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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property:

historic name Brace Farm

other names/site number Pleasant Hill Stock Farm

2. Location

street & number 428 Brace Road not for publication

city or town Meetinghouse Green vicinity

state New York code NY county Herkimer code 043 zip code 13491

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Rudolph Purpant DSHPO 4/4/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Edson H. Beall 6.5.13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Brace Farm

Name of Property

Herkimer County, New York

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 3 | 3 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 4 | 1 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 7 | 4 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Vinyl (house). Wood (barns).

roof Asphalt (house). Metal (barns).

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation Sheet

Brace Farm

Name of Property

Herkimer County, New York

County and State

8 Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1810-1963

Significant Dates

1810, 1861, 1870, 1897

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Brace Farm

Name of Property

Herkimer County, New York

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property 205 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|--|
| 1 | 18 | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 2 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|--|
| 3 | | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | |
| 4 | | | | |

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title Travis Bowman, Historic Preservation Program Analystorganization New York State Parks and Recreation and Historic Preservation date 7/13/2012street & number PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 x 3259city or town Waterford state New York zip code 12188**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Daniel and Anne-Marie Jonesstreet & number 428 Brace Road telephone _____city or town West Winfield state NY zip code 13491**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 *et seq.*)**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

Section number 7 Page 1

Narrative Description:

The Brace farm is located on a large, 202 acre, L-shaped lot, west of Brace Road and north of Cross Road, in the Town of Winfield, Herkimer County, New York. It is located on an upland plateau region (1400') between the East Branch of Unadilla River and the North Winfield Creek, in the Upper Unadilla Valley, just south of division between the watersheds of the Mohawk and Susquehanna rivers. This region is characterized by hilly highlands (ranging from 500-1500'), broad ridges, glacial flood plains, low winding embankments (eskers), limestone outcrops, wooded valleys, kettles and kames, and outwash deposits. Lack of recent development in the area has ensured that the setting of the farm and cemetery is highly intact; both the nominated property and the surrounding parcels are still actively farmed. The Brace farm includes the main house (1861), a massive multi-generational barn complex (c1810-c1955), an intact carriage barn (c1870), a non-contributing residence (late 20th c) and three non-contributing outbuildings—two aluminum-sided machine sheds and a non-historic garage.

Brace farmhouse (1861, contributing)

The immediate grounds of the Brace farmhouse consist of mature trees, a cow pasture, formal plantings and an open lawn bounded on the front (west elevation) by a cut limestone block wall with an ornamental iron entrance gate. In terms of massing, the house consists of a two-story, square footprint (38' square), main block, a one and half story rectangular rear ell, and a single story, non-historic rear garage—all aligned to the nearby road, Brace Road, on a roughly east-west axis. The main block is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof surmounted by a cupola, and the ell has a hipped roof; both are clad in asphalt shingles. The garage wing has a gable roof covered in standing seam metal. While the historic main block and rear ell sit on foundations of cut limestone blocks laid in regular courses, the garage rests on a foundation of concrete masonry units. All three blocks are of frame construction and currently clad in vinyl siding, but the two historic blocks still have the original clapboard extant under the non-historic treatment. Fenestration varies by block, elevation and story and will be described separately, but windows are consistent throughout the house. The windows are tall and narrow, double-hung, vinyl sash, six-light pattern types, and are set into the original moulded wooden surrounds with decorative triangular hoods and flanking louvered wooden shutters. Ornamentation includes a wide unadorned frieze band, a broad roof overhang supported by pairs of decorative drop pendant finial brackets and a moulded entablature; this elaborate heavy bracketed cornice is repeated on the main block, the ell, the cupola and a half-height front entry porch on the front elevation.

Main (west) elevation, Brace farmhouse.

Fenestration on the main elevation is regular and symmetrical with three bays on each story. The main entrance is located in the center of the lower story, proportionally flanked by two windows of the type already described. This entrance consists of a pair of varnished and glazed double doors set into a decorative moulded wooden surround ornamented with pilasters with Doric-order inspired capitals. The entrance is covered by an elaborately treated half-height entry porch; the porch has a shed roof supported by paired posts connected with ornate, non-structural, scrollwork brackets and a balustrade with turned members. Fenestration on the upper story is comprised of three regularly placed windows of the type already described; the cupola has two openings, and both are scaled-down examples of the same type.

North elevation, Brace farmhouse.

Fenestration is regular on the main block, but lacks symmetry because of the double pile interior floor plan; a single window lights the front rooms on the both the lower and upper stories and paired windows light the rear rooms; all of these windows on the main block are of the type already described. On the ell of the rear block is a small entry porch covering an entrance symmetrically flanked by two windows of the type already described. The door is set

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Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

Section number 7 Page 2

into a moulded wooden surround with a decorative triangular hood that matches the windows. Lighting the upper half story of the ell are small rectangular, two light frieze band windows—set between the brackets—and lighting the rear room of the lower story is a window of the type already described. Because the main block and the ell are not in plane on this elevation (the ell is offset slightly to the south) a portion of the rear/east elevation of the main block is not covered by the ell. There are two openings on this space—a small, square, two light window on the upper story and a scaled-down (narrower) example of the type already described, however it lacks the decorative hood moulding. The porch has the same ornate, non-structural, scrollwork brackets as described on the main elevation porch, but does not have support posts or a balustrade.

South elevation, Brace farmhouse.

Fenestration on the south elevation is similar to that described on the opposite side, but the main block and the rear ell are in plane on this elevation, altering the pattern slightly. Fenestration on the upper story of the main block does match that already described on the north side. The fenestration on the lower story differs because of the incorporation of a recessed entry porch connecting the main block and the rear ell. This porch covers two doors—one in the main block and one in the rear ell—each of which is flanked by two windows of the type already described; the whole composition of two doors and four windows is laid out symmetrically. Ornamentation on this porch matches that described on the main elevation, including the decorative paired posts and ornamental scrollwork. As on the north elevation, rectangular, two light frieze band windows set between the brackets light the upper half story of the ell. Lighting the rear room of the lower story of the ell are two non-historic windows.

East elevation, Brace farmhouse.

The rear elevation of the farmhouse contains a non-historic garage with varied and asymmetrical fenestration. This block dates to the 1970s, when it replaced a rear woodshed that had deteriorated.

Interior, Brace farmhouse.

The interior of the farmhouse includes an entry hall, a small front office, a formal parlor or sitting room connected via pocket doors to a larger parlor or living room, a large dining room, a small rear chamber, a rear service stair, and a large kitchen. The upstairs has two front chambers, two chambers that are situated partially in the front (cube) block and partially in the rear ell and a long, separate rear chamber in the rear of the ell over the kitchen. Finishes throughout the house are consistent with the 1861 construction date, including lath and plaster wall and ceilings, varnished tongue and groove floors and heavy, complex ornamental mouldings and casings. The stair has paneled wall treatment, turned balusters, an elaborate newel, and original treads with applied stringer decorations. Original doors and hardware are extant throughout.

