educational, Historic | Museum              | Cayuga                     | 33 South Street<br>Auburn, NY 13021                     | The museum, located in the historic home of the influential 19 <sup>th</sup> century politician William H. Seward, displays original furnishings, artwork and personal belongings owned by the Seward Family.  | National Historic Landmark                              | Yes           | Open by guided tour only   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                 | Primary                       |
| Seymour Library  | Historic              | Historic Site       | Cayuga                     | 176-178 Genesee St,<br>Auburn, NY 13021                 | The Seymour Library was founded in 1876 and has served as a historic structure for Auburn since its construction. It was eventually moved in 1903 and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           |  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Innovation and Lasting Legacies                 | Primary                       |
| Shindagin Hollow State Forest                                | Natural               | State Forest        | Tompkins, Tioga            | 370-610 Brearly Hill Road<br>Brooktondale, NY 14817     | This state forest encompasses 5,318 acres.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, biking, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Skā•noñh Great Law of Peace Center                           | Educational           | Museum              | Onondaga                   | 6680 Onondaga Lake Parkway<br>Liverpool, New York 13088 | Great Law of Peace Center is a Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) Heritage Center focused on telling the story of the native peoples of central New York. The history is told through the lens of the <a href="#">Onondaga Nation</a> and covers topics such as <a href="#">Creation</a> , <a href="#">European Contact</a> , <a href="#">The Great Law of Peace</a> , and more. | None  | Yes           | Guided tours are available; the center is open Wednesday through Sunday                                      | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements  | Secondary                     |
| Skaneateles Lake   | Natural               | Finger Lake         | Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland | Varied  | Sixteen miles long, considered one of the cleanest lakes in the United States.   | None  | Yes           | Recreational   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Transportation                                     | Primary                       |
| Slocum and Hannah Howland House                              | Historic              | Historic Site       | Cayuga                     | 1781 Sherwood Rd,<br>Sherwood, Cayuga, NY 13147         | One of the most active Underground Railroad way stations in central New York, the Howlands helped freedom seekers escape to Canada and helped four African American families settle in New York.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | No            | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements  | Primary                       |
| Sonnenberg Gardens & Mansion State Historic Park-Canandaigua | Recreational          | New York State Park | Ontario                    | 151 Charlotte Street<br>Canandaigua, NY 14424           | One of just two public gardens in New York State, this park is a historic site described further under 'Historic Museums and Cultural Sites.'  | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | Gardens, historic mansion, views of Canandaigua Lake. The park is also home to the Finger Lakes Wine Center. | Recreation  | Primary                       |
| Sonnenburg Gardens & Mansion State Historic Park             | Historic              | Museum and Park     | Ontario                    | 151 Charlotte St,<br>Canandaigua, NY 14424              | Sonnenberg Gardens and Mansion preserves the living collection of nine historic gardens plus interprets and promotes the life, times and legacy of Canandaigua's Thompson family estate.   | State Historic Park                                     | Yes           | Open to the public   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements; Recreation                                      | Primary                       |
| Sonyea State Forest  | Natural               | State Forest        | Livingston                 | Union Corners Road<br>Mt Morris, NY 14510               | The forest encompasses 922 acres and shares a boundary with the Groveland Correctional facility. There is little development and rustic recreational opportunities.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, hiking, fishing, hunting and trapping   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| South Bradford State Forest                                  | Natural               | State Forest        | Steuben                    | 6334-6398 Dennis Road<br>Savona, NY 14879               | The 1,819-acre site features a portion of the Finger Lakes Hiking Trail. There are natural gas wellheads and pipelines in this state forest.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, hunting and trapping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |
