

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 Jewell Family Homestead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 120 Furnace Road not for publication

city or town Guilford vicinity

state New York code NY county Chenango code 017 zip code 13780

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.

Ruth A Purpont D SHPO 12/2/16
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): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 1-31-17

Jewell Family Homestead

Name of Property

Chenango County

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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	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/outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone, concrete

walls wood

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Jewell Family Homestead

Name of Property

Chenango 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)

settlement

architecture

Period of Significance

C1824-c1966

Significant Dates

C1824

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

na

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

Jewell Family Homestead

Name of Property

Chenango County, New York

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of property one acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	459496	4695190
	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 Sara Umland, Patricia Norman, Samantha Strzepek, Cooperstown Graduate Program, ed. Cindy Falk, Professor, and Kathleen LaFrank, NR Coordinatororganization New York State Historic Preservation Office date August 2016street & number Peebles Island State Park, Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643 x 3261city 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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Summary

The Jewell Family Homestead, 120 Furnace Hill Road in Guilford, Chenango County, is an early nineteenth century heavy-timber wood-frame house characterized by a New England center-chimney floorplan and a long rectangular wing extending to the east. The main block of the house is one-and-a-half stories, while the wing is one story. The building is sited on a rise and oriented with the façade facing south, looking over the hamlet of Guilford. The west gable end of the house faces Furnace Hill Road and, across the road, Guilford Lake. The Jewell house, one of the oldest in the hamlet of Guilford, has been in the same family for two centuries and incorporates alterations over many periods as the house was adapted to serve the needs of generations of the Jewell family. Although not every change can be documented, the house attained its current appearance more than a century ago.

The property, located on the east side of Furnace Hill Road, is the third house from the intersection with County Route 35. Furnace Hill Road was known as North Road in 1800, and it served as a link for settlers traveling from the Town of Bainbridge on the Susquehanna River to the Town of Norwich and the northern areas of Chenango County. Access to the property is by a driveway leading from the road to the house. The house sits on a roughly one-acre lot with sloping grass terrain. Although members of the Jewell family owned a substantial amount of acreage on both sides of Guilford Lake, this one-acre lot was purchased separately in 1824 and has always been maintained as a separate house lot. Due to the subdivision and development of other adjacent lands associated with the Jewell family, as well as the lack of evidence of agricultural use on some of the current Jewell property, the nomination boundary has been drawn to include only the one-acre house lot. The nominated property abuts a horse pasture to the east. On the north side, a tree line separates the Jewell house from an adjacent property. The west side is defined by Furnace Hill Road, and, on the south, the boundary divides the Jewell property from another residence. Two nineteenth-century features, a privy and small barn located east of the house, also contribute to the nomination .

Exterior

The Jewell house was built in 1824 and the Greek Revival embellishment was added perhaps a decade later. The house consists of a nearly square main block (29' x 26'), five bays wide by two bays deep, one and one-half stories tall, with a center entrance. The roof of the main block is gabled and clad in grey asphalt shingles. There is a narrow projecting cornice with returns and a wide frieze. A small brick chimney, which replaced the original massive chimney (removed at an unknown date), protrudes from the center of the roof. The foundation was built of stone; however, extensive sections of the west and north walls have been replaced with concrete

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

block. The main house is clad in clapboard, currently painted white. A long, low wing with a gable roof, also clad in clapboard, extends to the east. A break in the roof pitch on the north elevation indicates that the wing has been extended out approximately three feet, a fact evident in the interior framing. The wing is currently painted red on the north side and east gable end and white on the south side. The western section of the wing, nearest to the house, sits over a full basement with foundation walls originally of stone but now largely replaced with concrete block. The eastern section of the wing rests on the ground.

The façade (south elevation) of the main block features a center entrance approached by three concrete steps. The door is composed of six raised panels in two rows, with the top panel in each row significantly smaller than those below. A wood storm door with nine lights in the top and a single horizontal panel in the bottom protects the door. The door is surmounted by a transom window with four panes of glass. The windows on the first floor are double-hung wood sash with nine panes over six panes within narrow wood frames. The current sash appear to be historic; however, early twentieth century photos show the house with two-over-two wood replacement sash. One theory is that the generation that restored the house in the 1940s discovered the original sash in storage and re-installed them. (All of the first floor windows appear to share this history.) The frieze band is marked by three rectangular “window forms,” two of which are blank; the center one has a glazed opening. These blanks may at one time have had grilles but do not at this time. The basement has two single-pane windows on either side of the first floor entrance.

The west gable end of the main block features classical returns at the eave line. Windows are double-hung wood sash with nine panes over six panes. Two windows are located on the second floor situated toward the center of the gable, while the two windows on the first floor are farther apart toward the corners of the house. The basement also has a single-pane glass window.

On the north, rear, elevation, the main house features a small porch, which shelters the door leading into the first floor. The porch has a rectangular concrete floor. A grey asphalt shed roof covers the porch and is supported by a wooden post. In the center of this elevation, there are two windows directly above each other to the west of the porch. The first-floor window has nine panes over six. Directly above this window is a frieze band window. As on the façade, two blanks can be seen on the second floor on either side of the frieze band window. The east elevation of the main block is almost completely concealed by the wing, with one window located on the south side of the second floor level.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Wing

On the façade, the wing is slightly recessed from the main house. This elevation features a covered, screened porch with a set of wooden stairs leading up to it across the first two bays of the wing. A door, no longer in use, is located inside the porch. One of the windows from the east elevation of the main house looks onto the porch. To the east of the porch, the south elevation of the wing features three more double-hung wood windows, all six-pane over six-pane and probably original. A bulk head, or basement entrance, is directly east of the porch and features wood paneled doors. A single-pane window is located next to it at the basement level. A vertical strip divider, east of the three windows, separates the clapboard covering approximately ten feet of the wing at the east end which has no openings.

