

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 Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm Related Multiple Property: NO

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. Location

street & number 549 County Route 14  not for publication

city or town Earlville  vicinity

state New York code NY county Chenango code 017 zip code 13332

#### 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.

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

Date of Action

*[Handwritten Signature]*

4/12/19

**Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm**

Name of Property

**Chenango 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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	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/processing, animal facility, agricultural field

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/processing, animal facility, agricultural field

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone

walls wood

roof asphalt

other

**Narrative Description**

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

**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 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1836-1920 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1836 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

na \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm

Name of Property

Chenango County, New York

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of property** 62.56 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1  
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 By**

name/title Michael, Barone, Amanda Belli, Samuel Pike, Cynthia Falk, ed. by Kathleen LaFrank, National Register Coordinator,  
NYSHPO

organization Cooperstown Graduate Program date December 2018

street & number 5838 NY Rte 80 telephone 607-547-2586

city or town Cooperstown state New York zip code 13326

**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.

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Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm  
Chenango County, New York

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The Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm is located on the west side of County Route 14 in the northeast section of the Town of Smyrna in northern Chenango County, New York. County Route 14, also known as River Road, is a north-south road that extends from NY 80, a major east-west road through central New York, and connects the small village of Smyrna on the south with Main Street in the village of Earlville on the north. CR 14 cuts through the narrow, flat valley of the Chenango River, which parallels the road on the east. The land is flat along the river, or east side of CR 14, and generally rises to a wooded ridge on the west side of the road. The agricultural landscape along CR 14 is characterized by a series of farms originally belonging to the Willcox family, with the farmhouses and outbuildings generally located on the west side of the road, with the land rising to pasture and woodlots, while the east side shows signs of recent cultivation. The tracks of the New York & Oswego Midland Rail, which connected Oswego with New York City, parallel CR 14 on the east side of the road. The Willcox Family Cemetery, a settlement period cemetery containing the graves of numerous members of the Willcox family, including Hazard Willcox Jr., is also located on the east side of CR 14, just south of the nominated farm. The Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm is a 62.56 acre property located at 549 County Road 14. The property is generally rectangular in shape with the north-south boundary being the shorter dimension, while the longer, east-west sides, which are marked by trees and/or hedgerows extending up the hillside into the wooded areas. There are fenced fields on the eastern half of the property, near the road, while the western reaches of the property are wooded. The boundary was drawn to include all of the land associated with the original Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm that retains integrity. The original 80-acre farm parcel was purchased in 1808 as part of a series of purchases made by Hopson Hazard Willcox, a transplant from Rhode Island, for various members of his family. The 80-acre parcel soon passed to his son Hazard and then Hazard's son, Hazard Jr., in 1836. Despite additional purchases and inheritances, the 80-acre home farm remained intact and in the Hazard Willcox Jr family for the next century. A small portion of this (one-eighth acre) just north of the farmhouse was dedicated for use as a school before 1850. The farm was sold out of the Willcox family in 1920, and in 1963, it was subdivided. Land east of CR 14 was sold and consolidated with other land on the east side of CR14. This

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land no longer retains functional integrity with the original Willcox Farm. The nomination boundary was drawn to include the land west side of CR 61 (62.57 acres) that retains substantial integrity to the Hazard Willcox Jr. period.

The nominated property includes a farmhouse, a cattle barn with non-historic addition, a hop house, and the fields in cultivation, all of which contribute. There are several non-historic farm features, such as a corn crib and cattle troughs, which enable the farm to continue its historic function, and an inground swimming pool. The house is located on the eastern edge of the property, facing County Road 14. The barn is to the west of the house, and the hops barn is directly north of the house. Although there is potential for a larger, rural historic district that would document the entire history in the Willcox family in the town of Smyrna, and especially along CR 14, the additional survey has not been done to support it and the nominated property meets the criteria individually. The cemetery is also probably individually eligible and could be nominated separately or as part of a larger district.

### **Farmhouse**

The farmhouse faces east and sits close to the road. It consists of two-story-tall, three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep main block surmounted by a broad, front gable roof and, to its north, a one and one-half-story-tall, three-bay-wide by three-bay-deep wing with a side gable roof that extends over a recessed porch. A more recent one-story addition projects to the rear (west) of the wing. The original main block and wing portions of the farmhouse are built with heavy timber, post and beam framing. The entire house sits on a fieldstone foundation. The house has a partial full basement under the wing and a crawl space under the main block. The majority of it is sided in white clapboard; however, the pediment of the two-story section and the facade of the wing have flushboard siding. The larger section of the building also features a wide frieze, narrow cornerboards, and a deep overhanging cornice supported by modillions. In addition to the flushboard siding, the pediment is

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distinguished by a raking cornice supported by modillions and a large, central leaded-glass fanlight within a fluted surround with Greek key. The roofing is asphalt shingles. Windows throughout are generally wood, double-hung sash. On the façade, the first-story windows on the main block contain nine-over-nine sash, while the second story contain six-over-six. Wood frames are fairly simple and project slightly. The main entrance is set within a wide enframing consisting of paneled pilasters with Doric capitals supporting a full entablature with a projecting lintel. The eight-paneled wood door is flanked by three-quarter sidelights over panels.

Windows on the south side of the main block follow the same pattern as the façade, with six-over-six on the second floor and nine-over-nine on the first floor, arranged symmetrically. Windows on the west elevation of the main block include two six-over-six windows on the second story and one contemporary sixteen-pane picture window on the first story. Because these windows are all on the northern side of the west wall, it suggests that a wing, perhaps an older kitchen or service wing, once extended from the rear wall. The rear of the main block is less elaborate than either the façade or the south elevation. The gable end has simple returns with modillions on each side.

