

✓ **REMINDERS**
 May 11: **Required Economic Ex. 19 is due.**
 May 15: Last class lecture.
 May 18: **Final Exam from 11:30AM-1:30 PM will include a take-home question due May 18.** Optional for grading and extra credit exercises are due no later than May 18.
Until May 17: Course Evaluation Period open. See your Hunter email for instructions from the College.

1

URBAN NATURE OF NYS

24

Manufacturing

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2

Manufacturing

- ❖ **Manufacturing sparked urbanization and changed the nature of New York State.**
 - ✓ It relied on local resources and water power.
 - ✓ It needed good transportation, large markets and financing.
 - ✓ It concentrated workers.
- Unfortunately, it has **“Location Inertia”**

>>>>Once there, it stays there.<<<<

Mobility and retrofitting are difficult and expensive.

3

Historic Manufacturing Regions

4

Creation of Manufacturing Regions

- ✓ An industry that **thrived** within a certain area of NYS grew because of the local presence of:
 - ✓ Raw materials
 - ✓ Power supply
 - ✓ Labor supply
 - ✓ Investment money
 - ✓ Transport network
 - ✓ Markets
- ❖ **Manufacturing regions developed** where an industry's (defined in the broadest terms) basic needs were met:
 - **Comparative advantage:** areas best suited
 - **Agglomeration:** clustering of industry for mutual benefit
 - **Isolated industrial cities** grew in areas with unique resources and didn't expand beyond their initial siting.

5

Manufacturing Sites

The *quality of location* changes with time.

- Markets change
- People's needs and wants change
- Production methods change
- New and cheaper sources of material appear
- New and cheaper sources of labor appear
- Local sources of material run out
- Transportation network becomes outdated, inadequate, undependable or too expensive.
- Markets disappear

6

Hudson-Mohawk Confluence

- The area had **excellent industrial location attributes** due to existing site and situation factors.
- This area was a **concentrator** of transportation routes, economic activities, people, politics, and money.

➤ **RiverSpark Heritage Area** focuses on and highlights the location aspects of this area.

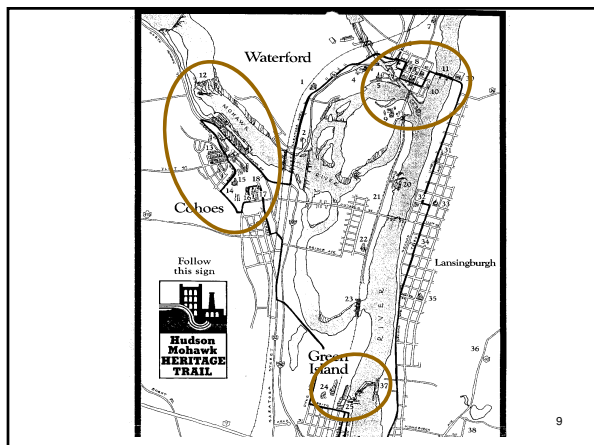
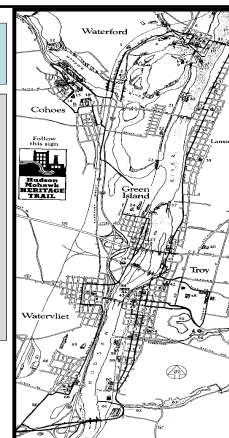
Extra Credit Exercise 18 looks at industrial location within the **RiverSpark Heritage Area**.

7

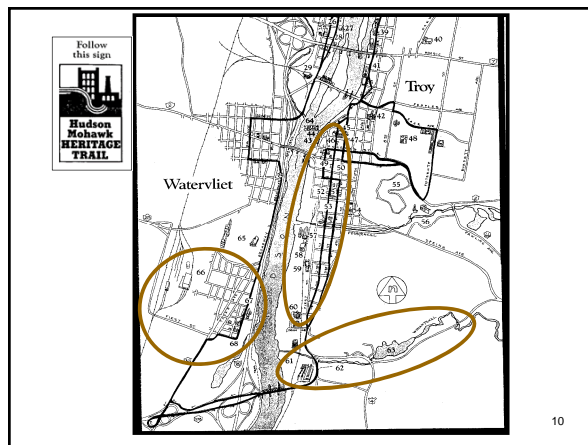
RiverSpark

- Located where the Mohawk River meets the Hudson River
- **Theme: Industry and Labor**
- **Water-focused.**
Slogan: Where water ignited a revolution.
- Includes sites in Cohoes, Waterford, Green Island, Colonie, Watervliet, Troy and Lansingburgh (North Troy).