Carriage Barn (c1870, contributing).

Situated to the rear (east) of the farmhouse is a large rectangular carriage barn with a small ell and a large shed roofed porch along the long axis (east-west) of the north elevation. The main block is a two-story, frame building, clad in vertical siding, resting on a dry laid stone foundation. The ell is also frame and clad in vertical siding, but is set on a poured concrete foundation and is only a story and half in height. Both the main block and the ell have gable roofs and all three (i.e. including the shed-roofed porch) are covered in standing seam metal roofs. Fenestration is irregular and, although they are all wood framed and historic, the windows themselves vary greatly (2/2, 2/6, 1/1, 6 light, etc.). The main entrance is a sliding track vertical plank door on the west elevation. The spaces on the interior of the barn are largely left unfinished or unimproved.

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Herkimer County, New York

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Dairy Barn (Initial construction c1810 with multiple additions, contributing).

Across the street (west) from the farmhouse and carriage barn is a massive dairy barn complex, consisting of several wings and additions that have been added to a central core over several decades. A 100' long two-sectioned, central block rests on a large cut limestone block foundation. Both sections of the center block are of frame construction and clad in horizontal clapboards; it has several openings, including banks of windows in the rear livestock housing area. The barn also has a large wing that extends to the north. The wing is of frame construction; vertical wooden clapboards cover the wing on the east elevation, but the other elevations have wooden novelty siding. Fenestration is irregular on the wing, the only doors are at the ground level—in the raised foundation—and a single 6/6 wood frame window in the gable lights the upper story. Sometime in the early twentieth century, a concrete block milk parlor was added to the front (west) of the complex, where the center block and the wing meet. Fenestration across all blocks is irregular and related to function rather than aesthetics. The interiors of the barn are generally unfinished except for the milk shed, which has a poured concrete floor. There are four concrete and tile silos adjacent to the barn complex, all dating from the mid twentieth century.

Machine sheds (late 20th century, non-contributing).

South of dairy barn are two steel-framed, aluminum clad sheds used for the storage of machinery and other materials. They are both gable roofed—covered in standing seam metal—one story in height, rectangular in footprint and rest on poured concrete pads. Both date to the late twentieth century.

Garage & Pool (late 20th century, non-contributing).

To the south of the house and carriage barn is a non-historic garage and an in-ground swimming pool. The building is rectangular in footprint and one story in height with a low pitch gable roof. It is clad in vinyl siding and the roof is covered in asphalt tiles.

House (late 20th century, non-contributing).

South of the machine sheds is a single-story frame residence. It is rectangular in footprint, with an attached garage.

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Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

Statement of Significance:

The Brace farm is historically significant as a surviving assemblage of resources that chronicle the settlement, growth and development of the town of Winfield. The Brace family was among the earliest European settlers of the area, settling on the nominated farmstead in 1793. Since that date, eight generations of the same family have worked the same land, and their farmstead stands out as a representation of the fortunes of a single family over more than two centuries. For a single plot of land to make a transition from a frontier (for Europeans) to the modern era is rare and significant in its own right. The initial settlement of the Braces is reflective of the trend of New England Revolutionary War veterans settling central NY during the immediate post-war period. Adjacent to the nominated farm is Meetinghouse Green Road Cemetery, which was established alongside a 1799 Congregational Church that might have anchored a typical New England Green common-space if the Great Western Turnpike had not drawn concentrated settlement farther south in the town. The neighboring cemetery is being nominated concurrently with the Brace Farm, but under a separate context and boundary.

As the town prospered, so did the Brace family, and the extant built environment on the farm chronicles a progression of growth and development. The fashionable 1861 Italianate pattern-book inspired home replaced an 1816 frame house, which had replaced a 1790s settlement-era cabin. The 1861 residence is a notable reminder of the wealth and standing achieved by the family at the time and is architecturally significant as an example of decorative and design elements, characteristic building forms, and finishes in the period. In addition to the house, the associated agricultural buildings on the nominated parcel are architecturally and historically significant as symbols of changes in agricultural production, technology and methods of construction. An 1810 three bay English barn, perfectly suited to wheat production in the Early National Period, was overhauled and subsumed into a massive dairy barn complex that met the changing agricultural needs of a region.

The period of significance, 1810 to 1963, has been framed to include the likely construction date of the earliest barn on site (1810) and brought to a fifty year cutoff date (1963) to encompass the longest period of agricultural operations on the farm (it is still currently being farmed) and all of the extant contributing buildings and features on the farm.

History and Development of the Brace Farm

Like most localities in central New York, the Town of Winfield contained only sporadic and impermanent European, non-military, inhabitation prior to the Revolutionary War. This lack of settlement of the region was influenced by several factors. The important geography of the region made it a strategic location, marking its history with decades of conflicts among the British, the French and groups of American Indian nations. Central among the latter were the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois), whose presence had a tremendous impact on the political, military and economic affairs of the various European colonial powers. The Iroquois used European settlement in their traditional homelands as a diplomatic tool—sanctioning it in exchange for economic and military benefits. The region's status as a warzone and as a crucial component in international diplomacy made it too important for colonial or imperial governments to allow or encourage individual homesteading. Land acquisition and title securement was under the control of Crown and provincial officials who parceled out massive land grants to small numbers of investors or speculators. In turn, these investors were ultimately responsible for organizing settlement, generally through a landlord and tenant farmer system. In 1771, William Bayard, Alexander Ellis, and fifty-three others obtained a 50,000 acre parcel in central New York, known as Bayard's Patent; a comprehensive survey of the patent was never undertaken, but nineteenth century maps indicate the nominated farm and cemetery are located in what was Lot #34 and part of Lot #26 of this patent. Any plans to encourage permanent settlement in Bayard's Patent were quickly cut short by the outbreak of the American Revolution. The region was far too dangerous to

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Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

attract new settlers, and established settlers—Tory and Patriot alike—often fled the war-torn area. In addition, William Bayard and two of the grantees were attainted by the 1779 New York Act of Attainder and portions of Bayard's patent were confiscated by the state. Although the Commissions of Forfeitures often resold seized Tory lands quickly, neither the state nor the buyers were in a position to foster settlement.

Post war conditions, however, removed every pre-war impediment to settlement of places like the Town of Winfield. The Revolution simultaneously pushed the threat of international war farther west towards the central Great Lakes region and ended the dominance of the Iroquois Confederacy in the northern frontier. The cash-strapped and debt-heavy states of New York and Massachusetts suddenly found themselves in possession of massive amounts of land unfettered by Indian title or Imperial control; where the Crown had sought to carefully manage western movement, the new states saw only the potential for revenue. New York and Massachusetts quickly settled their centuries' old boundary dispute by exchanging proceeds from land sales for a precisely defined border. Land was quickly sold to investors and speculators, who in turn resold it as quickly as possible. The lure of cheap and available land in New York was the perfect outlet for New Englanders who had been running low on land for generations. It was this combination of circumstances that led to the largest migration of people in US history to that point. The possibility of homesteading in upstate and western New York turned out to be particularly appealing to Revolutionary War veterans who had been rewarded with bounties or service payments at the exact right moment to take advantage of obtainable lands. The story of the settlement of Winfield and the Brace family farm is archetypical of this model.