The gable (east) end of the wing features a solid wood door on the far north side with a set of wooden stairs leading into the first floor. A wood vertical board door is found near the center of the gable-end wall, two feet above the ground. Above it, a small hatch also provides access to the interior. The north (rear) elevation of the wing extends beyond the main house, so that a portion of its west wall, clad in wide flush board siding, is exposed. The north elevation of the wing features a chimney, five first-floor windows, and an additional wood panel door, which is no longer in regular use. The five windows are double-hung sash, six-pane over six-pane. The exterior brick chimney, no longer in use, is attached only at the eave.

Interior – Main Block

In plan, the main block follows that of a typical New England center chimney house. Entrance is into a small hallway, behind which the original massive chimney once sat. A portion of the space once occupied by the chimney is now framed in and contains a small chimney serving the heating stove located in the room to the west. The hall is flanked by two parlors, both with fireplaces that would have been served by the center chimney, and there are three small spaces across the rear, as is typical of the type; however, there is no rear fireplace off the center chimney and no evidence of one. All rooms in the main block are finished with plaster walls and ceilings. There are two exposed corner posts, in the northeast corner and the southeast corner of the house. The main block has wide-plank wood flooring that is currently covered by carpet in all rooms.

From the hall, six-panel doors lead into each parlor. The parlor to the west is the formal room, which is distinguished by an elaborate Federal period mantel with delicately carved medallions and row of small half-round scallops under the shelf. The small rear room in the northeast corner of the house was incorporated into

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

the parlor space, perhaps in the twentieth century. The room is nearly square in shape and can be accessed from the parlor through a pair of paneled double doors. It also has a door on its east wall, providing access to the center rear room, now a bedroom. The parlor to the east, now the dining room, also has a Federal period mantel but is slightly simpler, featuring a deeply molded stepped mantel.

The rear center room is furnished as a bedroom. No evidence of a hearth can be found on the southern wall of this room, where a cooking hearth is often located in this building type. Instead, a shallow closet occupies the space formerly filled by the center chimney, and an adjacent built in cabinet from an early period limits the available space where a hearth might have gone. Nevertheless, there is no other obvious place for the hearth to have been.¹ The north wall of the room is unusually thick from the west wall to just east of one of the windows, which has nine-over-six panes. The small space to the east, accessed via a door in the northeast corner of the dining room, is the location of a hallway and features stairs to the second floor and basement. To the west is the entrance to the wing of the house.

Second Floor

The rear stairway from the first-floor northeast hallway leads directly to a small open area in the center portion of the half-story. The entire walls and ceiling of this area are finished in pine boards to the rafters, completely obscuring any access to the roof framing. The two frieze-band windows on the front and rear elevations of the house illuminate this area. There is wide-plank wood flooring throughout the entire second floor space. Cut lines in the floorboards mark the former location of the center chimney. A smaller brick chimney now occupies a portion of that space. At the top of the staircase, along the east wall, there is a door leading to a modern full bathroom. To the west are two bedrooms; that to the northwest is slightly larger than that to the southwest. Both bedrooms have ceiling lines that follow the pitch of the roof and terminate at the collar beams. Each has a six-over-six window in the end wall. To the east there is an entrance to a low-ceilinged, unfinished loft over the wing that is used for storage.

Interior - Wing

The wing is accessed from a doorway from the first-floor northeast hallway in the main block. Physical evidence suggests that the wing was built concurrent with or shortly after the house. Family lore suggesting that the wing was built on this site before the main house is belied by the fact that there is no apparent early source

¹ It is hoped that further research and investigation will solve this mystery.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

of heat anywhere in the wing. It seems more probable that the wing was constructed for a summer kitchen, bedrooms and woodshed shortly after the house was built. It also appears that the north wall of the wing was extended about three feet and that most of its windows were moved with it.

A large space, now used as the kitchen, occupies the westernmost end of the wing. The lower part of the kitchen walls has original wide board horizontal paneling. There is one exposed corner post in the southeast corner of the kitchen. A door on the southern wall leads from the kitchen to the porch (which was once longer, extending across the wing). The southern wall also contains one double-hung nine-over-six window, as does the northern wall. Two interior doors provide access from the kitchen to rooms further east: on the north, a pantry, and, on the south, a room historically and currently used as a bedroom. The bedroom has two six-over-six windows on its southern wall. There is a small closet with a door on the north wall of the room. Above the door is a transom with four panes of glass. This door appears to have been an exterior door at one time. On the eastern end of the bedroom there is a modern bathroom, framed with dimensional lumber and finished with drywall. There is a six-over-six window on the southern wall of the bathroom and a six-over-six window on the north wall. A doorway on the east wall leads into a small hallway. The hallway has a door providing exterior access on its north wall.

Beyond the hallway to the east is a storage room that has two double-hung six-over-six windows on the northern wall. Like the kitchen, pantry, and hallway, this space is finished with plastered walls and ceiling. Further east is an unfinished storage room, open to the rafters, which may have been used as a woodshed. A very old vertical board wall separates the unfinished storage room from the plastered storage room. The unfinished area has two exterior doors on the easternmost wall. There are exposed beams in this area, and there is evidence of mortise and tenon joints. The rafters, however, are simply butted to a thin ridge board. This treatment of the roof framing runs the length of the wing.