| Squaw Island Unique Area                                     | Natural               | Unique Area         | Ontario                    | Canandaigua, New York 14424                             | This area is located on an island in the northwest corner of Canandaigua Lake and is only accessible by boat. It is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation's Bureau of Wildlife and is often referred to as a wildlife management area.  | New York State Unique Area                              | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape   | Primary                       |

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| State Park at the Fair                   | Recreational  | New York State Park                                | Onondaga | 581 State Fair Boulevard<br>Syracuse, NY 13209 | Billed as "New York's Smallest State Park, the park-like setting is open during the annual 18-day Great New York State Fair and includes exhibits highlighting state natural and historic areas.  | New York State Park                     | Yes           | Offers hands-on activities highlighting the interpretive and recreational opportunities available in the state parks and state historic sites in New York.                               | Recreation                                       | Secondary                     |
| Steege Hill Nature Preserve              | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                   | Chemung  | Big Flats, New York                            | Once part of the Great Catskill Delta Plain hundreds of millions of years ago, this property was first carved by glaciers and then by running water flowing toward the Chemung River. In more recent history, poor logging practices nearly destroyed much of this 793-acre property. Thanks to an anonymous donor, this preserve is now protected, recovering, and is home to numerous trails to walk and observe the abundant wildlife. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation    | Primary                       |
| Stevenson Forest Preserve                | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                   | Tompkins | 58-94 County Road 133<br>Ithaca, NY 14850      | The 83-acre preserve includes an original 25-acres of undisturbed forest that had been in the Stevenson family since the Revolutionary War. The land was donated to the Land Trust in 1995 and the preserve expanded in 1998 and 1999 as a result of a land donation and grant purchase.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Stid Hill State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area / Multiple Use Area | Ontario  | 5221-5201 NY-64<br>Canandaigua, NY 14424       | Located within Ontario County, this 847-acre tract was formerly used for sheep and cattle grazing. Ganargua Creek, also known as Mud Creek, flows along Route 64 within the management area.  | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Stone Tolan Historic Site                | Historic      | Historic Site                                      | Monroe   | 5 Castle Park<br>Rochester, NY 14620           | The site, built in 1792, is the oldest building in Monroe County. The interpretive site is set up to highlight the life of pioneers Orringh and Elizabeth Stone, representing the private and public activities of both a household and a rural tavern between the years of 1790 and 1820.  | National Register of Historic Places    | Yes           | School tours and open to drop-in visitors every fourth Friday of the month from April to December  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Recreation      | Primary                       |
| Stony Brook State Park                   | Recreational  | New York State Park                                | Steuben  | 10820 NY-36<br>Dansville, NY 14437             | The park features a rugged gorge in the rolling hills of the state.   | New York State Park                     | Yes           | The park offers camping and picnicking amenities, playing fields, a stream-fed pool, and three hiking trails.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation    | Primary                       |
| Strong Museum of Play                    | Educational   | Museum   | Monroe   | One Manhattan Square<br>Rochester, NY 14607    | An interactive, collections-based museum focusing on the history and exploration of play. One of the largest museums in the United States.  | None                                    | Yes           | Exhibits open to the public daily  | Recreation                                       | Secondary                     |
| Sugar Hill State Forest                  | Natural       | State Forest                                       | Schuyler | Watkins Glen, New York 14891                   | There are multiple trails that cross through this 9,085-acre state forest including the Six Nations Trail System and the Finger Lakes Hiking Trail. The site also includes the Sugar Hill Recreation Area. The site also includes a fire tower.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, snowmobiling, horseback riding, day use picnic area  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Summer Hill State Forest                 | Natural       | State Forest                                       | Cayuga   | 13219-13235 NY-90<br>Groton, NY 13073          | The site encompasses 4,419 acres of dense forest.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, horseback riding   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Susan B. Anthony House                   | Historic      | Museum   | Monroe   | 17 Madison Street,<br>Rochester, NY 14608      | The 1859, two-story Italianate house was the home of American civil rights leader Susan B. Anthony for forty years. It became the site of Anthony's 1872 arrest after voting in a presidential election and headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association after she was elected as the group's president in 1892.  | National Historic Landmark              | Yes           | Open as a museum and house for exhibits, tours, and programs   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements | Primary                       |