The façade of the one and one half-story wing is characterized by a center entrance flanked by windows set within a deeply recessed porch supported by three fluted Doric columns. The porch also has a narrow projecting cornice with modillions. The two windows on the façade of the wing have heavier trim than on the main block, with distinctive Greek Revival style corner blocks. Windows themselves are wood double-hung sash with six-over-nine panes. The wood and glass door is set within an enframing similar to the window trim with distinctive corner blocks. The north side of the wing has an exterior brick chimney. On the upper half-story there is one double-hung wood window on either side of the chimney. On the first floor, there is one double-hung wood six-over-nine window to the east of the chimney and two double-hung wood windows to the west of

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the chimney. That closest to the chimney is six-over-nine, the other six-over-six. There is a dormer with a hexagonal window on the west side of the roof.

There is a newer addition extending west from the wing. It is of wood frame construction, one-story tall and five bays-deep with a gable roof. Fenestration is irregular, variable, and mostly non-historic. The northern elevation has two doors, one multi-pane picture window and two double-hung windows. The western elevation has a sliding glass door. The southern elevation has one door sheltered by an overhanging porch and three windows.

### Interior

On the interior, the plan in the two-story section features a side-hall entrance with two rooms on each floor to the south of the hall. The side-passage does not continue through the entire depth of the house. The wing contains one room on the first floor and one room in the half-story. In the side hall, a door on the south leads to the original parlor and a door on the north leads into the wing. The heavy trim around both doors is fluted and has square corner blocks. The stair has a rounded Greek Revival style newel and delicate stringer brackets. The floor in the hall and parlor has narrow wood boards, about 2 ¼ inches wide, and was redone in the 1930s. The parlor and room behind it are separated by a set of six-paneled doors within a wide Greek Revival enframingent with fluted moldings and square corner blocks. Windows in the parlor feature molded panels under the windows and similar wide fluted enframingents and corner blocks. The back room shows evidence of later alternations. It has two sections, one with painted walls and one with wood paneled walls and may have been divided into two separate rooms at one time. There is no visible evidence of a connection with a rear wing that might have been located behind this room. There is speculation that a rear wing was used as a kitchen or service wing; however, there is no proof at this time. Although not accessible from the hall, this rear room is also accessible from the wing.

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The original part of the wing is a single open space with an external chimney along the north wall. This chimney is not original, but it may have replaced an earlier one, as similar houses in the area have a chimney in this location. This room may have served as the original kitchen, as many houses with this plan did have a kitchen in this location and the trim in this room is simpler than in other parts of the house. There is an exterior door on the east wall that provides access to the recessed porch. The current Federal period mantel is not original to the house but was taken from another house (in Connecticut) that was going to be demolished. However, the crown molding, baseboards, and trim in the wing are Greek Revival style. The floors are wooden.

Beyond the wing to the west are a door to a bathroom on the southern side and an opening to a hallway that leads to the addition. The bathroom, clearly a modern usage of an older space, contains the same crown molding, baseboard, and trim as the main room in the wing. The floor is linoleum. The hallway provides access to an addition, which contains a dining room. On the south wall in the hallway, there is a door that leads to the basement. The trim and floors in the hall are the same as in the front room.

The dining room has wooden floors, and the walls have wainscot paneling. There is chair rail molding dividing the paneled section from the painted top section of the wall. The crown molding, baseboard, trim, and dado molding are lighter than in the other parts of the house. A door coming from the bathroom is on the south end of the east wall, and the entrance to the hallway is on the north end of that wall. The middle of the east wall has a door that leads to a staircase that goes to the second floor loft space in the wing. Across from the entrance to the hallway, there is an entrance leading to the kitchen. The kitchen has synthetic stone floors, non-historic knotty pine wood paneling and crown molding. There are doors to the outside on the south, west, and north walls.

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The stairs in the front hall lead to the second floor. The staircase terminates in a second-floor hallway. The hallway has four doors: one leading to the front upstairs bedroom (over the original parlor below), one leading to the back upstairs office (over the back room below), one leading to a bathroom (at the rear of the hallway), and the last leading to the loft bedroom (in the wing). The doors leading to the bedroom and office are on either side of the south wall, the bathroom door is on the west wall, and the loft bedroom door is on the north wall. There is an attic ladder that extends from the ceiling on the east side of the hallway, in front of the bedroom door. The attic has the remains of a brick chimney near the center of the house.

The front bedroom has the same heavy, fluted trim with corner blocks as the first-floor front room. The floors are wooden and constructed of tiger striped maple. There is a door to the office on the west wall. The office is carpeted with simpler trim and baseboards. There is a closet on the east wall. The bathroom has a linoleum floor, baseboard and simple trim, and all new hardware. According to the owners, before it was a bathroom it was a storage space.

The loft bedroom over the wing has a low vaulted ceiling. There are two closets on either side of the door from the hallway and two doors leading to the crawl space under the eaves on the east and west walls. The western wall also has a stairway that leads to the door to what is now the dining room. The floors have wide wooden boards, and the trim is simple. The stairs are covered in carpet.

### **Barn**

Built around 1910 as an addition to a barn structure that is no longer extant, the barn addition is a rectangular two-story building that features a gable roof clad in sheet metal. The addition, like original barn, is oriented north to south. The addition was constructed with a heavy timber frame of sawn lumber on a minimal concrete foundation. The building is sided with vertically oriented, hemlock board and batten siding that is consistent

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around the entire structure. The barn addition remains functional and is still used by the current owners. Located behind the house to the west, the barn addition is situated near the cattle enclosure and the pasture. The east elevation facing the house is unadorned aside from four windows on the ground floor. The northern two windows no longer have panes in the frames, while the southern two windows are paned four across. There is one access point on this side of the building: a sliding door mounted on a rail on the south side of the structure that slides towards the middle of the building to grant entrance. The north side of the structure has been mostly obscured by the addition of a storage bay that houses farm equipment. The roof of the storage bay rises halfway up the upper level of the barn addition. With the position of the new storage bay, it is difficult to determine the original appearance of the ground level of the south facing side of the barn addition.