Basement

The basement occupies the area under the main block and the western end of the wing. A wooden staircase provides access from the northeast hallway of the main block. The basement is unfinished, with poured cement flooring. The eastern wall of the basement is laid stone. The northern wall is made of newer concrete block, with the northeastern corner area original laid stone. The southern wall east of the bulkhead is laid stone and concrete block west of the bulkhead. The western wall is concrete block. The beams and joists supporting the first floor are visible in the basement. Under the main block, the joists are minimally shaped logs. Near the

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

center of the basement area is a square section of dimensional lumber, which indicates the area that was previously filled by a large chimney. When the center chimney was removed, the area was framed in.

The far eastern portion of the basement under the wing contains an elevated area holding piles of slate and other stone. Two small windows located on the eastern wall of the space light the area. A bulkhead located near the porch on the south side of the wing provides exterior access. Under the wing, at the eastern end of the basement, the joists are logs with bark removed and ends shaped. These seem to be original to the building and correspond with the area of the wing that is now the pantry and bedroom. Under the kitchen are newer joists made from dimensional lumber. A set of two heavy hand-tooled beams marks the connection between the main block and the wing.

Integrity

Despite questions that prevent a full understanding of the functional use of the house, the 1824 dwelling represents an important early nineteenth century house form, typical mid nineteenth century stylistic taste, and one family's use of the site for nearly two centuries. Numerous original and historic materials and finishes survive throughout the house.

Barn

East of the house beyond the wing is a small, nineteenth-century barn clad in board and batten siding and supported by a stone foundation. The main entrance is on the north gable end. Above the main door is another door opening into the second story loft. On the south side of the barn there is a four-paned glass window. The roof is gabled and clad in gray asphalt shingles. The barn is 24 ft, 4.5 in x 16 ft 3.25 in.

Privy

East of the house and west of the barn is a nineteenth-century privy. It is clad in clapboard painted red and supported by a stone foundation. The roof is metal installed over shingles and a two-over-two window is on the west side of the privy. The privy contains one sealed, solid wood door. The privy, no longer in use, measures 6 ft, 4.25 in x 5 ft, 7.75 in.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Summary

The Jewell Family Homestead is significant under criterion C as a distinctive intact example of a traditional New England heavy-timber frame, center chimney plan house, one of the most popular domestic house types of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in portions of the northeast settled by New Englanders. Built by settlers from Connecticut in 1824, the Jewell house documents the long duration of this house plan and the continued evolution of the form as New Englanders moved west. The Jewell house shows the progression of ideas about shelter that developed in New England and migrated with settlers westward into New York and the continued adaptation of those ideas over time. The main block retains its framing, plan, fine Federal period mantels, and early moldings and trim, while the exterior exhibits the story-and-a-half exterior typical of central New York, slightly later Greek Revival embellishment, and the early twentieth century rehabilitation that attempted to recapture the building's earliest appearance and aesthetic. Although the center chimney has been lost, perhaps itself the victim of modernization, the plan is unaltered and the chimney's location can be clearly identified; in addition, two original fireplaces survive. A wing of unknown date, which was built contemporary with or shortly after the original house, includes a later kitchen and pantry, sleeping rooms, and a woodshed. Although some details of the history of this building are not yet known, the house is one of the earliest in the hamlet, provides evidence of its original construction and later evolution, and has remained virtually unchanged for nearly a century. The significance of the building is enhanced by the survival of a small mid-nineteenth-century barn and a privy. The building is also significant under criterion A in the area of settlement for its association with the early history of Guilford and its long association with the Jewell family, one of the hamlet's founding families. Members of the Jewell family, major landowners, farmers and mill owners who were involved with the hamlet's most important early economic endeavors, constructed the house in 1824, and it has remained in the family for five generations.

Town of Guilford

Guilford, New York, is located in Chenango County, which was formed from Herkimer and Tioga Counties on March 15, 1798. The land previously belonged to the Oneida Indian Nation, but following the Revolutionary War, it was transferred to the State of New York. The town of Guilford was formed from the town of Oxford on April 3, 1813. Originally named Eastern, the name was changed to Guilford on March 21, 1817.¹ John Dibble, his wife, and their five children settled in Guilford in 1800 and are considered the first European-American family to build near Main Street. William Cable arrived in Guilford in 1800 and built the first trading

¹ J.H. French, *Gazetteer of the State of New York* (Baltimore: The Genealogical Publishing Company, 1860), 227.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

post on the corner of Main Street and Furnace Hill Road. On March 1, 1814, Guilford's first town government was elected. Shortly thereafter, the official name was changed to Guilford.

Joshua and John Mersereau built the first saw and gristmill near Guilford Creek, which was a distributary from Cable Pond (Guilford Lake), in 1789. Mills became an important aspect of Guilford industry and quickly attracted many to the town. This aspect of life in Guilford is what originally brought the Jewell family to the area, as they moved from Winchester, New Hampshire, to open a mill of their own around 1815.² Guilford Lake and the surrounding creeks were the lifeline for these operations, and they allowed this area to become economically self-sufficient. Around the mills, many small businesses began to grow, especially on the hamlet's Main Street. These businesses included a shoe store and a general store opened and operated by Asa Sherwood in 1820. These establishments served not only the Guilford community but also the frequent settlers who traveled through this area by means of the Chenango Canal, which ran through nearby Oxford.³

Another prominent factor in the growth of Guilford was the development of iron works in the nineteenth century. The iron foundry was completed in 1845 and focused on producing modernized farming equipment for the surrounding communities and parts of northern New York State. It closed in 1919. Dairy farming became a main economic endeavor for residents of the broader region in the 1850s, with cheese and butter being the primary exports of the area.⁴ With the iron foundry making the equipment and the farmers sustaining business from the surrounding areas, Guilford served as a local hub into the twentieth century.