Abel Brace (1740-1832) was from a prominent Connecticut family and is noted in biographies as being active in public affairs. He represented Hartland for several terms in the Connecticut General Assembly and was a veteran of the Revolution. The proceedings of the Connecticut General Assembly for September 24, 1774 noted: "This Assembly do [sic] establish Abel Brace to be a Captain of a company or trainband on the east side the river in Hartland in the 18th regiment of this Colony."¹ Sources note that Brace served with honor and distinction during the war, but his exact combat service has not been fully established. Since 1739 Connecticut's town Militias, or Trained Bands, belonged to numbered Militia Regiment and during the Revolution these numbered Regiments were combined with others to form Militia Brigades.² In December of 1774 the 18th Connecticut militia was combined with other northwestern Connecticut regiments (the 14th, 15th, 17th, 24th, and 26th) to form the Sixth Brigade of Connecticut Militia under Gen. Oliver Wolcott (1726-1797).³ Wolcott led a force of 309 volunteers from his brigade to northern New York in September of 1777 and took part in the Second Battle of Saratoga/Battle of Bemis Heights on October 7, but it is not known if Brace was part of that force. Although his New York service is unknown, he did see action two years later; Capt. Brace's name was found on the "List of Militia Captains whose companies turned out to repel the enemy at New Haven July 5, 1779," during British Major General William Tryon's invasion of Connecticut.⁴

Brace moved to the modern-day Town of Winfield with his large family (his wife, nine sons and five daughters) shortly after the war ended. Nineteenth century histories named Abel Brace as one of the four earliest settlers of

¹ Charles J. Hoadly, trans. *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut from October 1772 to April 1776, Inclusive*. (Case, Lockwood and Brainard Co.: Hartford, CT, 1887). www.googlebooks.com.

² Todd L. Gerlander, "Understanding the Connecticut Militia during The American Revolution." (Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution: 2010). http://www.connecticutsar.org/articles/connecticuts_militia.htm.

³ Mary Jane Seymour, A.A.D.A.R. *Lineage Book Volume 11* (Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, DC, 1900), 389. <http://archive.org>; Connecticut Historical Society, Henry P. Johnston, editor *The Record of Connecticut Men in the Military and Naval Service During the War of the Revolution 1775-1783*, (Clearfield Genealogical Publishing Company: Baltimore, MD, 2009), 548. www.googlebooks.com; Charles W. Snell, "Oliver Wolcott House National Register of Historic Places Nomination," 1971. nps.gov.

⁴ Johnston, *The Record of Connecticut Men*, 548.

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Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

the town, and noted that he arrived in the area via blazed trees—the closest road being several miles north along the Mohawk River. Family tradition indicates that in 1793 Abel Brace constructed a rough log cabin just north of where the nominated dairy barn is today; by the time Abel Brace died in 1832, his family was well-established in the Town of Winfield, and the town itself had been greatly developed. When the Braces and the three other New England families arrived in the early 1790s, the nearest mill was several miles away at Fort Herkimer; getting grist to the mill was an arduous journey by ox cart along a path cut through the forest. The Walker brothers established a saw mill with an auxiliary grinding stone near modern-day West Winfield in 1794, and a few years later Timothy Walker erected a proper grist mill on the same pond. The 1805 establishment of the Cherry Valley Turnpike in the southern portion of the town gave the town a vital east-west connection.

Most of Abel Brace's sons and daughters moved away from Winfield or predeceased him, but his oldest son, Asahel, stayed on the family homestead. Asahel appears to have lived with his father in the log cabin during the early nineteenth century, although he married in 1799 and began having children of his own; Hardin's 1893 *History of Herkimer county* noted that "Capt. Asahel Brace...married Caty Curtis of Farmington, Connecticut, and occupied the paternal home."⁵ About 1810, the Braces constructed a 30x40', three-bay threshing barn on the property near the log cabin; this barn is still extant, but it has been subsumed into a much larger building.

Family histories relate that about 1816 the Braces constructed a two-story frame dwelling, roughly near the non-contributing garage on the east side of the road (near the nominated house).⁶ This house is no longer extant, but it is visible in an engraving of the Brace farm published in the 1879 F.W. Beers & Co. *History of Herkimer County* (see continuation sheet); the Beers' image shows a five bay, double pile residence with a side wing and a rear shed addition. The histories do not indicate if this dwelling was constructed by Abel Brace or by his son, Asahel, but it was likely the latter—1816 is not long after Asahel Brace returned to the family farmstead after serving with the militia during the War of 1812. Asahel saw action as a Lieutenant in the 27th Regiment, New York Militia under Lt. Col. Christopher P. Bellinger at the First Battle of Sacket's Harbor on July 19, 1812; by April of 1815, Asahel was listed as a Captain in the 27th.⁷ Brace already had four children when he left for Sacket's Harbor and likely had the larger dwelling constructed to meet the needs of his growing family. Eventually Asahel and his wife had thirteen children, eleven of whom survived to adulthood, and most of them settled near their parents on adjacent or contiguous farms.⁸ It was during the third generation of Brace family occupation that the nominated farmstead gained its current size and configuration.

Abel Brace's original tract was reportedly 600 acres, but the 1869 *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Herkimer County* recorded that the various children and grandchildren of Asahel Brace only owned 535 acres in the town. The largest of the farms reported was the nominated farmstead—a 210 acre parcel owned by Henry L. Brace, the youngest son of Asahel. Henry took over the core of the original Brace family farm when his father died in 1847 and under his proprietorship, the nominated farm thrived. By early 1861, Henry was successful enough to replace the 1816 frame residence that he had inherited from his father. He chose to build in the popular style of the period—Italianate-inspired pattern book architecture. Family tradition maintains that the materials for the nominated house were all directly obtained from the property:

⁵ George Anson Hardin, *History of Herkimer county, New York*. (D. Mason & co.; Syracuse, NY, 1893), Volume 2, 20. <http://archive.org>.

⁶ H Paul Draheim, "Press Scrapbook," *Utica Daily Press*, July 14, 1959, 2. www.fultonhistory.com; *History of Herkimer County, N.Y.: With Illustrations Descriptive of Scenery, Private Residences, Public Buildings, Fine Blocks, and Important Manufactories, from Original Sketches by Artists of the Highest Ability; and Portraits of Old Pioneers and Prominent Residents*. (F. W. Beers & Co: New York, 1879), after page 130. New York State Library: Digital Collections. <http://www.nysl.nysed.gov>.

⁷ Hugh Hastings, compiler, *Military minutes of the Council of appointment of the state of New York, 1783-1821 Volume 2*. (J.B. Lyon, state printer: Albany, NY, 1901), 1508. <http://archive.org>.

⁸ Hardin, *History of Herkimer county*, 2, 20-1.