The west facing side of the barn addition features a different appearance than the east side, due in part of the sloping terrain. There are again four windows; however, these are covered by a metal sheet rather than being left open or paned with glass. The ground level changes with a raise that begins between the first and second windows on the north side of the wall. The ground level eventually rises to just below the windows. There are no ground level access points but a ladder allows entry to the second floor through a small square door above the second window. There are also two windows on the second floor that are situated under the roof line. The south elevation features no windows or access points and is blocked off by the new barn, which replaced the original barn on the same site. The new barn has a gabled roof that rises to the middle of the second floor of the barn addition. The rest of the south wall is visible above the new barn's roof.

Inside the barn are stanchions and pens for animals on the lower level. Ceiling and walls on the lower level are whitewashed, suggesting use in dairying. The floor formerly had manure gutters that included equipment for automated cleaning. These have since been filled in. The eastern and western walls were punctuated by a series of horizontal windows, although the window openings on the western wall have been boarded over. There are

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additional supports that are more recent additions and are unpainted. The upper level is a large open space that would have been used for the storage of hay and potentially other feed. The framing creates the semblance of a central area running north to south with aisles to either side. Chutes would have allowed feed to be conveyed to the lower level. There is no sign of a hay track nor of attached silos. A newer, non-historic one-story wood-frame wing is attached to the south end of the barn.

### **Hop House**

The mid-1800s hop house on the property is a two-story, rectangular, wood-frame building. The exterior cladding is red horizontal clapboard siding on the south elevation and vertical board and batten siding on the other three elevations. The roof is green metal standing seam, with a side facing gable, a wide wooden frieze and projecting cornice with returns. There is now a concrete slab for flooring. Access is on the southern side, facing the house, through two openings. There is a sliding wooden door with a metal handle that can only cover one of the two entrances at a time.

The west facing side of the structure has one board door on the first floor, and two small windows and one large window on the second floor. The larger window and the smaller window on the northern corner are unglazed, and the small window on the southern corner is a single pane fixed window. The north facing side of the structure has no openings on it. There is a noticeable slouch in the center of the building. The east facing side of the structure has two board doors, one on the first floor, and one on the side, and three windows, two small and one large, on the second floor. The large window is unglazed, and the two small windows have six panes. The small window on the south corner is missing one pane of glass.

The bottom floor has two rooms, and the top floor has one. In the first-floor room on the western side there is are signatures written on the eastern facing wall, and a ladder going to the second floor. There is also a hallway

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along the northern facing wall leading to the other room. The room on the eastern side has a brick kiln on the eastern side with a chimney leading to the second floor. The walls are finished with plaster and lath. The ceiling is slatted. At one time this was the hop house's stove room. On the second floor there are ten visible rafters and collar beams. The brick chimney from the kiln ends on the eastern side of the building, near the larger window. Any previous divisions of the space were removed when the space was converted to a garage/storage space.

### Farmland

The farmhouse and agricultural buildings are located at the east end of the property close to County Route 14 and near the center of the parcel. To the north of the house is a small patch of land along County Route 14 planted in corn. The western third of the property, at the opposite end of the long parcel from the house and barn, is wooded. The remaining land, between the farm complex and wooded acreage is used as pasture. The pasture is divided into four distinct zones, separated from one another by fences or tree rows

### Non-Historic Features

The property also contains several non-historic farm features, built after the period of significance, which including allow the property to continue its traditional function. These include a non-historic crib to the west of the barn, and two concrete troughs, one used for water and one for feed. The house also has a swimming pool to the west of it.

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Earlville Vicinity, Chenango County, NY

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### Summary

The Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm, in Chenango County, is significant under Criterion A in the area of agriculture for its long association with the settlement and agricultural development of the town of Smyrna and under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its distinctive intact group of nineteenth and early twentieth century farm buildings, which include a fine example of a sophisticated upright and wing plan Neoclassical farmhouse with decorative features drawn directly from the plan books of late eighteenth-early nineteenth century carpenter/builder Asher Benjamin and an example of a regionally important building type, a hop barn. The Willcox farm is one of at least five farms developed in the first half of the nineteenth century along County Route 14 and in the vicinity by the Willcox family, New Englanders who arrived in the county at the turn of the nineteenth century and were motivated to stay by the promise of good farmland as well as by their proximity to the Chenango Canal, which was constructed just east of CR 14, and later by the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, which replaced the canal in the 1860s. The nominated farm was purchased in 1808 as part of a series of purchases made by Hopson Hazard, a transplant from Rhode Island, for various members of his family. The original 80-acre parcel soon passed to his son Hazard and then to Hazard's son, Hazard Jr., in 1836. Despite additional purchases and inheritances, the 80-acre home farm remained intact and in the Hazard Willcox Jr. family for the next century, finally passing out the family in the 1920s. The boundary takes in 62.56 acres, which includes the surviving home farm of the family, which was subdivided (and the additional land consolidated into another farm) after the period of significance. As the Willcoxes and other prominent locals living in crossroads communities and on farmsteads in the area surrounding Sherburne, Chenango County, settled the region in the early nineteenth century, they erected upright-and-wing houses adorned with Neoclassically inspired motifs, such as the elliptical fanlights that grace several of the front-facing gable-ends of the Willcox houses. Some of the bold Greek Revival decorative detail of the house was copied directly from the books of Asher Benjamin, such as *The Practical Builder's Companion*, which proved a major influence on buildings in central New York after its publication in 1830. Building construction of this kind was particularly robust during and immediately after the

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construction of the Chenango Canal in the 1830s. The Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm as a whole shows the continued evolution of agriculture and rural life throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, demonstrating change over time in both upstate New York and Chenango County.