After the Civil War, in the 1870s, Guilford became a stop along the ever-growing railroad network of the Ontario and Western Railway, expanding businesses and sparking economic growth in the region immensely, especially in regards to tourism. By the early 1900s, Guilford Lake had grown to be a destination for many family vacationers. Small passenger steam barges played an important role in the growing popularity of this region, attracting guests by the hundreds to the lake to view the scenery. Many residents, including the Jewell family, participated in the growth of Guilford Lake by building camps and boathouses for their personal vessels.⁵ Guilford tourism remained prosperous for some time, but its popularity began to decline as the railway

² Thomas A. Gray, *Walking Down Main Street: A Detailed History of Guilford, NY* (2013). 30.

³ *Ibid.*, 76.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 97.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 169.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceJewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

systems in New York did. Without the railroads, reaching Guilford was not as simple a process as it had been previously. Still, Guilford became a place for local families to return to annually. Guilford was an industrial hub for the region throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Through its various economic endeavors, Guilford has made its mark and remains a strong representation of the growth and decline of small town industry, life, and architecture.

Jewell Family History

The Jewell Family has held possession of the one-acre lot on Furnace Hill Road for nearly 200 years. Justus Jewell, born September 20, 1748, grew up in the town of Dudley, Massachusetts, and married Mary Robinson on March 24, 1774. The family moved at an unknown date to Winchester, New Hampshire, where Justus's fourth son, Lemuel, was born in 1781.⁶ Lemuel married Mary McClaentan in 1810 while living in Winchester. Together they had two daughters: Caroline (b. November 1810) and Mary Launa (b. May 1812). Lemuel's wife, Mary, died in 1812.⁷ After the death of his wife, Lemuel and his two daughters, Mary Launa and Caroline, and his father and mother, Justus and Mary, moved back to Dudley, Massachusetts.

Lemuel, looking for a new place to live, visited Eastern, New York, (now Guilford), where his first cousin (once-removed), Aaron Jewell, had settled earlier. Lemuel returned to Dudley to tell his father of his findings in New York. Justus then bought a 66-acre parcel of land north and west of the nominated property in 1815.⁸ The Jewell family, including Justus, Mary, Lemuel, Lemuel's daughters, and Justus's other sons, Anson (b. January 20, 1797) and Bradford (b. July 12, 1799), moved to the Guilford property that same year.⁹ According to current Jewell descendants, the Jewell brothers farmed the 66 acres, and Justus pursued his shoemaking and leather trade business. The location of Justus Jewell's eighteenth-century house has not yet been identified. Lemuel sent his two daughters to Philadelphia to live with a relative and married his second wife, Nancy, in 1822.¹⁰ The three brothers, Anson, Bradford and Lemuel, continued to farm the original 66 acres and, eventually, purchased a mill at the end of Guilford Lake. In 1824 they sold the mill and made another purchase of land, a one-acre lot to the north of Justus's property [location not identified]. However, in the same year they

⁶ *Jewell Family Register*, #622, page 39, Boston Public Library, <https://archive.org/details/jewellregisterco00jewe>.

⁷ *Jewell Family Register*, #713, page 50, Boston Public Library, <https://archive.org/details/jewellregisterco00jewe>.

⁸ *Jewell Family Register*, #713, page 50, Boston Public Library, <https://archive.org/details/jewellregisterco00jewe>.

⁹ *Jewell Family Register*, #713, page 70-71, Boston Public Library, <https://archive.org/details/jewellregisterco00jewe>.

¹⁰ *Jewell Family Register*, #713, page 50, Boston Public Library, <https://archive.org/details/jewellregisterco00jewe>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

also purchased a second one-acre lot, and on it the current Jewell family house was built.¹¹ That one-acre house lot was subsequently preserved as an independent parcel through all the various land transactions involving the Jewell family, and it remains so today. No other Jewell house site has been identified. The 66-acre original purchase, a separate parcel (now expanded to 76 acres), is also in family ownership today; however, it retains no evidence of agricultural or industrial use. Thus, it has not been included in the nomination.

Although family history suggests that a house (specifically, the wing) was already standing on the one-acre property purchased in 1824, architectural evidence suggests that the house and wing were built concurrently or close to the same time. Evidence also argues against the wing having been used as an independent house structure (also family legend) as it has no apparent historic source of heat, which was necessary for warmth and cooking. The new wing was incorporated into the new house as living space and may also have had some kind of agricultural function, as its eastern end appears to have been a woodshed and has no foundation. Although the exact history of the wing has not yet been clearly established, it is visible in all nineteenth century pictures of the house, and it was constructed using early nineteenth century materials and methods. The 1824 house and wing provided a proper residence for Lemuel and his second wife, Nancy, to raise a family in. Lemuel and Nancy had six children in Guilford, including three sons and two daughters who lived into adulthood.

After the death of Mary Jewell, Justus married his second wife, Chloe Nash, on March 4, 1822. That same year he also sold his 66-acre property to his three sons, Lemuel, Anson and Bradford, who had traveled with him to Guilford. Justus passed away a few years later.¹² After Bradford died in 1829 of tuberculosis, Anson then sold his father's house with some of the original 66 acres and gave the rest of the property to his brother Lemuel.¹³

Lemuel Jewell sold all properties in the area under his ownership to his and Nancy's son, William Bradford Jewell, in 1859. Family history states that William ventured to California for the gold rush but returned unlucky and went back to farming with his father. Around 1870 both Lemuel and Nancy Jewell died, but the exact dates are unknown. William granted a portion of the house property to Chenango County, in order to widen the road, in 1899.¹⁴

¹¹ Chenango County Deeds, Book GG, p. 20.