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| Sweedler and Thayer Preserves                    | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Tompkins      | 2-6 Townline Road Ithaca, NY 14850                 | These two preserves provide an excellent example of the Finger Lakes geologic history and ecological systems. The preserves collectively protect more than 5,000 feet bordering Lick Brook, which tumbles down multiple waterfalls as it flows to Cayuga Lake. The preserves were created in part by land donations and acquisitions from two families.   | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property                        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscapes; Recreation   | Primary                       |
| Tanglewood Nature Center                         | Educational   | Museum                           | Chemung       | 443 Coleman Ave, Elmira, NY 14903                  | The nature center leads and supports education and preservation efforts in the region to achieve a heightened awareness, understanding, enjoyment, and caring for the natural environment.  | None  | Yes           | Open Tuesdays through Fridays; offers programs for schools and groups  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies; Recreation      | Secondary                     |
| Taughannock Falls State Park                     | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Tompkins      | 1740 Taughannock Boulevard Trumansburg, NY 14886   | Named after the falls that plunge 215 feet within the gorge, the park offers rim trails with spectacular views.   | New York State Park                                     | Yes           | A marina, boat launch, beach and campsites are available along the shores of Cayuga Lake.  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation    | Primary                       |
| Taylor Valley State Forest                       | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland      | 4885 Taylor Valley Road Cincinnatus, NY 13040      | This site is also known as Seacord Hill and encompasses 4,638 acres. The Ceningo Day Use Area is located within the forest.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, picnic and day use area, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Texas Hollow State Forest                        | Natural       | State Forest                     | Schuyler      | 3532-3966 Texas Hollow Road Burdett, NY 14818      | The 937-acre site provides a rustic recreational experience with little development.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, camping, fishing and paddling, snowmobiling  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Thomas and Elizabeth James House                 | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Seneca        | 52 State St, Seneca Falls, NY 13148                | Thomas James was born into slavery, migrated to Canada, then settled in Seneca Falls. He became a barber and a wealthy landowner, owning approximately \$15,000 of real estate in Seneca Falls.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | No            | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements | Primary                       |
| Thomas Elliot and Ann Marie Stewart Elliot House | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Cayuga        | 31 Richardson Ave, Auburn, NY 13021                | Thomas Elliott was a member of the Dover Eight, a group of slaves that escaped from Maryland. He married Ann Marie, Harriet Tubman's niece, and the two represent important Underground Railroad families and stories.  | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | No            | N/A  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements | Primary                       |
| Three Rivers State Wildlife Management Area      | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Onondaga      | Potter Road Lysander, NY 13027                     | Named for its proximity to the junction of the Seneca and Oneida Rivers, which form the Oswego River, this 6,607-acre management area is about 18 miles north of Syracuse. The management area consists of woodlands, open area, mowed grassland, brush, and wetlands, which provide a variety of habitat for numerous wildlife species. The federal government purchased the property in 1941 and it was acquired by New York State as surplus in 1947. Additional acreage was added under the Recreational Bond Act in the 1960s. The land was originally heavily forested but was cleared for farming in the late 1780s. | New York State Wildlife Management Area                 | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation    | Primary                       |