In terms of agriculture, the Willcox family constructed a hop house for drying hop flowers in an era when the plant, used in brewing beer, was a major agricultural product in the area. This surviving structure, which documents one of Central New York's most important crops, is an example of a regionally important building type. It was originally divided into four discreet spaces: a stove room, drying room, storage room, and packing room. The stove room and drying room are still easily recognizable due to the plastered walls and brick kiln and chimney in the eastern first-floor room and the slatted ceiling/floor above the stove room and below the drying room. This simple hop house is representative of the most common type of hop house located in New York State. The Willcox family also erected a main barn, which has since collapsed. However, a surviving early twentieth-century addition (c1910) to that barn demonstrates a transition to dairy production in the region in the early twentieth century. Today the farm and surviving barn addition, which includes another non-historic addition on the site of the original barn, continues to be used for beef cattle. The land retains evidence of historic field divisions, showing traditional farming patterns, and has been recently cultivated and used for pasture, continuing in agricultural use. The period of significance, 1836-1920 was drawn to encompass the historic use of the farm by the Hazard Willcox Jr. Family.

### **Town of Smyrna**

New Englanders from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island settled the area that became the town of Smyrna in the late eighteenth century. The earliest settlers are recorded as Joseph Porter and family from Conway, Massachusetts, who arrived in August 1792. The town of Smyrna, originally

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named Stafford, was divided from Sherburne on March 25, 1810.<sup>1</sup> Less than a month later, the name was changed to Smyrna after the ancient Greek city in modern-day Turkey. Even before Smyrna was formerly named, the land within the area was divided by land speculators into rectangular, numbered lots. The nominated farm is located in the southern quarter of lot number 2, which borders the adjoining town of Sherburne.

The Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm is located on the west side of County Route 14, historically known as River Road and now locally known as Smyrna Road, which runs from the village of Smyrna to the village of Earlville, at the border of Chenango and Madison Counties. Smyrna was established in 1829. Earlville was named after Jonas Earl, a Chenango Canal commissioner, around 1835 at the time of canal construction; however the village was not formally incorporated until 1887. Farming was and still is an important industry in this largely rural area.

Transportation improvements in the early to mid nineteenth century tied the area to larger markets. The Chenango Canal, which was located just east of the Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm, ran from Binghamton to Utica, where it connected to the Erie Canal and thus to New York City. The New York & Oswego Midland Railroad, which was chartered in 1866 to connect Oswego on Lake Ontario with New York City by way of Chenango County, eventually replaced the canal. The railroad provided even more proximate transportation for the Willcox family, as it was literally located across the street from the string of Willcox farms, including the nominated farm. The ready availability of transportation, combined with water power along nearby Chenango River, Pleasant Brook, and Cold Spring Brook, supported agricultural industries such as saw and grist mills, creameries, and even a cheese box factory in the town of Smyrna and the adjoining town of Sherburne by the middle of the nineteenth century.

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<sup>1</sup> James H Smith, *History of Chenango and Madison Counties* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Co., 1880).  
<http://www.usgenweb.info/nychenango/books/1880hist.htm>.



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### Willcox Family

The Willcox family of Smyrna descended from Edward Willcox of Acquidneck, Rhode Island. In 1795, according to a local history, Edward's son, Hopson Willcox (1739-1822), with the latter's son, Lillibridge (1773-1853), traveled to what would become the town of Smyrna with the intention of purchasing land. In 1797, Hopson—then recorded as a resident of Richmond, Rhode Island, bought roughly 318 acres in Lot 25, which he later transferred to sons Lillibridge and John (1775-1815).<sup>2</sup> The road on which they settled became known as Willcox Road or Willcox Hill Road (a local road west of CR 14)

In 1808, Hopson, by then a Chenango County resident, purchased 80 acres in the southern quarter of Lot 2; this was the land that later became the Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm.<sup>3</sup> Hopson Willcox additionally purchased the northern portion of Lot 3 for son Russell (1769-1810).<sup>4</sup> Son Robert (1763-1836) purchased land in his own name in 1807 and developed his holdings on Lot 5.<sup>5</sup> The Willcoxes established a family cemetery just east of contemporary County Route 14 in Lot 3, and there the majority of family members, including Hopson, his wife, Betsey (1744-1818), and their five sons are buried.

Sometime after 1808, the nominated 80-acre property passed to Hopson's youngest son, Hazard, who was born in Rhode Island and came to Chenango County as a teenager. Hazard married Lucy Tisdale (1782-1811), also from Rhode Island, and, following her death, married a women named Susannah, possibly Susannah Knowles (1780-1840). The 1820 census shows a boy under 10 years of age, another

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<sup>2</sup> Chenango County, New York, Deed Book L Page 200; Book L page 203; and Book L Page 391. The sequence of land purchases recorded in deeds differs from the history conveyed in George A. Munson, *Early Years in Smyrna and Our First Old Home Week* (Chenango Union Press, 1905), 21, which incorrectly reports that the property on County Route 14 was the first acquisition.

<sup>3</sup> Chenango County, New York, Deed Book L Page 199; and Book 51 Page 22.

<sup>4</sup> Chenango County, New York, Deed Book K Page 256.

<sup>5</sup> Chenango County, New York, Deed Book K Page 105.

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between 10 and 16, a girl under 10, and two more girls between 10 and 16 in the Hazard Willcox household. The oldest boy was Hazard Jr. (1807-1871), son of Hazard Sr. and Lucy. It is not known if Hazard Willcox and his family lived on the nominated parcel; there is no physical evidence of an earlier house on the property.