¹² Chenango County Deeds, Book CC, p. 345-346; the exact date of Justus's death is unknown.

¹³ Chenango County Deeds, Book 54, p. 296.

¹⁴ Chenango County Deeds, Book 201, p. 512.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Lemuel and Nancy's second daughter, Sarah Josephine (b. 1832), married David Sornborger and gave birth to Jewell David Sornborger in 1869.¹⁵ Sarah Josephine raised Jewel David in Guilford, as her husband, David, passed away shortly after his son's birth. Jewell David and his mother later moved to Massachusetts so that he could continue his education at Harvard. Jewell David Sornborger married and had three daughters, Helen, Nancy, and Elizabeth. The family settled in Rowley, Massachusetts.

In 1901 William left the house and property in Guilford to his nephew, Jewell David, and his nieces, Sarah (b. January 12, 1850), Emily (b. November 20, 1851), and Seraph Deal (April 3, 1854), by his half-sister Mary Luna Deal.¹⁶ The Deal family lived in Philadelphia, and family tradition holds that the Deal children visited and stayed at the Jewell family house during the Civil War for their safety.

In 1905 William Bradford Jewell died and the house sat vacant while the some of the larger property was rented to a local farmer in Guilford.¹⁷ The Deal sisters and Jewell David Sornborger managed the properties and house until 1939, when Sornborger died. Upon his death, his three daughters, Helen, Nancy, and Elizabeth, visited the Jewell house. The sisters saw the poor condition of the house, and they proceeded to fix and make improvements to it. Both the Deal and the Sornborger sisters managed the house until the death of the last Deal sister, Sarah, in 1939. The Deal sisters left the Jewell family properties and house to the Sornborger sisters that same year.¹⁸

The Sornborger sisters then left the property to Elizabeth Sornborger Streiff's three children, Helen, Eric, and Samuel Streiff, at the death of Elizabeth in 1993.¹⁹ The three children visited the house many times in their childhood for vacation during the summer. Eric Streiff eventually decided that he and his children did not want ownership or management responsibilities for the property, so he gave his portion to his siblings in 2012. Thus, the current owners are Helen Streiff Dobbins and Samuel David Streiff, making them the fifth generation of Jewell descendants to own. Helen and David both live in Massachusetts and make trips to the Jewell house and property (now 76 acres in size) in the summer with their respective families.

¹⁵ *Jewell Family Register*, #938, page 50, Boston Public Library, <https://archive.org/details/jewellregisterco00jewe>.

¹⁶ *Jewell Family Register*, #933, page 50, Boston Public Library, <https://archive.org/details/jewellregisterco00jewe>.

¹⁷ Chenango County Deeds, Book 239, p. 370-371.

¹⁸ Chenango County Deeds, Book 534, p.247-248.

¹⁹ Chenango County Deeds, Book 783, p. 405-407.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Architecture

The Jewell family was originally from Massachusetts, so the choice of a common New England floorplan is typical. The two-room-deep, center chimney with lobby entrance plan was the most common farmhouse type built by New Englanders in the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Although the form can be built in several sizes, most two-room-deep and two-room-wide houses were approximately 1,000 square feet. The Jewell house was slightly smaller, just 800 square feet in size. Farmhouses of this period often served as production centers for the farm and the center chimney type afforded a practical plan that could be adapted for multiple uses. The large kitchen, usually in the rear, center room, was particularly useful for all kinds of tasks undertaken by the female members of the household, and the front parlors could also serve as bedchambers. At the same time the center entrance facade reflected the eighteenth-century preference for symmetry. In New England the floor plan with entrance lobby and stairs was so persistent that in some places it continued to be built after the chimney and adjoining kitchen had been moved to other locations in the house. Differences in wealth were expressed in size, one or two story forms, or more finely crafted embellishment, such as paneling, woodwork and balusters.²⁰

The Jewell House presents an interesting example of the center chimney house type, in both its similarities and its differences to the standard model. Although the chimney was removed at some point during the nineteenth century, evidence in the basement and second floor shows that the house was originally constructed around a central chimney stack that began in the basement and continued through the first and second floors. As per the most typical plan, the Jewel house had six spaces dispersed around the chimney, a small entry in front of the chimney, larger rooms on either side, and three separate spaces across the back. The small entry hall in front of the chimney provided entrance into both the east and west parlors. Typically for this plan type, there would be three first floor fireplaces off the center chimney, one serving each parlor and one, usually with kitchen hearth, in the center rear room. However, this example has only two. The one in the west parlor, with its delicate Federal period moldings, served as the house's most formal room. The one in the east parlor (now used as a dining room) is also early and has more subtle moldings. While the kitchen is sometimes located in one of these side rooms, the less elaborate fireplace to the east appears to be too small to have served as a cooking fireplace and the fireplace to the west is much too fancy. The most common location for a kitchen is the middle rear room. In the Jewell house, this room is the right size; however, there is no evidence of a fireplace on its inner

²⁰ Nora Pat Small, "New England Farmhouses in the Early Republic: Rhetoric and Reality," *Shaping Communities: Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture VI*, ed. Carter Hudgins and Elizabeth Collins Cromley (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1977) 35-42

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

wall and there does not seem to be enough space (due to an adjacent built in cabinet). As for the two smaller rooms flanking the rear center room, that to the west was incorporated into the formal space as a second parlor and is set off from the main parlor by paneled double doors. To the east, rather than a small room, there is a hall providing access to the second floor and basement, as well as a rear entrance.