| Tracy Creek State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Broome, Tioga | 123-1 Crumm Road Vestal, NY 13850                  | There are no formal trails on this 512-acre site; however, there are extensive trails created by loggers. The site is named for Tracy Creek which flows north across the site into the Susquehanna River.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, fishing, hunting and trapping   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Tracy Creek State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben       | 6199-7003 Tracy Creek Road Cameron Mills, NY 14820 | There are no designated trails at the 569-acre Tracy Creek State Forest, but the gated Department road, old skid roads, deer paths, and old farm lanes are available for hiking. Tracy Creek is a large water course and is known to flash flood occasionally and flows through the center of the forest.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, camping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Tuller Hill State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Cortland      | 2755-2601 Clute Road Cortland, NY 13045            | The site encompasses 2,497 acres. There is a multiple use trail system within the state forest.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Hiking, camping, biking, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing, horseback riding   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Turkey Hill State Forest                         | Natural       | State Forest                     | Tioga         | Tubbs Hill Road Berkshire, NY 13736                | This popular area encompasses 1,108 acres and includes 1.3 miles of recreational access on the Public Forest Access Road.   | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |

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| Turkey Ridge State Forest                               | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben   | 2525 Norton Hollow Road<br>Canisteo, NY 14823   | There is little development at the 676-acre site. There are no designated recreation trails, although department roads, old ski roads, deer paths, and old farm lanes are available for hiking.  | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, camping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape             | Primary                       |
| Turkey Trot Acres                                       | Recreational  | Program                          | Tioga   | 188 Tubbs Hill Rd,<br>Candor, NY 13743          | For 33 years, Turkey Trot Acres has been a nationwide destination for wild turkey hunting. The lodge provides quality hunting, dining, and overnight accommodations, as well as host special events and programs.  | None                                    | Yes           | Hunting, lodging, dining   | Recreation  | Secondary                     |
| Two Rivers State Park                                   | Recreational  | State Park                       | Tioga   | Banzhoff Road,<br>Waverly, NY 14892             | Two Rivers State Park was established in 2005 and sits along the Tioga and Chemung county border. There are unmarked hiking and biking trails throughout the park.   | New York State Park                     | Yes           | Hiking, biking, birding, walking, running  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape             | Primary                       |
| Urbana State Forest                                     | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben   | 9202-9298 Runner Road<br>Hammondsport, NY 14840 | This 2,690-acre site shares a boundary with Pigtail Hollow State Forest. There is limited development.   | New York State Forest                   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, camping  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape             | Primary                       |
| VanRiper Conservation Area and Whitlock Nature Preserve | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Seneca  | 6263 NY-89<br>Romulus, NY 14541                 | Located on the west side of Cayuga Lake, this conservation area and preserve provide protection and rare public access to a natural, undeveloped shoreline. Mrs. Whitlock donated 13 acres of her family's land to the Finger Lakes Land Trust in 1998. In 2011, the Land Trust purchased the 68-acre VanRiper Conservation Area nearly quadrupling the amount of protected natural shoreline. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property        | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape             | Primary                       |
| Various   | Cultural      | Century and Bicentennial Farms   | Onondaga, Tioga, Monroe, Ontario, Wayne, Cayuga, Tompkins, Livingston, Schuyler, Chemung, Cortland, Steuben, Orleans, Yates, Seneca | Multiple  | The Century Farm program began in 1937 and honors New York farms that have been in continuous operation on the same land by the same family for 100 years or more. In 2019 there were 121 Century and Bicentennial Farms within the study area, including several that were established in the 1700s.  | Century Farms                           | Varies        |  | Agricultural Tradition; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape | Primary                       |
| Viticulture Center                                      | Educational   | Museum and Education Center      | Cayuga  | 100 Empire Drive,<br>Geneva, NY 14456           | The FLCC Viticulture and Wine Center features a teaching winery, enology laboratory, aging rooms, wine storage, a crush pad, a classroom, a kitchen area, and office space. In addition, a rotating vineyard is featured next to the winery.   | None                                    | Yes           | Public appointments must be made by request  | Agricultural Tradition; Innovation and Lasting Legacies   | Secondary                     |