<http://www.riverspark.org/riverspark.html> : not all links are active



9



10

Little Falls, NY



11

Mohawk, NY (near Little Falls)



12

Cotton Mills of Utica and in the Mohawk Valley



- First mill in the Mohawk Valley opened in 1848.
- Made bed linens.
- Utica Steam Cotton Mills was among the first manufacturing plants in the Mohawk Valley to use **steam instead of water power**.
- Peak production reached in 1910.
- By the mid-1950s, most of the textile mills in Oneida County were gone.
- The “loom-to-gloom” era (now termed Rust Belt) **had begun**.



13

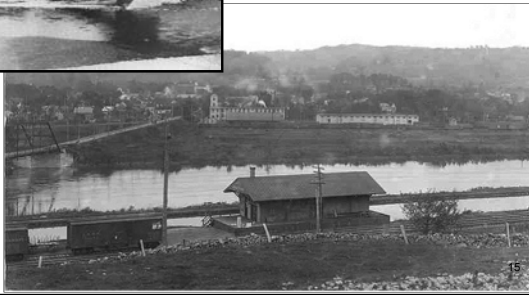
Utica, NY



<http://www.uticaod.com/news/20170226/past-how-mill-town-survived-without-mills>

14

Amsterdam, NY in 1920s



15

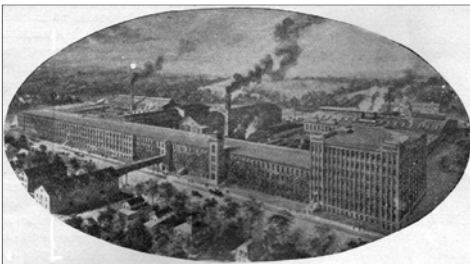
Remington Arms Ilion, NY



- Remington Arms Company, Inc. was founded in 1816 by **Eliphalet Remington** in Ilion, NY, as the E. Remington and Sons company.
- It is the oldest company in the United States which still makes its original product, and is the oldest continuously operating manufacturer in North America.

16

Remington Typewriter Factory in Ilion, NY



17


Town of New York Mills, NY

Factory area near Utica sited for waterpower and access to the Erie Canal.



18



American Woolen Mills Fulton, NY



8628. American Woolen Mills, Fulton, N. Y.

19


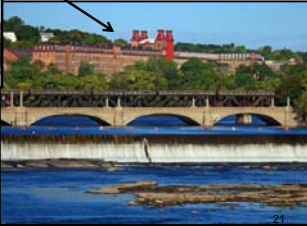
Harmony Mills, Cohoes, NY

Harmony Mills, Cohoes, N. Y.

20

Harmony Mills, Cohoes, NY

Factory building overlooking Cohoes Falls being converted to rental units and coops.

21

Closed Factories

**Fulton Paper Co.,
Oswego Falls, NY**

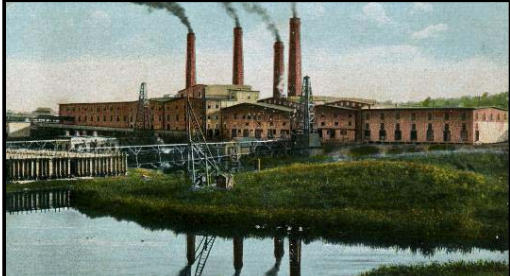


**Fort Edward Paper Mills,
Ft. Edward, NY**



22

Red Cross Salt Factory Silver Springs, NY in Wyoming Co.



*"Worcester Salt Factory, Silver Springs, N.Y."
"Capacity over 500,000 lbs. per day"*

23

Demise of "Heavy" Manufacturing

1. **Locational inertia:** the high cost of modernizing physical plants made them inefficient and dangerous.
2. **Transportation infrastructure:** narrow city streets, sharp turns and lack of space for parking trucks and storing material decreased efficiency and increased costs.
3. **Other factors:** new methodologies, expensive labor force, workplace compliance (unionization and state law) and taxation made relocation a better choice than upgrading.

24

Part IV – 1945 to Present

Decline, Adjustment and New Beginnings

- **Automobiles/trucks replace the railroads**; highways are built.
- **Suburbanization occurs** as people move away from the cities.
- **Manufacturing begins to suffer from obsolescence.**
- **Urban renewal in the 1960s and 70s** seeks to halt the trend.
- **Environmental and quality of life issues are recognized.**
- **Fiscal crisis of the 1970s** is the low point for NYS; programs suffer.
- **Population steadily declines until the 1990s.**
- **From the mid-1980s on population centers begin to reinvent themselves**; there are changing land uses; a tourist-based service industry grows. 
- **Dichotomy exists between the largest cities and the smaller towns** and especially between NYC and the rest of NYS.
- **The population make-up of the state changes both in age structure and in national origin.**
- **The 2000s see a rethinking of industrial foci**; technology grows