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Brace Farm
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The lumber came from trees felled on the farm. The stone which comprises the two large porches on the north and south sides was quarried on the property. All of the scroll work under the eaves, including five different sized brackets, is made by hand. Also made by the expert artisans were the windows, doors, casings and trim. The only items which did 'not come from the land' were the window panes and the hardware.⁹

No builder/carpenter has been identified for the house, but the templates for the under-eave brackets and the scrollwork brackets on the porches are still in the possession of the Brace family. The F.W. Beers & Co., *History of Herkimer County* also provided a snapshot of the nominated farm in a biographical sketch of Henry L. Brace. This piece noted that the farm included "two hundred acres, of which one hundred and sixty are improved" and that Henry "cleared fifty acres" by drawing "the wood to market himself."¹⁰

The original c1810 30 x 40' side-entrance threshing barn was also too small to house the nominated farmstead's growing dairy operations; in 1870 Henry had the barn greatly expanded by appending a large (30 x 60') addition onto the rear. Both the original core and the rear addition were also placed onto a raised basement of cut limestone blocks, creating a 100' long barn that was integrated at the basement and upper story levels. In 1897, the Braces purchased the frame of the 1850 former West Winfield Academy building and appended it as an ell to the north elevation of the complex.¹¹ Like the 1870 rear addition, this ell was placed on a cut limestone block foundation and was integrated to the whole complex at the basement and upper floor levels, but the fenestration of the original frame building was completely lost in the transition. According to Beers, the original West Winfield Academy building was two and half stories high and 60 x 40' in dimension. It may have been Henry's son Seward (1858-1918) who had the former West Winfield Academy frame added to the family barn. A review of data from the 1892 New York State census and the 1900 Federal census indicates that Henry was not living on the nominated property by the last decade of the nineteenth century; Henry owned a house in the Village of West Winfield and had left the care of the nominated farmstead to Seward.

Agricultural context

Both Abel Brace and his eldest son, Asahel (1779-1847), greatly contributed to the development of the town and especially to the development of agriculture in the town. Asahel was specifically noted in nineteenth century town histories as starting life with "an axe and a hired cow," indicating the Braces were early pioneers in husbandry in the town.¹² Asahel's son, Henry L. Brace (1827-1907), would go on to become one of the most prominent dairy and beef farmers in the region and this legacy of three generations of prosperous farmers would provide the funds to build the nominated house in 1861 and the barn complex in the 1870s.

Wheat, potash, corn and rye (mostly for distilling) were vital for Abel Brace and other early homesteaders of central New York, but a shift occurred during the massive western migrations of the early national and Jacksonian periods. By the 1830s, the cereal farmers of upstate New York were already facing unbeatable competition from farmers farther west. In his 1856 work, *The History of Herkimer County*, Nathaniel Benton noted that it was "useless" for local farmers to contend with the fertile soils, shorter growing seasons, and high yields of Great Lakes region wheat—which arrived in New York City markets weeks before the farmers of upstate New York were even ready to harvest.¹³ This effect would become more pronounced as inter-lake canals and advancements in steamboats

⁹ Interview with Howard Brace by H Paul Draheim published in "Press Scrapbook," *Utica Daily Press*, July 14, 1959. www.fultonhistory.com.

¹⁰ F. W. Beers & Co., *History of Herkimer County, N.Y.*, 130.

¹¹ Lorraine McNulty, compiler, *Saving Our Valley, Preservation and Conservation in Central New York*, (Worden Press; Brookfield, NY, 2006), Expanded Second Edition, 132.

¹² F. W. Beers & Co., *History of Herkimer County, N.Y.*, 130.

¹³ Nathaniel Benton, *A History of Herkimer County* (J Munsell: Albany, NY, 1856), 208-210. <http://archive.org>.

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allowed increasingly easier access to, and exportation from, interior lands in the Midwest.¹⁴ As cereal cultivation lost profitability, husbandry gained popularity in towns like Winfield. The town's limestone-enriched soil allowed alfalfa to grow especially well, and the hilly terrain was well suited to dairying. Until the advent of refrigeration technology, fluid milk itself could not be a suitable export, but cheese production was proved to be a stable cash crop.

According to nineteenth century histories, Nathan Arnold began making cheese in Herkimer County around 1800 and by the 1830s Herkimer County had gained an international reputation as a cheese producing region. In 1851 Jessie Williams brought the concept of the "cheese factory" to nearby Rome, NY. Under the factory system, farmers brought their milk to a centralized location, where an expert produced a uniform, quality cheese. Williams's facility was the forerunner of the cheese factory system that still exists today. Within ten years there were over 500 cheese factories set up under Williams's system in New York and almost double that number a decade later. The consistency of the cheeses produced under the factory system helped stabilize prices. In 1861 a group of Herkimer County farmers and cheese makers coordinated their efforts in an open-air, centralized market in Little Falls.

By the mid-nineteenth century, dairying had surpassed all other agricultural pursuits in the town of Winfield. Around the time Henry Brace was having the nominated farmstead built, French's *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York* (1860) was published, and it provides a snapshot of how incredibly successful Herkimer County's cheese industry was. French calculated that New York State produced roughly 38 million pounds of cheese per year, and Herkimer County produced 9 million pounds of that—almost a quarter of the state's total—and three times higher than any other county in the state.¹⁵ By the mid-1860s, "hundreds" of wagonloads of cheese could be seen at the Little Falls market; as a consequence Little Falls dairyman Harry Burrell became one of the leading cheese buyers and exporters in the country, shipping a thousand boxes a week with aggregate purchases in the millions of dollars.¹⁶

There were several cheese factories in and near the Town of Winfield by this period and cheese made with Brace family farm milk almost assuredly made its way to its way to the famous Little Falls cheese market. Brace had a larger farm, according to the F.W. Beers & Co., *History of Herkimer County*:

Mr. [Henry] Brace early became ambitious to be a breeder of improved stock, and in 1859 purchased an imported Short-horn cow. From time to time afterwards he added to his herd; and he now owns some of the best cattle, both beeves and milkers, in the country. His herd now consists of Holsteins and Short-horns, and all his thorough-breds [sic] are recorded in the herd book. He has forty-seven head of cattle.¹⁷

Beers also reported that the seven cheese factories in the Town of Winfield alone used the milk from almost two thousand cows—a clear indication of the dominance of the dairy industry in the town and the region. In 1870 the *Utica Herald* began reporting weekly market reports from Little Falls, and the price reported at the Little Falls cheese market quickly became the standard for the commodity, broadcast around the world as indexes. In January of 1871, the open air cheese market was formally organized into the New York State Dairyman's Association and Board of Trade, the first of its kind in the United States. A telegraph line connected the headquarters of the association with New York City so the commodities market could directly receive the most up to date prices.¹⁸

¹⁴ Travis Bowman, *Bobs' Folly: Fulton, Livingston and the Steamboat*, (Friends of Clermont: Germantown, NY, 2008).