Hazard Jr. married Flavilla Parsons (1809-1899) in 1830, and Hazard Sr. transferred the 80 acre parcel to the couple in 1836. Hazard Jr. and Flavilla had nine children: Hopson (b.1831), Orrin (b.1833), Melvin (b.1835), Amelia (1837-1838), Nancy (b.1838), Henry (b.1839), Jane (or Jennie) (b.1840), Mary (b.1845), and George (b.1846). Hazard Jr operated the 80-acre parcel until his death in 1871, after which his widow and children continued to run it. In 1875, when Hazard's widow, Flavilla, was managing the farm, her daughter Jennie and blind son Melvin lived with her. In 1920, Melvin and Jennie, who had married Irvin Atkins, sold the property out of the family to Helen Slentz.<sup>6</sup> Helen apparently operated the farm with her husband, Louis Slentz, who was born in Iowa and was specifically described as a dairy farmer in the 1920 census.<sup>7</sup>

### **Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm**

On March 31, 1836, Hazard Willcox Sr. sold the nominated property to Hazard Willcox Jr. for \$1,000. Although Hazard Jr. continued to purchase and inherit additional lands in the vicinity, this tract—the southern quarter of Lot 2 in Smyrna—remained the core of his operation and the site of his home. This nomination includes the majority of that 80-acre home farm, with the exception of a small, one-eighth of an acre tract of land just to the north of the house set aside for a schoolhouse before 1850. The area east of County Route 14 was subdivided in 1963, after the farm was no longer in the ownership of the Willcox family. Late twentieth-century deeds for the property continue to reference the 1836 sale from Hazard Willcox Sr. to Hazard Willcox Jr.

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<sup>6</sup> Chenango County, New York, Deed Book 252 Page 382.

<sup>7</sup> 1920 U.S. Census, Smyrna, Chenango County, New York, Population, entry for Louis Slentz.

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The house that remains on the property was built around the time of Hazard Jr.'s purchase of the land. The house is a fine example of vernacular upstate New York neoclassical architecture. The two-story dwelling consists of a two-story-tall, three-bay-wide by two-bay-deep main block surmounted by a broad, front gable roof and, to its north, a one and one-half-story-tall, three-bay-wide by three-bay-deep wing with a side gable roof that extends over a recessed porch. The main portion is characterized by a side passage plan and a symmetrical arrangement of windows. Inside, the arrangement of spaces includes two parlors (or a parlor and back room) to the left of the hall with two identical rooms above and a single room in the wing with finished half-story above. Behind the original house, a series of later one-story additions extend the house to the west. There may have been an original kitchen or service wing behind the original two-story section; however, no physical evidence of this wing has been found to date. In many examples of this form, the kitchen is found in the wing, and that may have been the case in this example as well. The location of the kitchen remains open until additional research can be done.

The house was built squarely within the time period when the Greek Revival was popular; however, it also has some features that indicate the long lasting influence of earlier Federal designs, both inside and outside. The most noticeable characteristic on the exterior is the pediment with elliptical fanlight. On the interior, the staircase leading to the second floor from the hall showcases simple, delicate balusters and ovoid curving of the railing that were typical of the Federal style. However, in the early to mid-1800s there was a shift in interest from Roman to Grecian motifs, which led to a corresponding shift in domestic building design.<sup>8</sup> Nevertheless, the majority of the decorative details throughout the house, especially the exterior entrance, the moldings around interior windows and doors, and the double doors

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<sup>8</sup> "Architectural Style Guide: Greek Revival," *Historic New England*, 4/19/2007, <https://www.historicnewengland.org/preservation/for-homeowners-communities/your-old-or-historic-home/architectural-style-guide/>.

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in the parlor, are exact matches to those found in Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*, published in 1830, only six years before the house was constructed.

Asher Benjamin (1773-1845) was a New England carpenter and master builder who designed a number of churches and residences in the region. However, he is most famous for publishing seven design handbooks based on classical vocabularies. These were among the first pattern books written by an American, and they provided a multitude of examples of plans and details that could be copied by builders. They were widely influential throughout New England and New York in the first half of the nineteenth century. The publication of *The Practical House Carpenter* in 1830 was especially important because it signaled the onset of the Greek Revival style in rural areas, marking a "break from the Roman-inspired architecture of the Federal style and Benjamin's earlier builder's guides. Benjamin's body of work, initiated with his 1797 *Country Builder's Assistant*, was extremely popular among carpenters in the northeastern United States; therefore his shift towards ancient Greek forms was a significant development for those reliant upon his guidance and the practical information contained in his books. *The Practical House Carpenter*, along with Edward Shaw's *Civil Architecture* (1831) and Minard Lafever's *Modern Builder's Guide* (1833) and *Beauties of Modern Architecture* (1835) were instrumental in establishing an architectural taste which would remain popular into the following decade."<sup>9</sup>

The wing on the Willcox house also embodies a bolder version of Greek architecture. The distinct columns and porch that characterize the wing were popular features that appeared regularly on Greek Revival style houses. Several other houses in the area have main blocks with Federal inspired decoration such as the fanlight and similarly bold Greek Revival wings, suggesting the combination of details embodied in a single upright and wing form may have been conceived as a whole. The

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<sup>9</sup> Bill Krattinger, New York State Historic Preservation Office, personal communication, 2018.

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combination of these two styles creates a visually striking aesthetic. The light, airy Federal style is highlighted when it is juxtaposed with the heavier Greek forms. The Greek Revival wing also benefits from this contrast as its horizontal nature is emphasized, distinguishing it from the adjacent structure.