Lack of an obvious kitchen in the main block would support the theory that the wing was built concurrently with the house and that the kitchen was placed there, where it is today. However, there is no evidence of an old chimney in that room either (there is a later stove instead). This leaves the location of the hearth as yet unsolved. It is hoped that further investigation of the structure of the house will turn up more conclusive evidence.

The house is constructed of heavy timber framing, as most examples from this period were; however, three of the corner posts (in the northwest and southeast corners of the main house and the southeast corner of the wing – in the kitchen) are exposed, while all the others are concealed. The inability to access the attic framing makes it difficult to draw any further conclusions about the framing.

On the exterior, the house retains its original size, form and scale; however, its original Federal period embellishment has been updated with Greek Revival features, such as a wide frieze and a cornice with returns. This most likely happened in the period 1840-60, when Greek Revival houses were being built throughout the village, as they were all over central New York. The Jewell house has three frieze-band openings, another hallmark of the Greek Revival, on the north and south elevations of the main block. While the center one on each side is glazed, the two flanking ones are blank, obviously added to create symmetry. There is no evidence that these blanks were ever glazed; however, they might have had grilles.

The long wing to the east of house has been subject to many changes over time. Although family history holds that there was a structure present on the property on Furnace Hill Road when the Jewells purchased it in 1824, it is difficult to imagine that any area of the current wing existed at that time. In the basement of the wing, joists made of logs—very similar to those in the main block—exist in a small section, but much of the remainder of the foundation has been replaced. The rafters and roofing likewise do not appear any earlier than the 1820s. Currently the wing includes a kitchen in its westernmost end, with a sizable adjoining pantry. The eastern end remains unfinished and was likely used as a wood shed to store fuel for cooking and heating. The evidence of

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

continued upgrades suggests that the wing provided flexibility for generations of the Jewell family to segregate work from the main block of the house.

According to photographic evidence and family history, the house fell into disrepair sometime before the late 1930s and early 1940s. Photographs show the house without paint. In addition, at some point in the nineteenth century, the original sash on the south façade had been replaced with two-over-two panes (typical of the period). When the Sornborger sisters inherited the house, they painted the main block white and the wing red and replaced the two-over-two windows with nine-over-six windows. [These may have been the original windows, discovered in storage.] This change apparently represented the sisters' intent to return the house to its original appearance, but it may also reflect the popularity of the "Colonial Revival" taste in the 1940s. At the time of the 1940s renovations, the kitchen floor in the wing was also replaced.

Outbuildings

Also included on the property are a non-working privy and a barn. In a historic photograph of the property dated 1941 the privy can be seen along with the extant barn and a smaller barn labeled "corncrib" to the north. The smaller barn (or corncrib) is no longer located on the property. The size and configuration of the extant barn suggest the domestic use of this lot, which historically was separate from the rest of the Jewel holdings. The small barn does not suggest extensive farming operations on this property: current door openings are limited in width, making the building serviceable for people but not for large animals or carriages. The upper level could have been used for hay or other storage but only on a small scale. Cuts in the cladding on the west side and the 1941 photo suggest that the barn once had a wing, which perhaps provided for horses or even a carriage. However, this building was designed to be an accessory to the rural residence as opposed to supporting large-scale agricultural operations.

The privy is no longer in use but its continued existence reflects the desire on the part of the later generations of owners to maintain the historic character of the house. There is no modern plumbing on the first floor of the main block of the house, although a bathroom was added in the half story above to service the two bedrooms. In addition, a modern bathroom was added in the wing adjacent to the first floor bedroom there. At least part of the space for this full bath was carved out of the unfinished woodshed area.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the attached map with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the parcel associated with this house since its construction.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 1

Photographer: Kurt Riegel
One Stone at a Time
Historic Gravestone Restoration and Cleaning
(607) 316-0117

Date: August 2016

Tiff Files: CD-R of .tiff files on files at
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

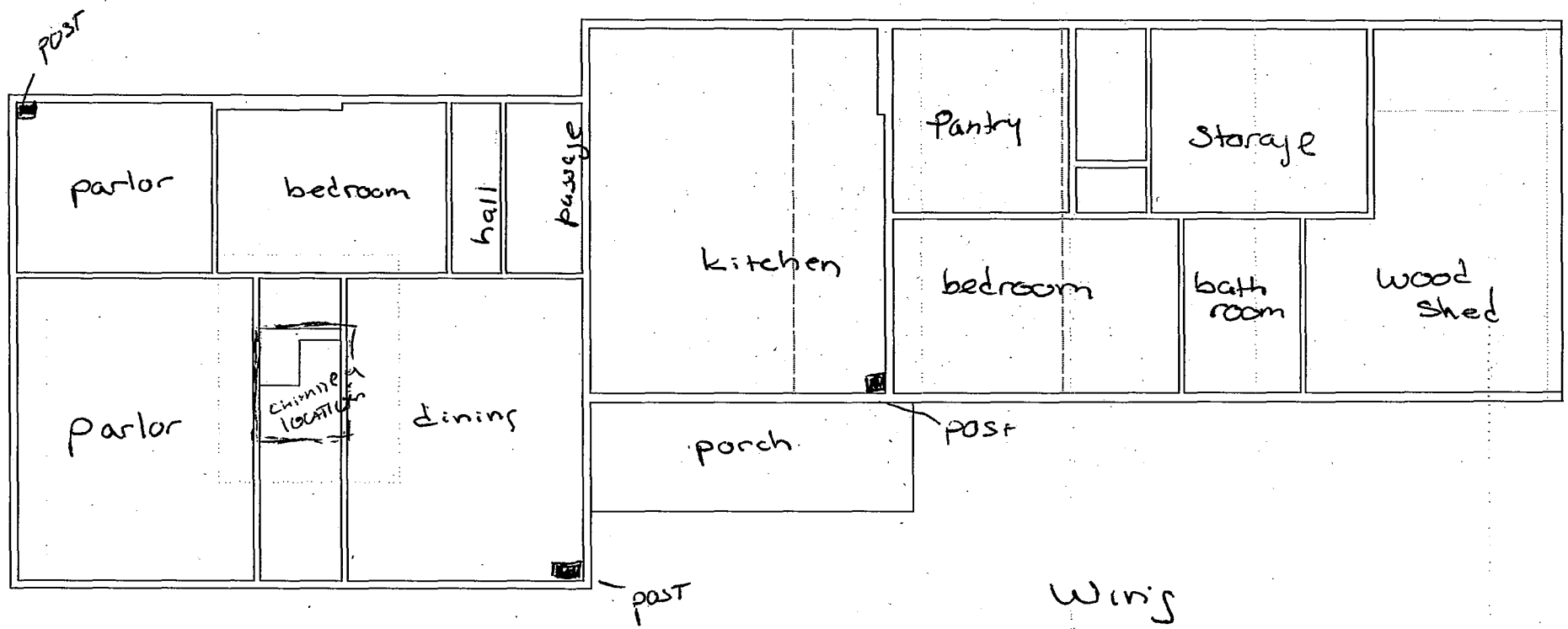
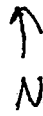
and