¹⁵ JH French, *Historical and Statistical Gazetteer of New York State*, (R Pearsall Smith: Syracuse, NY, 1860), 107-8 and 340. <http://archive.org>.

¹⁶ Josiah Bushnell Grinnell and Joseph H. Reall, "The cattle industries of the United States—Dairying and Dairy Improvements," *Agricultural Review and Journal of the American Agricultural Association*. (Joseph Reall: New York, 1882), 36-7. www.googlebooks.com.

¹⁷ F. W. Beers & Co., *History of Herkimer County, N.Y.*, 130.

¹⁸ Neil Davis, "Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey PIN 2009.13.121, BIN 4-03892-0, BIN 4-03892-0A, BIN 4-03892-0B NYS Route 167/Mohawk River, Route 5 & Conrail Railroad, City of Little Falls, Herkimer County, New York." (New York State Museum: Albany, NY, 1997), 44; Edward Cooney, ed. *Little Falls*

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The upstate New York boon was short-lived. As had been the case with cereal crops generations earlier, upstate New York dairy and beef farms faced competition from the west. Massive improvements in railroad infrastructure during the late nineteenth century allowed western and southwestern ranchers to easily and quickly get their beef to meat packing facilities in the Midwest. Similarly, Wisconsin cheeses found their way to eastern markets and soon the Dairy State surpassed New York in cheese production. By the 1890s, the eastern lakeshore region of Wisconsin, specifically Plymouth in Sheboygan County, superseded Little Falls as the price quoting center of the industry.¹⁹ By the 1920s, Wisconsin had almost three times as many cheese factories as New York and was producing more cheese than New York had ever had.²⁰

For farmers in central New York, however, temporary respite came in the form of a more reliable fluid milk industry. Advances in technology and transportation, the development of regional creameries, increased governmental regulation, and pressure from medical authorities and concerned citizens' groups all combined in working towards improving the stock and care of milk cattle and the handling of milk at the farm and during transport, making fluid milk production a more viable economic pursuit.²¹ Refrigerated cars expanded the so-called "milkshed" of New York City far into areas of upstate New York—rural dairy farmers like the Braces could reliably get a purer and safer product into urban markets. Upstate New York's dairy country was soon supplying $\frac{2}{3}$ of the 4,000,000 daily quarts of milk consumed in the city.²² The introduction of the centrifugal cream separator to America (1881), milk pasteurization systems, testers and coolers, the invention of the universally-accepted automatic milking machine (the 1905 Burrell-Lawrence-Kennedy, "BLK" Milker) and the perfection of silos that could preserve easily digestible livestock feed for year-round milking allowed farmers to greatly increase yields by the turn of the century. Many farmers adapted their properties to the new realities of mechanized, large-scale dairy farming.

Unfortunately reliance on a specific commodity left farmers and farm families vulnerable to fluctuations in the market price. The initial success of the fluid milk market led many farmers to seek improvements in their stock and in their facilities—barns became bigger, automated milking and processing machines were installed and herd sizes were increased. Increased production, however, turned into overproduction when supply outstripped demand. By the 1920s, the agricultural sector of the US economy was experiencing a severe depression. The real average income of farms fell over 72.6 percent and many farmers could not afford to keep their farms.²³ Although the US economy grew during the 1920s, the agricultural sector remained weak, and farm foreclosures remained high. The onset of the Great Depression worsened the issue further as farm milk prices fell below cost of production. In 1933 the average price per hundredweight (c.w.t.) of milk fell to 99¢, down from \$2.25 for the same amount two years earlier.²⁴ In addition to overproduction and lower prices, dairy farmers faced two other major obstacles during the Depression. The first was high transportation and distribution costs, reducing the farmer's bottom line. The second was the destructive practices of large, commercial milk dealers, who cut retail prices in the New York City market in

Sesqui-Centennial 1811-1961: One Hundred Fifty Years of Progress, (Journal & Courier Press: Little Falls, NY, 1961). As excerpted on <http://www.threerivershms.com/lf2.htm>.

¹⁹ Loyal Durand, Jr., "The Cheese Manufacturing Regions of Wisconsin, 1850-1950," *Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters* Vol. 42 (1953: 109-130), 116. <http://images.library.wisc.edu>.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 121.

²¹ Eric Brunger, "Dairying and Urban Development in New York State, 1850-1900," *Agricultural History* Vol. 29, No. 4 (1955, 169-174). <http://www.jstor.org>; Loyal Durand, Jr., "The Historical and Economic Geography of Dairying in the North Country of New York State," *Geographical Review* Vol. 57, No. 1 (1967, 24-47). <http://www.jstor.org>.

²² "Milk without Honey," *Time* Vol. XXXIV No. 9, August 28, 1939. www.time.com.

²³ Gene Smiley, "US Economy in the 1920s," *EH.Net Encyclopedia* (Economic History Association, Santa Clara University: Santa Clara, CA., 2008). <http://eh.net/encyclopedia/article/Smiley.1920s.final>.

²⁴ Thomas J. Kriger, "The 1939 Dairy Farmers Union Milk Strike in Heuvelton and Canton, New York: The Story in Words and Pictures," *The Journal for MultiMediaHistory* Vol. 1, No. 1 (University at Albany: 1998). <http://www.albany.edu/jmmh/vol1no1/dairy1.html#fn10>; Workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration in the State of New York, *New York: A Guide to the Empire State*. (New York State Historical Association: 1940), 87. www.googlebooks.com.

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order to maintain control.²⁵ Farmers in upstate New York unionized and even participated in milk strikes and boycotts during the 1930s, often with mixed results.

The 1940s and 50s brought stability and newspaper accounts indicate that the Brace farm was thriving. A 1952 article on the Brace farm illustrated that the Braces were progressive in their methods and that the farm itself was modernized after World War II.²⁶ When the nineteenth century barn complex was found to be inadequate, Eugene and Howard called in an expert from Cornell's State College of Agriculture [now the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences]. Eugene had taken a course in animal husbandry and dairying at Cornell, and had worked with the regional Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) at Ithaca. John Scofield, Cornell's district agricultural engineer, went to the Brace farm and drew up plans to remodel the barn complex into "one efficient unit." The article recounted that the barn had been fully converted to mechanized farming. The last team had "left the farm," balers and tractors were now used to harvest the forty acres of hay, and an elevator was installed to hoist the 100 tons of feed into the mow. The basement was converted into a single large room with plenty of open space for the cows and mechanical milkers were used to maximize output and minimize labor.