| Wadsworth Homestead                                     | Historic      | Historic Homestead               | Livingston  | 4 South Street<br>Geneseo NY, 14454             | Listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is now open for historic tours or for weddings and events. Teddy Roosevelt was a frequent visitor to the house, which was built in 1804.  | National Register of Historic Places    | Yes           | Open to the public for historic tours or for private events  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements          | Primary                       |
| Waneta-Lamoka State Wildlife Management Area            | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Schuyler  | 319 County Road 23<br>Dundee, NY 14837          | This wildlife management area includes 165 acres of marsh and open water located between Waneta Lake and Lamoka Lake.  | New York State Wildlife Management Area | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation             | Primary                       |
| Ward O'Hara Agricultural Museum                         | Educational   | Museum                           | Cayuga  | 6880 NY-38A,<br>Auburn, NY, 13021               | The Agricultural and Country Living Museum features exhibits with farm and home implement tools and antiques that changed agricultural life in the United States.  | None                                    | Yes           | Open every day; varying seasonal hours   | Agricultural Tradition; Innovation and Lasting Legacies   | Secondary                     |
| Waterman Conservation Center                            | Educational   | Nature Preserve                  | Tioga   | 403 Hilton Rd,<br>Apalachin, NY 13732           | The Waterman Conservation Education Center promotes conservation education and environmental literacy. The center administers nature preserves, accommodates educational groups, and hosts various events and programs.  | None                                    | Yes           |  | Recreation; Innovation and Lasting Legacies               | Secondary                     |
| Watkins Glen International                              | Recreational  | Recreational                     | Schuyler  | 2790 County Route 16,<br>Watkins Glen, NY 14891 | An automobile racetrack that previously hosted 20 years of the Grand Prix.   | None                                    | Yes           | Visitors can drive their personal vehicles around the racetrack  | Recreation; Transportation                                | Primary                       |

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| Watkins Glen Original Road Course           | Recreational  | Road                             | Schuyler         | Watkins Glen, NY                                 | The first post-World War II road race was hosted on the village streets of Watkins Glen in 1948. Today, the 6.6-mile original road course is open to the public and may be driven in personal vehicles.   | None  | Yes           | Visitors can drive their personal vehicles around the original course, now all public roads  | Recreation; Transportation  | Primary                       |
| Watkins Glen State Park                     | Recreational  | New York State Park              | Schuyler         | 1009 N Franklin Street<br>Watkins Glen, NY 14891 | This park includes the 400-foot descent of the glen's stream, which generates 19 waterfalls along its course.   | New York State Park   | Yes           | The park boasts an Olympic-size pool, campsites, picnic facilities, and fishing on Seneca Lake or Catherine Creek.   | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                         | Primary                       |
| Wells College                               | Educational   | Educational Institution          | Cayuga           | 170 Main Street,<br>Aurora, NY 13026             | Wells College is a nationally recognized, private liberal arts college located along Cayuga Lake and founded in 1868. The college includes cross enrollment with Cornell University and Ithaca College.   | Educational Institution   | Yes           |  | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                       | Secondary                     |
| Wesley Hill Nature Preserve                 | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Ontario          | 6060-, 6280 Gulick Road<br>Naples, NY 14512      | This 390-acre trust consists of land purchased in 1999, thanks to an anonymous donor, and then expanded upon by the purchase of three more parcels and the gift of a fourth. The preserve includes deep gullies carved by glaciers tumbling down towards Honeoye Lake.  | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property  | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation                         | Primary                       |