Inside the house, the arrangement of spaces suggests a familiarity with early nineteenth century design and common room usage in upscale houses. Upon passing through the front door, one enters a side passage running east to west, but in this case stopping short of the rear of the house. A staircase leads to the second floor. To the south of the passage is a parlor with bold Greek Revival trim directly copied from *The Builder's Companion*. To the north is the wing, which also has a separate entrance from the exterior. These spaces retain integrity to the period of construction, although a fireplace has been added to the room in the wing. Originally, freestanding stoves would have been used to heat these spaces. The original location of the kitchen has not confirmed. In many upright and wing houses, the kitchen occupies the wing; in this example, there is no clear documentation. There may have also been a rear kitchen or service wing accessed through the room behind the main parlor. There is no evidence of this wing today. A nearly identical Willcox family house does have a rear wing in this location; however, that wing is not original and the interior of that house is not accessible.

To the rear of the house, more change has taken place, as is expected in a farmhouse that has served multiple generations over more than a century. Changes include the construction of a modern kitchen off the wing and the addition of a bathroom and laundry area. To the rear of the parlor, original double doors lead to a rear room that may have once been subdivided into two spaces but is now open across the rear of the main block. Upstairs, a bathroom has been added, and the bedroom in the southwest corner of the house has been converted to an office. The room over the parlor and the room over the wing retain their original configuration and trim. The room over the wing has a separate staircase

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leading downstairs, suggesting it may have once housed the agricultural laborers who lived on the property during Hazard Willcox Jr.'s ownership.<sup>10</sup>

The Hazard Willcox Jr. house is one of at least five surviving Willcox family homes in the Town of Smyrna.<sup>11</sup> Two of these, in addition to the nominated house, retain strong Greek Revival features. The other two are more additive in form and currently have less adorned exteriors, although at one time they may have shared Neoclassical features with the other Willcox houses. On Willcox Hill Road, west of the Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm, one surviving story-and-a-half structure boasts a portico supported by heavy columns. Further south on County Route 14 stands a house once owned by Samuel Willcox, the son of Robert, and, thus, a cousin of Hazard Jr. This dwelling is a near twin of the Hazard Jr. house, sharing the upright-and-wing form, elliptical fanlight on the gable end, denticulated cornices, and Greek Revival columns on the wing. This house features a rear wing where an original service or kitchen wing is thought to have existed. At Samuel's house a long, low addition with modern picture windows extends from the main block of the house.

The architectural style of the Hazard Willcox Jr. house reflects general trends in the area among the New Englanders who settled Chenango County in the early nineteenth century. In addition to echoing features of the other Willcox family houses, the Neoclassical form and details of the Hazard Willcox Jr. house are found throughout Chenango County in both rural areas and the small towns developed in the early to mid-nineteenth century. Particularly after the completion of the Chenango Canal in the 1830s, this area gained in opportunity and prosperity. As settlers and their children improved their properties, they turned to Grecian models, sometimes mixed with Roman features, to shape the built environment.

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<sup>10</sup> The 1860 U.S. census indicates that a 22-year-old farm laborer George W. Hayes lived with the Hazard Willcox family; in 1855 the New York State census included farmer 21-year-old farmer Matthew Brown living in the household.

<sup>11</sup> Building-Structure Inventory Forms for Unique Site Numbers 017-21-0005, 017-21-0006, 017-21-0007, 017-21-0008, and 017-21-0020.

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In villages such houses might be built of brick, but in the countryside they were generally wood frame like the Hazard Willcox Jr. house.

The Hazard Willcox Jr. house is architecturally significant because it is both an excellent example of nationally recognized architectural form and is indicative of local construction trends in the area at the time. The interior remains largely intact, especially in the front rooms, which were historically more public. The exterior of the front of the building also maintains its integrity, with later additions being made to the rear.

### **Agriculture**

The Hazard Willcox Jr. property illustrates the history of agriculture in central New York, specifically in Chenango County, from the mid nineteenth century into the twentieth century. The mid-nineteenth century hop house and early twentieth century barn provide physical evidence of changes in agricultural production on this property and more broadly in the region.

In 1850, the first year for which detailed census data is available and 14 years after Hazard Jr.'s purchase of the lot, Hazard was still young in his career as a farmer. He had no horses, no milk cows, no working oxen, and only \$50 in tools. Yet he did have 21 animals classified as "other cattle," and he was growing both rye and oats. Prior to 1850, Hazard Jr. and his wife, Flavilla, also chose to sell a small portion of the land on the roadway to allow for the construction of a schoolhouse. In 1850, they granted an additional piece of land to the school district, presumably for an expansion.<sup>12</sup> Their son Orrin was a teacher according to the 1860 federal census.<sup>13</sup> There is a residence in this spot today and it has not yet been investigated to see if it incorporates any of the early school.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Chenango County, New York, Deed Book 86, page 391.

<sup>13</sup> 1860 U.S. Census, Smyrna, Chenango County, New York, Schedule 1, Entry 946 for Hazard Willcox.

<sup>14</sup> There is no obvious visual reference to a school.

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By 1855, Hazard had added more land to his portfolio. According to the state census, he had four horses, a pair of oxen, a hog, and a dozen milking cows. Hazard Willcox Jr.'s farm produced 1700 pounds of butter and 400 pounds of cheese. Like many New York farmers he had embraced dairying as a substantial agricultural endeavor, while also growing corn, potatoes, beans, and apples. To provide labor for all these endeavors, the Willcox family had hired farm help living with them: in 1855 farmer Matthew Brown, then 21 years old, and in 1860, the family hired 22-year-old farm laborer George W. Hayes. The early barn, which survived on this property until the late twentieth century, when it was blown down by a windstorm, represented this stage in the farm's history.