Updated infrastructure was only part of the experts' recommendations. A large component of Cornell's modern approach to mid-twentieth century farming methods was concerned with cutting edge artificial breeding programs and a technical, scientific approach to feed. The Braces were leaders in both of these areas as well. As noted, Henry Brace had begun the replacement of his short-horn stock with Holsteins, a process finished by his son Seward. By the time of the proprietorship of Seward's son, Howard, the Braces had turned to artificial breeding; the 1952 article noted: "[the] Holstein herd is about two-thirds purebred now [and] there are enough animals for replacements, as well as a few sold locally...artificial breeding is used in the herd in which there are now 96 animals." Artificial breeding programs had become particularly crucial in the contracted profit margins of the Great Depression. DHIA figures from the early days of the Depression showed that a cow had to produce at least 150 pounds of butterfat a year just to pay for annual feed costs, but a heifer that produced 500 pounds of butterfat would return 10 times her annual feed costs.²⁷ Without quality breeding and record-keeping, however, the farmer had no way of knowing if a cow would be a profitable milker until hundreds of dollars had already been spent on feed and upkeep. Good breeding would help to selectively weed out unprofitable milkers and eliminate the loss caused by raising heifers that were predestined to be unprofitable producers, and raise the overall efficiency of the herd.²⁸

In accordance with the Cornell program, the Brace's herd was fed hay and corn ensilage that had been specifically adapted for the limestone-rich upland soils of the region. The Braces were reportedly one of the first farms in Herkimer County to plant hybrid corn. In the article Howard stated: "We had to try something different out...The elevation is 1,400 feet and many years the corn was not ready for harvest when the first frosts arrived." Haying on the farm was even more successful. The hay crop was described as "extra heavy" and one bumper crop field was so full there was not enough room "for another spear of grass." The Cornell experts and the Braces credited the bumper hay crop to the pioneering use of alfalfa, brome grass, and ladino and timothy clover—the article noted the Brace farm was one of the first farms in Herkimer County try out the mixture. The breeding and feeding methods

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Unless otherwise noted, all of the references and quotes in this section come from Ted Townsend, "Our Farms," *Utica Daily Press* July 17, 1952, 20. www.fultonhistory.com.

²⁷ O. E. Reed, "Research in the Bureau of Dairy Industry," *The Scientific Monthly*, Vol. 38, No. 3 (American Association for the Advancement of Science: 1934 pp. 274-285). <http://www.jstor.org>.

²⁸ Ibid.

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were having tangible results; DHIA records showed that in nine years milk production rose 33 percent per cow and butterfat was up 35 percent.

The Cornell professors “examined the remodeled barn, checked on the pasture improvement program, examined the bumper hay crop and looked over the herd and concluded ““The modern practices being taught by the college are working on the Brace farm.””²⁹

Dairy farming remains a mainstay of upstate New York's economy. According to a recent report from the office of New York State Senator Catherine Young, chair of the NYS Senate Standing Committee on Agriculture:

New York is the nation's third-largest dairy state, generating \$2.3 billion annually, over half of the state's total agricultural receipts. New York's 6,200 dairy farmers produce 1.4 billion gallons of milk annually. The average dairy farm in New York State is family owned...³⁰

Farming operations at the Brace Farm continue to this day, under the direction of Seward Brace's great-great grandson, Daniel Jones, who is the eighth generation of Braces to farm the land. Jones and his father cultivate 200 acres of corn, oats, and hay on the farm and lease out the dairy operations (a common practice on northeast dairy farms since the 1920s). The Brace dairy farm currently consists of 110 animals, including 60 cows, and produces approximately 1 million pounds of milk per year.

Architectural Analysis

The Italianate style was popular in the region from the late 1850s until the early 1880s as it prospered in response to increased demand for its agricultural products (specifically dairy products and hops) and from its position on major east-west trade and transportation routes like the Great Western Turnpike. The combination of prosperous farmers and the dissemination of pattern books like Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* and *Architecture of Country Houses* and Samuel Sloan's *The Model Architect*, popularized formal house forms and decorative elements. The source of the plans for the Brace farmhouse has not been definitively identified in pattern books of the era, nor has a builder been identified, but the published designs were meant to be well within the capability of most experienced builders of the time.

In its form, massing and decoration, the nominated property embodies the design and decorative elements denoting Italianate pattern book-inspired design during the late nineteenth century. The house features a ubiquitous cube form and notable distinguishing exterior features like a hipped roof with a full cupola and broad overhanging eaves, an ornate bracketed cornice and frieze, tall windows with moulded hoods and surrounds, a half-height entry porch with elaborate porch brackets and turned, paired posts. The interior of the Brace farmhouse retains many fashionable finishes and elements that represent the ideals of the vernacular Italianate including a relatively formal plan, heavy moulded wooden door and window surrounds with architraves, elaborate, beaded baseboard, lath and plaster walls, and varnished tongue and groove floors. The front stair hall is a special point of emphasis with its ornate varnished newel, turned stair balustrade and stringer mouldings.

Integrity

The entire Brace farm retains a high degree of integrity. Because it has been occupied by the same family for its entire history, the farmhouse retains extraordinary integrity of design and materials. Non-historic siding was

²⁹ Ted Townsend, “Our Farms,” *Utica Daily Press* July 17, 1952.

³⁰ Catherine Young, “Dairy Farmers Plea for Support from Legislative Leaders,” (New York State Senate, 2009). <http://www.nysenate.gov>.

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installed over the original clapboards, but this is a reversible change. The only permanent loss to integrity of materials was the installation of replacement windows, but the current owner had aluminum-clad wood windows custom made to sensitively replicate the original profiles and mullion/muntion patterns of the historic windows. The copies were created to fit into the original openings, the fenestration was not changed, and all of the surrounding trim was retained; although materials were lost, other factors of integrity like design and feeling were maintained. The floor plan and finishes are all consistent with the period of significance. The non-historic garage addition on the rear of the main house is occupying the same footprint and proportions as the rear block visible on the 1879 Beers engraving.

The barns and associated outbuildings on the Brace farm have had minimal changes, mostly associated with updating for current farming techniques. The two original early twentieth century silos mentioned in the 1940s article were replaced with four contemporary structures sometime after the period of significance end date. The Beers engraving shows ventilator cupolas on the main barn and the rear carriage house, but neither have extant cupolas today—this may have been artistic license or they may have been removed. All of the outbuildings are in their original locations. Neither the early frame house, nor the original Brace family log cabin, are extant today. It is unknown when the log cabin was razed; however, it does not appear on the 1879 Beers engraving. The 1951 *Utica Daily Press* article noted the 1816 frame house was still extant at that time, but it has since been replaced by the non-historic garage. A small sugaring house was also demolished recently. Other features, including Henry L. Brace's stone wall, are still extant.

The parcel size was reported as 600 acres in Abel Brace's time, but the acreage was reduced to a more manageable 210 acres by at least 1869 and 200 acres by 1879; this same 200 acres has been passed down directly from Henry L. Brace to the current owner.³¹

The setting is a compelling factor in the historical significance of the nominated farmstead. The house, barns and cemetery are all situated in an intact, rural setting. The surrounding parcels are still farmed, retaining the original usage of the land. The road to and from the property, Brace Road, appears to be in the same alignment as on historic maps. In fact, a comparison of Beers atlas drawing and a contemporary photograph show few changes, even some of the surrounding trees are in the position. Although there are a few non-historic features in this landscape, the still-used agricultural fields, surrounding highlands, and the setbacks and the placement of neighboring farms on the road provide a pastoral setting that would have been easily recognizable to Henry Brace and his descendants.