New York State Historic Preservation Office
Waterford, New York

Photo views:

- 0001: Jewell Family Homestead, house, privy and barn, looking northeast
- 0002: Jewell Family Homestead, house, façade, looking north
- 0003: Jewell Family Homestead, house, façade and west (side) elevation) looking northeast
- 0004: Jewell Family Homestead, house, rear elevation, looking southeast, and barn
- 0005: Jewell Family Homestead, house, interior, main (west) parlor, looking into smaller parlor
- 0006: Jewell Family Homestead, house, interior, main (west) parlor, detail, mantelpiece
- 0007: Jewell Family Homestead, house, interior, east parlor (dining room)
- 0008: Jewell Family Homestead, house, interior, wing, kitchen
- 0009: Jewell Family Homestead, house, interior, wing, woodshed framing

See continuation sheet



MAIN House

Jewell Homestead

Current room uses

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Historic images



Description: View of the north facade before painting



Description: View of the north facade after painting

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2



Description: View of south facade showing the house in disrepair



Description: View of south facade before the 1940s, before the Sornborger sisters did renovations. Notice the two-over-two windows.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Jewell Family Homestead
Guilford, Chenango Co., NY

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3



Description: View of south facade after the renovations in the 1940s. Notice the nine-over-six windows.



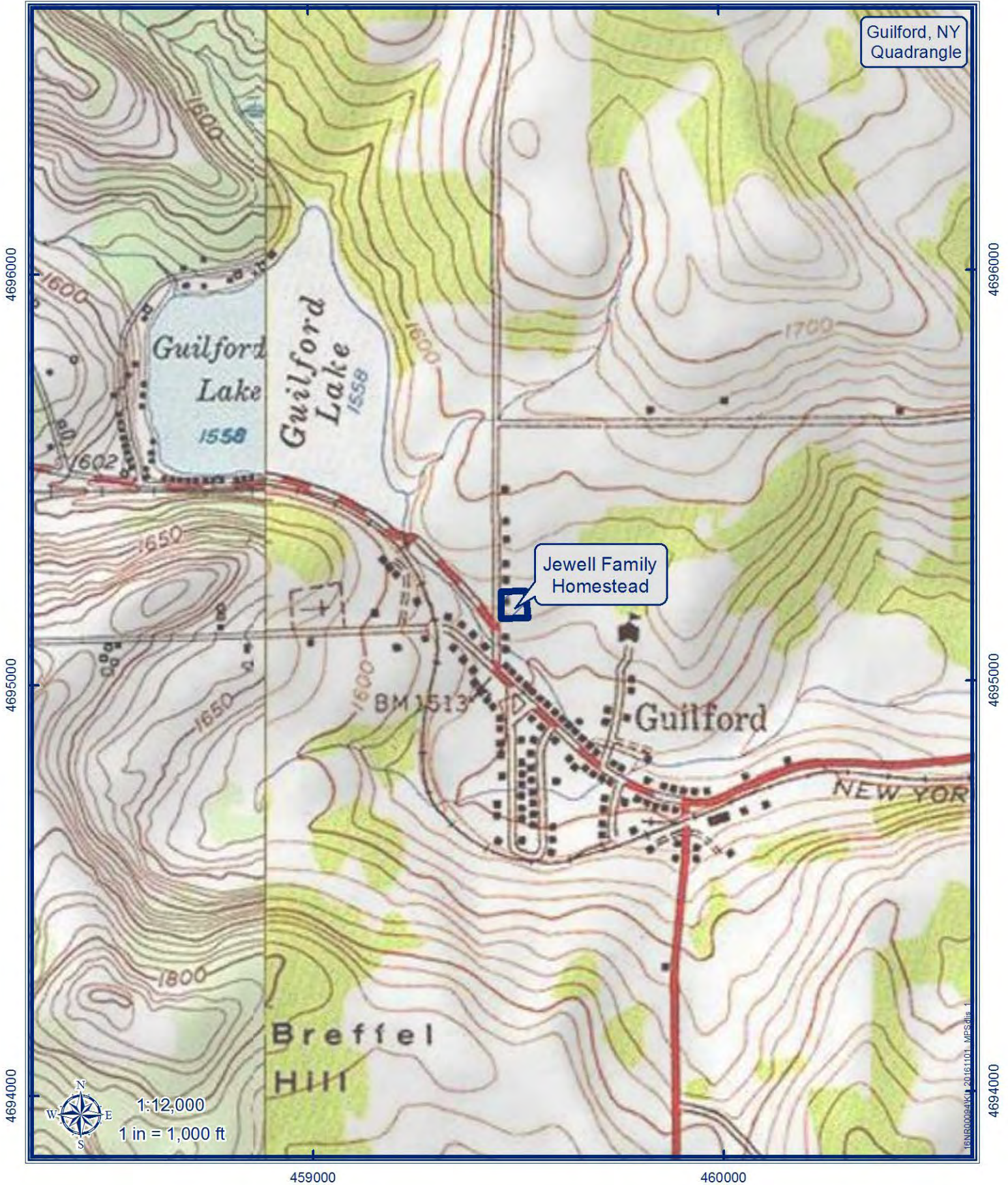
Description: Photograph of the 1940s kitchen floor renovations