By 1865, Hazard Willcox Jr. had shifted his operations.<sup>15</sup> He reported no cheese production and only 700 pounds of butter. Hazard may have seen a reduction in dairy production because he was transitioning to other crops. In 1855 he did not grow hops or tobacco, but by 1865 he had three acres planted in hops and one acre planted in tobacco.<sup>16</sup>

Hazard Willcox's agricultural pursuits were a direct response to trends across New York State and the nation as a whole. His shift in tobacco production corresponded with the greater demand for it in the north during the Civil War and then a reduction in production once the Civil War ended in 1865. While tobacco production is often associated with Onondaga County in New York, its reach extended further south into Chenango County as well.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> 1865 New York State Census, Smyrna, Chenango County, New York, Agricultural Statistics, entry for Hazard Willcox, (#24). Microfilm, Fenimore Art Museum Library, Cooperstown, NY

<sup>16</sup> 1865 New York State Census, Hazard Willcox.

<sup>17</sup> Cynthia Falk, *Barns of New York: Rural Architecture of the Empire State*, (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2012), 136.



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Hops was an important cash crop in central New York throughout much of the nineteenth century. The nutrient dense soil in the region allowed for cultivation.<sup>18</sup> In the early 1880s, hops production in New York peaked. At this time New York was responsible for 80 percent of hops grown in the United States.<sup>19</sup> The surviving hop house on the Willcox property exemplifies the importance of hops production regionally. The hop house is a two-story, gable-roofed rectangular structure made of wood, with a brick kiln and chimney at the gabled end of the building. Originally it would have been divided into four discreet spaces: a stove room, drying room, storage room, and packing room. The stove room and drying room are still easily recognizable due to the plastered walls and brick kiln and chimney in the eastern first-floor room and the slatted ceiling/floor above the stove room and below the drying room. This simple hop house is representative of the most common type of hop house located in New York State.<sup>20</sup> Because it is less visually distinctive, and therefore less acknowledged, than hop houses with pyramidal roofs, its survival is noteworthy.

The production of hops in New York continued until 1909 when a mildew, *sphaerotheca humuli*, ruined crops.<sup>21</sup> The 1919 Volstead Act, marking the beginning of prohibition, ensured the end of hops production in twentieth-century New York. In Chenango County in 1909, there were 78 acres planted in hops.<sup>22</sup> All of New York at the same time had over 12,000 acres. By 1919, ten years later, New York had only 1,024 acres worth of hops.<sup>23</sup> For the Willcox family, hops was a short lived experiment. In 1870, just prior to Hazard Jr.'s death, the census reported no hops on the Willcox farm, but twenty-six sheep were added to the mix. In 1875, when Hazard's widow, Flavilla, was managing the farm with her

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<sup>18</sup> Michael A. Tomlan, *Tinged with Gold: Hop Culture in the United States* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1992), 16.

<sup>19</sup> Tomlan, *Tinged with Gold*, 22.

<sup>20</sup> James Darlington, "Hops and Hop Houses in Upstate New York," *Material Culture* 16, no. 1 (1984): 36-38.

<sup>21</sup> Tomlan, *Tinged with Gold*, 60.

<sup>22</sup> 1910 U.S. Census Publications, Agriculture – New York, table 4, page 211  
<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1910/07/01/1834/41033898v7ch2.pdf>.

<sup>23</sup> 1920 U.S. Census Publications, Individual Crops, Table 124, page 850.  
[http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1920/Individual\\_Crops.pdf](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/usda/AgCensusImages/1920/Individual_Crops.pdf).

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daughter Jennie and blind son Melvin, new products included grapes and poultry. Yet a small amount of butter was still being churned as well.

In the 1870s, the Willcox farm had a distinct advantage. In 1869 Hazard and Flavilla had sold a strip of property to the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company for train tracks. The railroad would have provided ready access to distinct markets where farm products could be sold and other goods purchased. In 1875, for example, the Willcoxes were among the Smyrna farmers who purchased manures or fertilizers to use on their farm.<sup>24</sup>

With the advent of the twentieth century, the Willcox family and subsequent property owners again shifted gears, returning to dairying. In the early twentieth century, an addition to the earlier structure allowed owners to house more animals and store more crops, such as hay. It is likely that the old barn continued to be used to house animals and store crops, but in the early twentieth century there was a need for more and different space.

The barn addition (c1910) is an illustration of the way an architectural form can demonstrate the trends in production at the time it was built. The original barn that stood to the west of the house would have been constructed around the same time as the house itself. It is unclear if it was a one-story English barn or a side-hill barn banked into the hillside. Regardless, it was likely multi-functional and limited in size. The addition, on the other hand, had two distinct stories. Its lower, or “basement,” level was specifically designed for animals. According to the current homeowner, the barn had the first gutter cleaners in Chenango County, complete with wooden paddles. While the gutters have been filled today to eliminate a trip hazard, manure gutters suggest that cows were lined up in rows and secured in stanchions to facilitate feeding and milking.

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<sup>24</sup> 1875 New York State Census, Smyrna, Chenango County, agriculture schedule, entry for Flavilla Willcox. Microfilm, Fenimore Art Museum Library, Cooperstown, New York.

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The upper level would have been used for the storage of a large quantity of hay, given its expansive volume. Chutes provided access from the upper level to the lower level to facilitate feeding. Interestingly, the Willcox farm does not seem to have embraced the need for a tower silo; a machine shed, however, was attached to the north end of the barn to protect equipment. Currently, the barn addition and a structure built to replace the original barn after its destruction are used to house 40 Polled Herefords.

### **Integrity**

The nominated farm retains a high degree of integrity to the period of significance. Several original or early structures on the property date to the mid nineteenth through the early twentieth century, and the setting remains much as it was before 1920, the end of Willcox ownership and the period of significance. The buildings retain integrity of design and materials, and the property remains in agricultural use, as it would have been under the Willcox family. Many original details of construction and craftsmanship still remain throughout the house, hops barn, and barn addition. Newer construction, such as the barn addition and corn crib, are necessary to continue the historic function of the property.