³¹ "West Winfield Star. Brace Farm W. Winfield in Family 153 Years," *Richfield Springs Mercury* Vol. 81 No. 48. March 28, 1946. www.fultonhistory.com.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

As indicated by the heavy black line on the attached boundary map, the nominated property consists entirely of tax parcel lot number 130.2-1-6.1 (farm & house) in the Town of West Winfield, Herkimer County, NY.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel (202 acres) under current ownership and historical ownership dating back until at least the 1870s. The nominated parcel includes the farmhouse, all of the contributing outbuildings and the pastures, fields and cultivated lands that were part of the historical acreage of the Brace family farmstead as constituted by Henry L. Brace.

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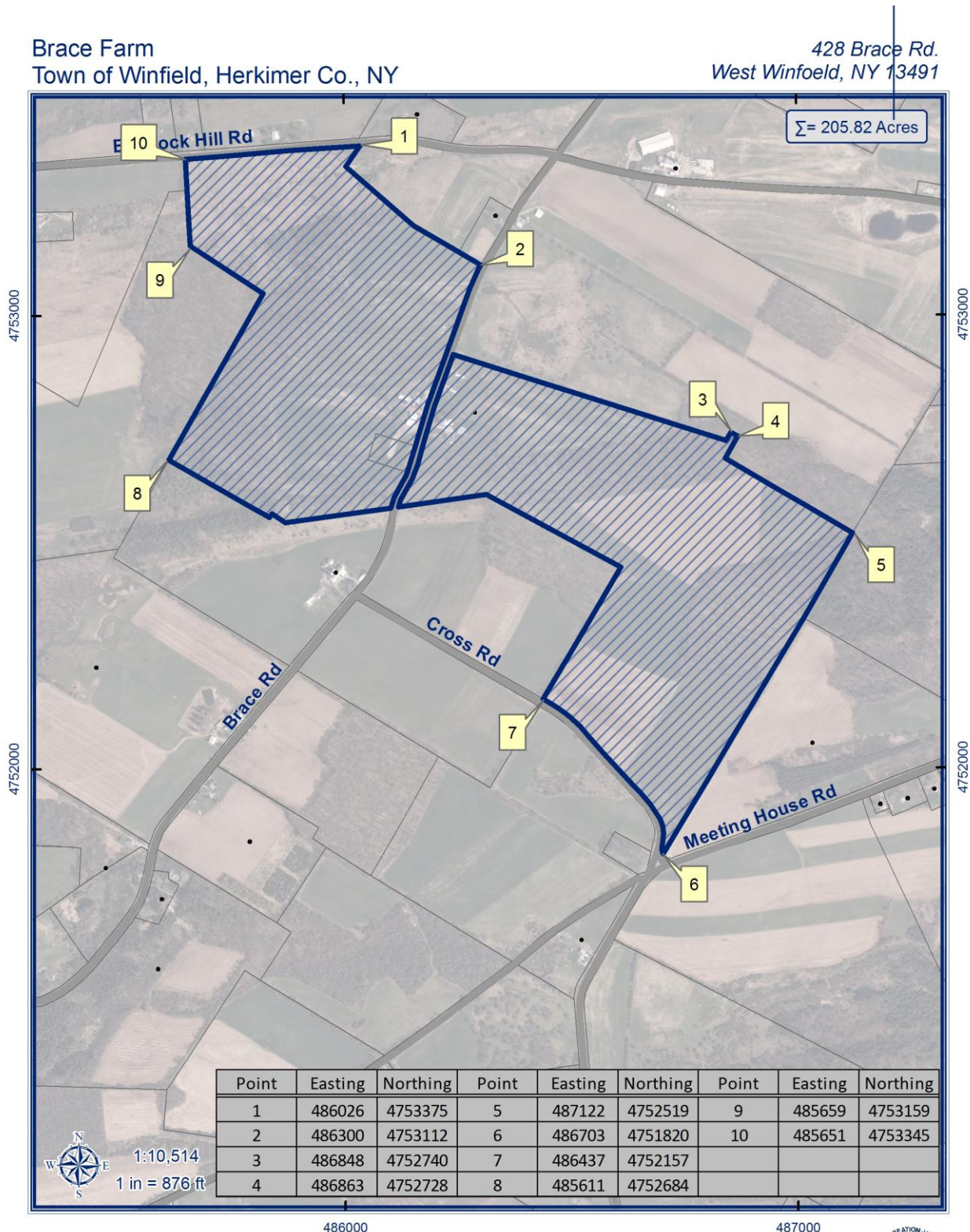
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UTMs:

| ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 18 | 486026 | 4753375 |
| 18 | 486300 | 4753112 |
| 18 | 486848 | 4752740 |
| 18 | 486863 | 4752728 |
| 18 | 487122 | 4752519 |
| 18 | 486703 | 4751820 |
| 18 | 486437 | 4752157 |
| 18 | 485611 | 4752684 |
| 18 | 485659 | 4753159 |
| 18 | 485651 | 4753345 |