Photograph of the 1941 showing the privy and barn. Note the cornercrib, which no longer standing.

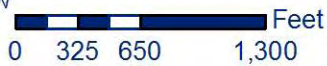


is

See continuation sheet

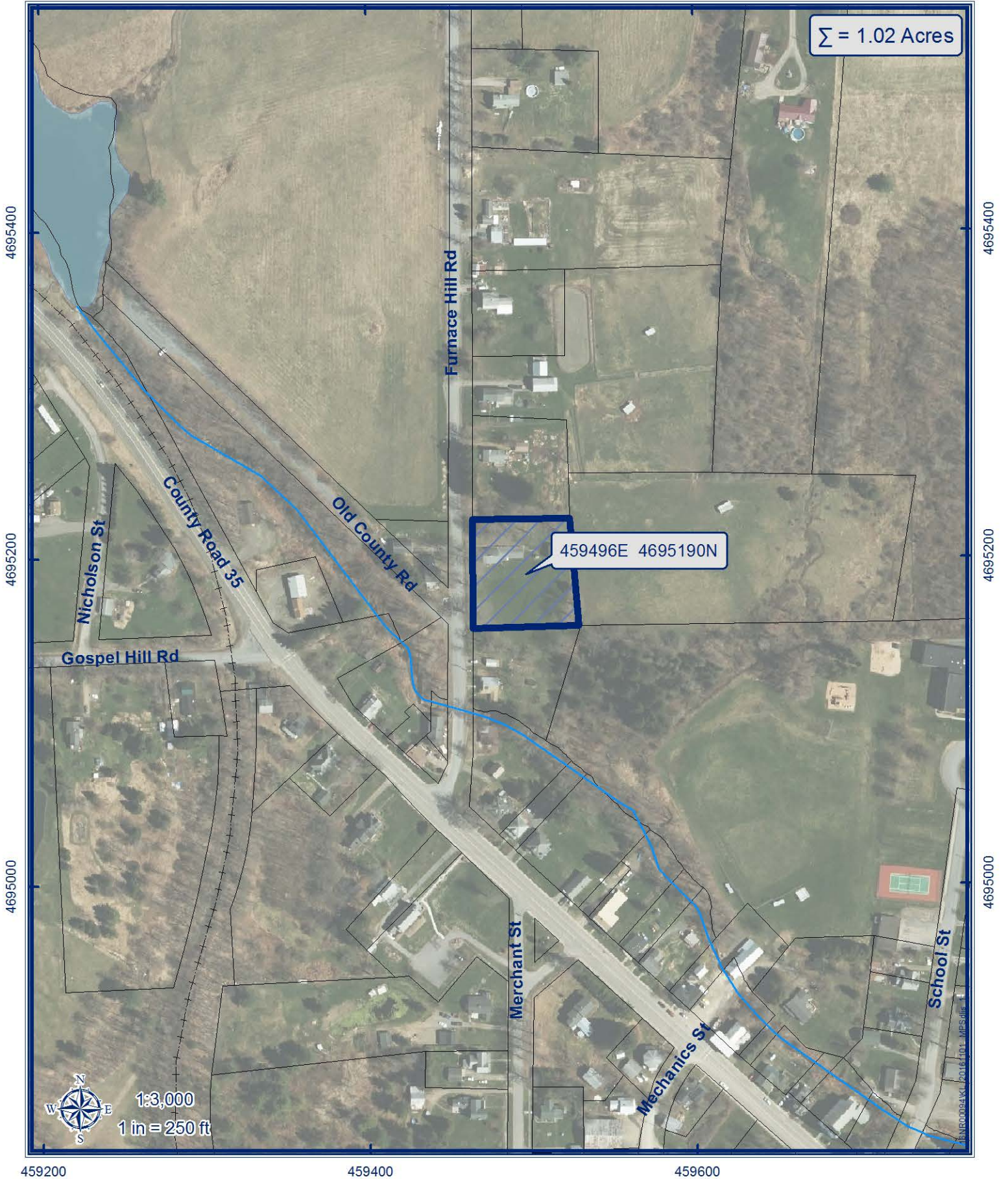


Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation





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

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Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/16/2016 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 1/31/2017 Date of Weekly List: 2/9/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/31/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner



9 December 2016

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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to submit the following six nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

LeRoy Downtown Historic District, Genesee County
John Green House, Rockland County
St. John's Episcopal Church, Westchester County
Jewell Family Homestead, Chenango County
Blauvelt-Cropsey Farm, Rockland County
Cornwallville Cemetery, Greene County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office