| West Cameron State Wildlife Management Area | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Steuben          | Cameron, New York                                | This management area consists of 165 acres of woodland that provides habitat for a variety of wildlife.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, wildlife viewing   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| West Hill State Forest                      | Natural       | State Forest                     | Steuben          | 160-158 W Hill Road<br>Corning, NY 14830         | This state forest encompasses 887 acres. There is little development at the site.   | New York State Forest   | Yes           | Hunting and trapping, camping, hiking  | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| West River Preserve                         | Natural       | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property | Yates            | 4899-4801 West Avenue<br>Middlesex, NY 14507     | This preserve borders the High Tor Wildlife Management Area and is in a designated Important Bird Area. Established in 2011, the preserve was made possible by a land donation from Constellation Brands and support from the Raines family. The Land Trust worked with USFWS to restore 64 acres of grassland habitat. | Finger Lakes Land Trust Property  | Yes           | From dusk to dawn, the public may engage in quiet, unobtrusive nature observation and low impact recreational activities such as walking, hiking, snowshoeing, and cross-country skiing. | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Whitney Point Multiple Use Area             | Natural       | State Multiple Use Area          | Broome, Cortland | Merrill Creek Road<br>Whitney Point, NY 13862    | This 4,645-acre multiple use area is managed to promote habitat for numerous species of mammals, birds, and fish.   | New York State Wildlife Management Area   | Yes           | Hiking, canoeing/kayaking, fishing, hunting, boat launch   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                         | Primary                       |
| Willard State Wildlife Management Area      | Natural       | State Wildlife Management Area   | Seneca           | 7480-7560 County Road 131<br>Ovid, NY 14521      | This wildlife management area includes 135 acres of cropland and 23 acres of woodland which were originally part of the Willard State Hospital farm operations. Farming was discontinued in 1963 and the land was then transferred to the Department of Environmental Conservation. The site borders Seneca Lake.       | New York State Wildlife Management Area   | Yes           | Hiking, hunting and trapping, fishing, wildlife viewing  | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape; Recreation; Agricultural Tradition | Primary                       |
| Willard Memorial Chapel-Welch Memorial Hall | Historic      | Historic Site                    | Cayuga           | 17 Nelson St,<br>Auburn, NY 13021                | The Willard Memorial Chapel-Welch Memorial Hall was built 1892-1894 and is one of the last surviving complete installation of Tiffany interiors and stained-glass windows in their original locations.  | National Historic Landmark  | Yes           | Tours given every hour   | Innovation and Lasting Legacies                                       | Primary                       |
| William H. Seward House                     | Historic      | Museum and House                 | Cayuga           | 33 South St,<br>Auburn, NY 13021                 | Former home of William H. Seward, who served as U.S. Secretary of State and served as governor of New York and managed international affairs during the Civil War.  | National Historic Landmark; NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Tours of the home available  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                      | Primary                       |
| Women's Rights National Historical Park     | Historic      | National Historical Park         | Seneca           | 136 Fall Street,<br>Seneca Falls, NY 13148       | Women's Rights National Historical Park preserves and interprets four discontinuous historic sites associated with the struggle for equal rights for women: Wesleyan Chapel and Declaration Park, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton House, the M'Clintock House, and the Hunt House.   | National Historical Park  | Yes           | Open to field trips and group tours  | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements                      | Primary                       |

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|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|---|---|---|---------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Woodlawn Cemetery        | Historic      | Cemetery                  | Chemung  | 1200 Walnut St<br>Elmira, Chemung<br>County, New York   | Woodlawn is an active, nonsectarian cemetery where many historic figures, including Mark Twain, are interred.   | NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom Member/Site | Yes           | Open to visitors every day   | Social Ideals Translated into National Movements | Primary                       |
| Yellow Barn State Forest | Natural       | State Forest              | Tompkins | 274-424 Co Road<br>162A<br>Freeville, NY 13068          | This primitive state forest encompasses 1,289 acres.  | New York State Forest                                   | Yes           | Camping, fishing, hunting and trapping, snowmobiling   | Recreation; Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape    | Primary                       |
| Zurich Bog               | Natural       | National Natural Landmark | Wayne    | 3809 Arcadia-<br>Zurich-Norris Road<br>Acadia, NY 14489 | The bog, designated in 1973, is a good example of a northern sphagnum bog in later stages of succession and bog forest vegetation, both of which are rare in north-central New York (Wayne County). The approximately 490-acre landmark is situated between glacial drumlins. | National Natural Landmark                               | Yes           | Privately owned by the Bergen Swamp Society, a conservation group. Access for groups of 6 or more is by permission only. | Glacier-shaped Geologic Landscape                | Primary                       |