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 265 530 1,060 Feet



Tax Parcel Data:
Herkimer Co. RPS
<http://herkimer.sdgny.com>



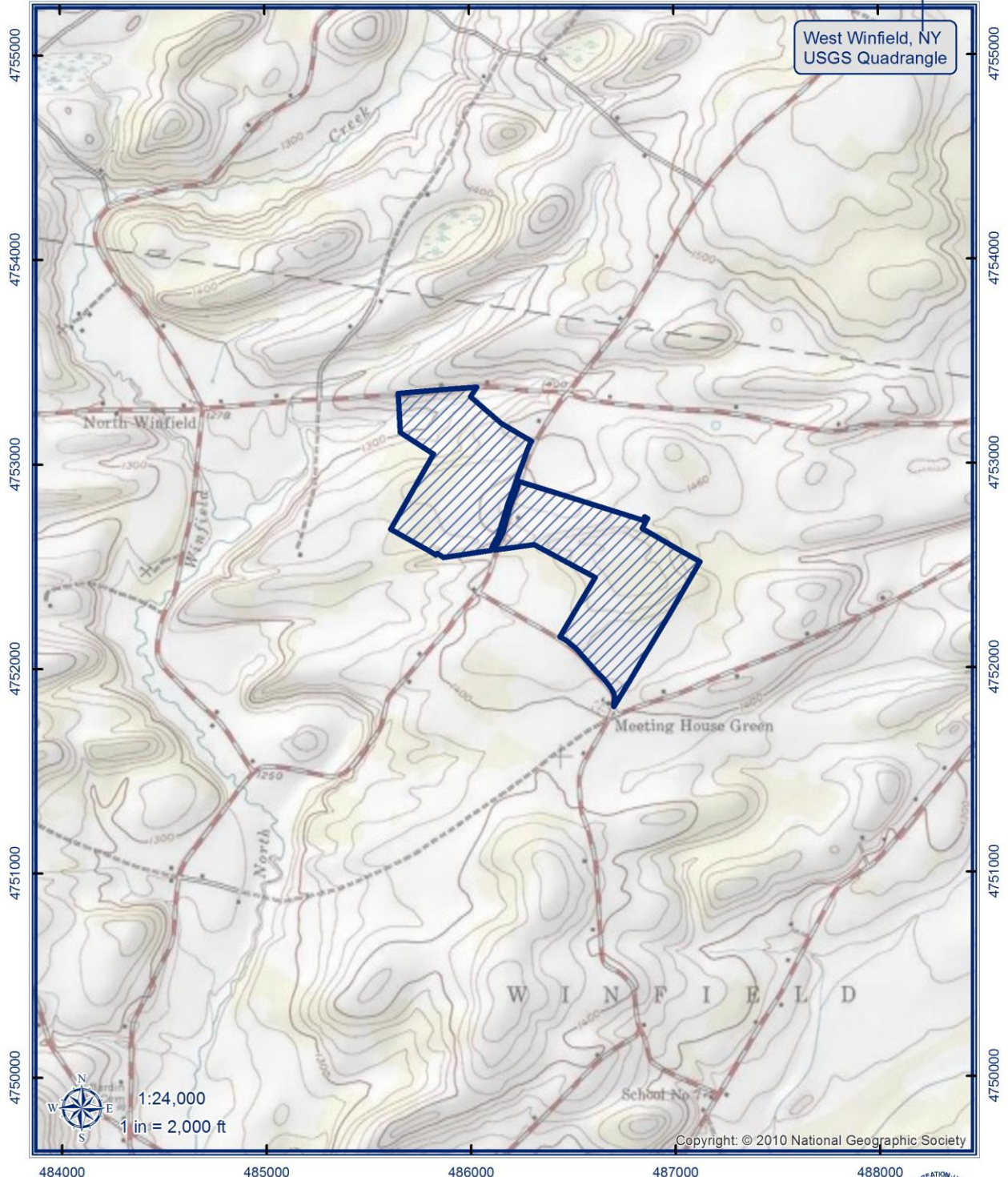
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

Brace Farm
Town of Winfield, Herkimer Co., NY

428 Brace Rd.
West Winfield, NY 13491



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter

0 600 1,200 2,400 Feet



Tax Parcel Data:
Herkimer Co. RPS
<http://herkimer.sdgny.com>



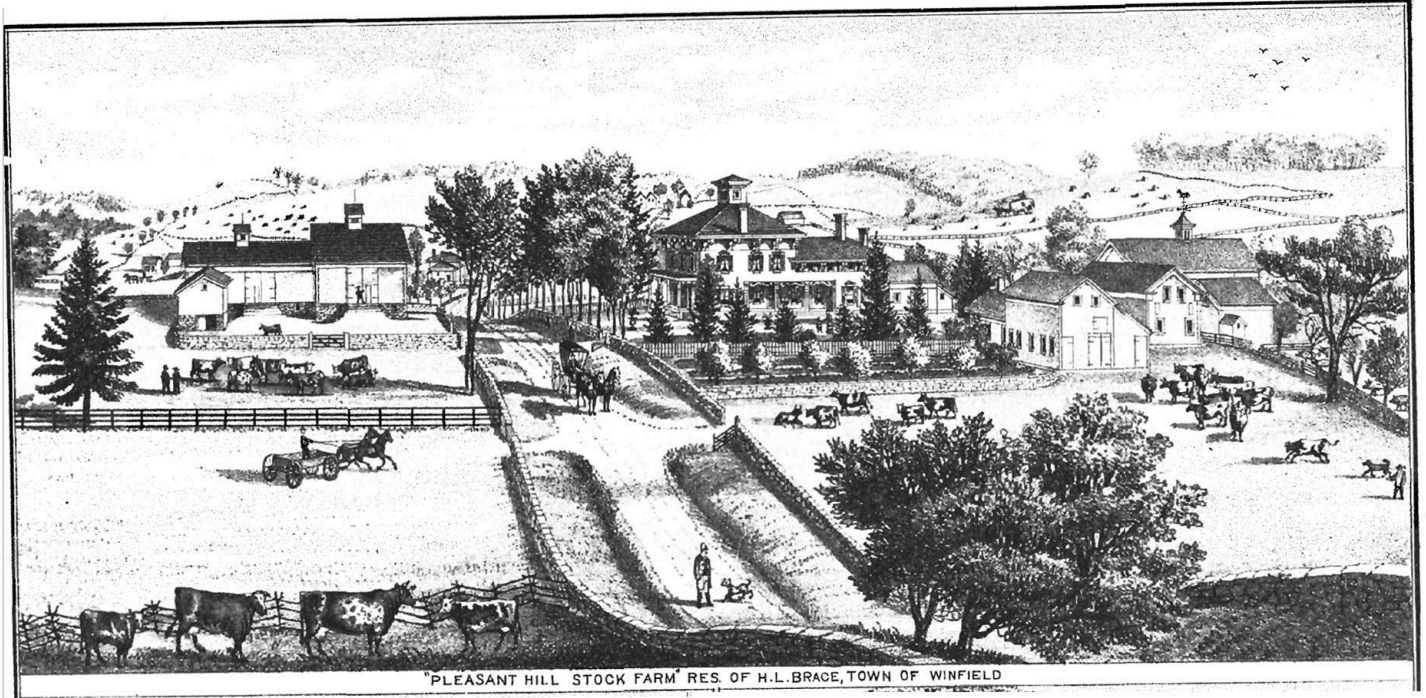
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

Image of the Brace Farm from the 1879 F. W. Beers & Co History of Herkimer County, N.Y



PLEASANT HILL STOCK FARM RES. OF H.L. BRACE, TOWN OF WINFIELD

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Brace Farm
Herkimer County, New York

Photo Log (Prints from Digital Photos)

Name of Property: Brace Farm
 Location: Herkimer County, New York
 Photographer: Travis Bowman
 Date: November 8, 2012
 Location of Negatives: CD-R Included
 NY_HerkCo_BrceFm

PHOTO LOG

| PHOTO | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|
| 0001 | Exterior view, E; House and carriage barn. |
| 0002 | Exterior view, SW; Dairy Barn. |
| 0003 | Exterior view, SW; Rear addition to carriage barn. |
| 0004 | Interior view; Front Parlor and packet doors into Living Room. |
| 0005 | Interior view; Upper Stair Hall. |











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Brace Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Herkimer

DATE RECEIVED: 4/19/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/17/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/03/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/05/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000356

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6.5.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

www.nysparks.com



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

12 April 2013

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose seven National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register. Four of these are submitted on disc. They are:

Rome Elks Lodge No. 96, Oneida County
Herschell-Spillman Motor Company Complex, Niagara County
Brace Farm, Herkimer County
Meetinghouse Green Road Cemetery, Herkimer County

The other three are submitted on paper. They are:

Rockland Print Works, Rockland County
Cartin-Snyder-Overacker Farmstead, Rensselaer County
Auclair-Button Farmstead, Rensselaer County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office