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### UTM References – All Zone 18

	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
1.	454471	4730305
2.	454522	4730287
3.	454546	4730055
4.	453556	4730021
5.	453553	4730271

### Verbal Boundary Description

The property is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

### Boundary Justification

The boundary was drawn to include the largest intact property associated with the Hazard Willcox Jr. farm during the period when the Willcox family owned and operated this land. It includes all the land acquired by Willcox in 1836 with the exception of a tiny lot sold off for a school before 1850 and a parcel across CR 14 sold off in the 1960s, more than forty years after the Willcox family sold the farm.

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Photographer: Cynthia Falk  
Cooperstown Graduate Program  
5838 NY 80  
Cooperstown, NY 13326

Date: 2017

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

and

New York State Historic Preservation Office  
Waterford, NY 12188

### Photo Views:

0001. farmhouse, façade and north elevation looking southwest
0002. farmhouse, façade, showing one-story wing, looking west
0003. farmhouse, north elevation
0004. farmhouse, rear elevation, looking east
0005. farmhouse, south elevation and façade, looking northeast
0006. farmhouse, south elevation looking north
0007. farmhouse, interior, main block, hall, doorway molding,
0008. farmhouse, interior, main block, front parlor (now bedroom)
0009. farmhouse, interior, main block, front parlor, doors to rear parlor
0010. farmhouse, interior, main block, second floor hall, stair
0011. hop house, looking south
0012. hop house, interior, plaster wall and slatted ceiling to drying room
0013. dairy barn, looking west
0014. dairy barn, interior
0015. view of farm from CR 14, looking northwest; showing house, agricultural buildings, field divisions and pasture rising behind the house to the woods at the north boundary

See continuation sheet





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

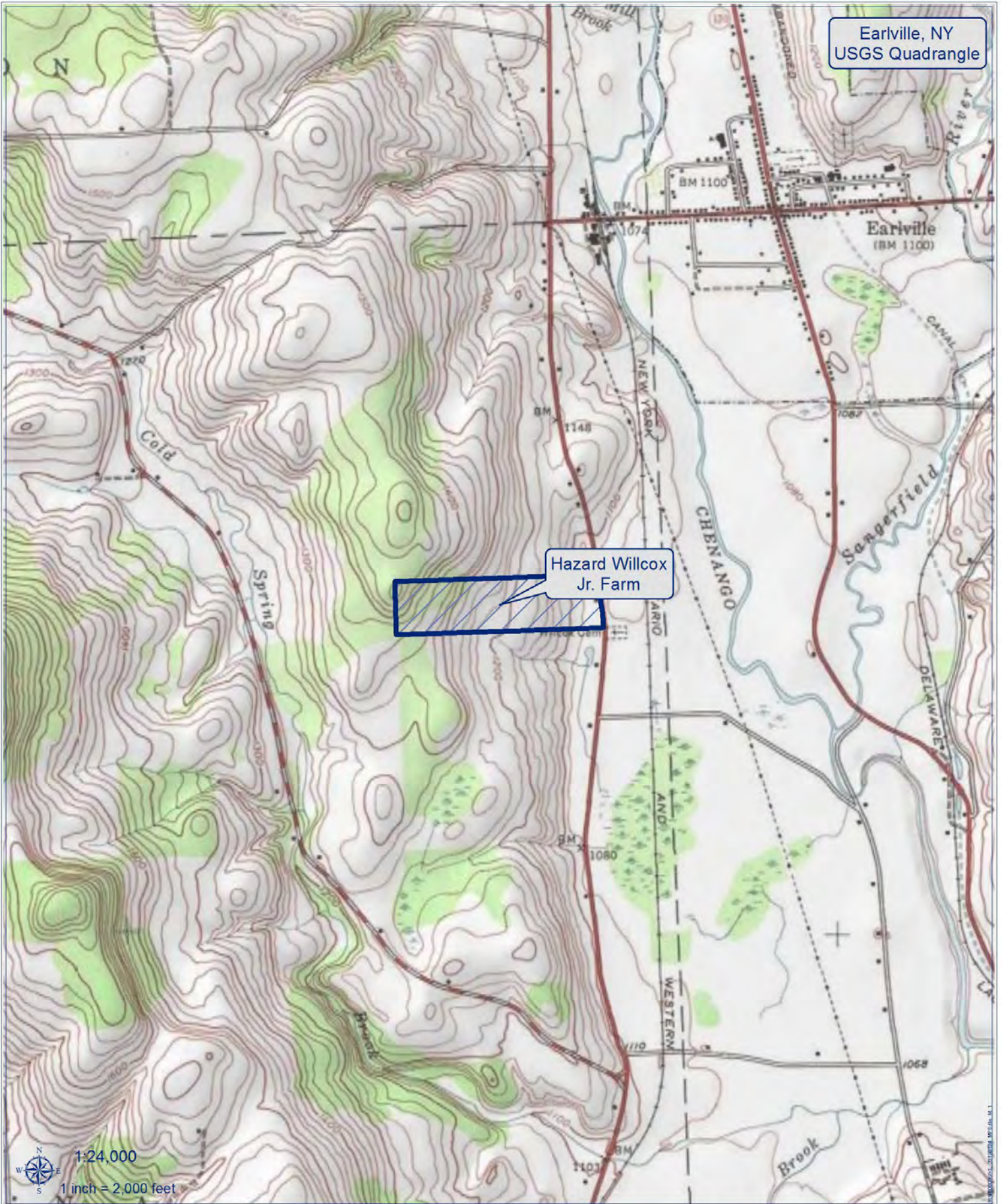


Hazard Willcox Jr.  
Farm



Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation





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

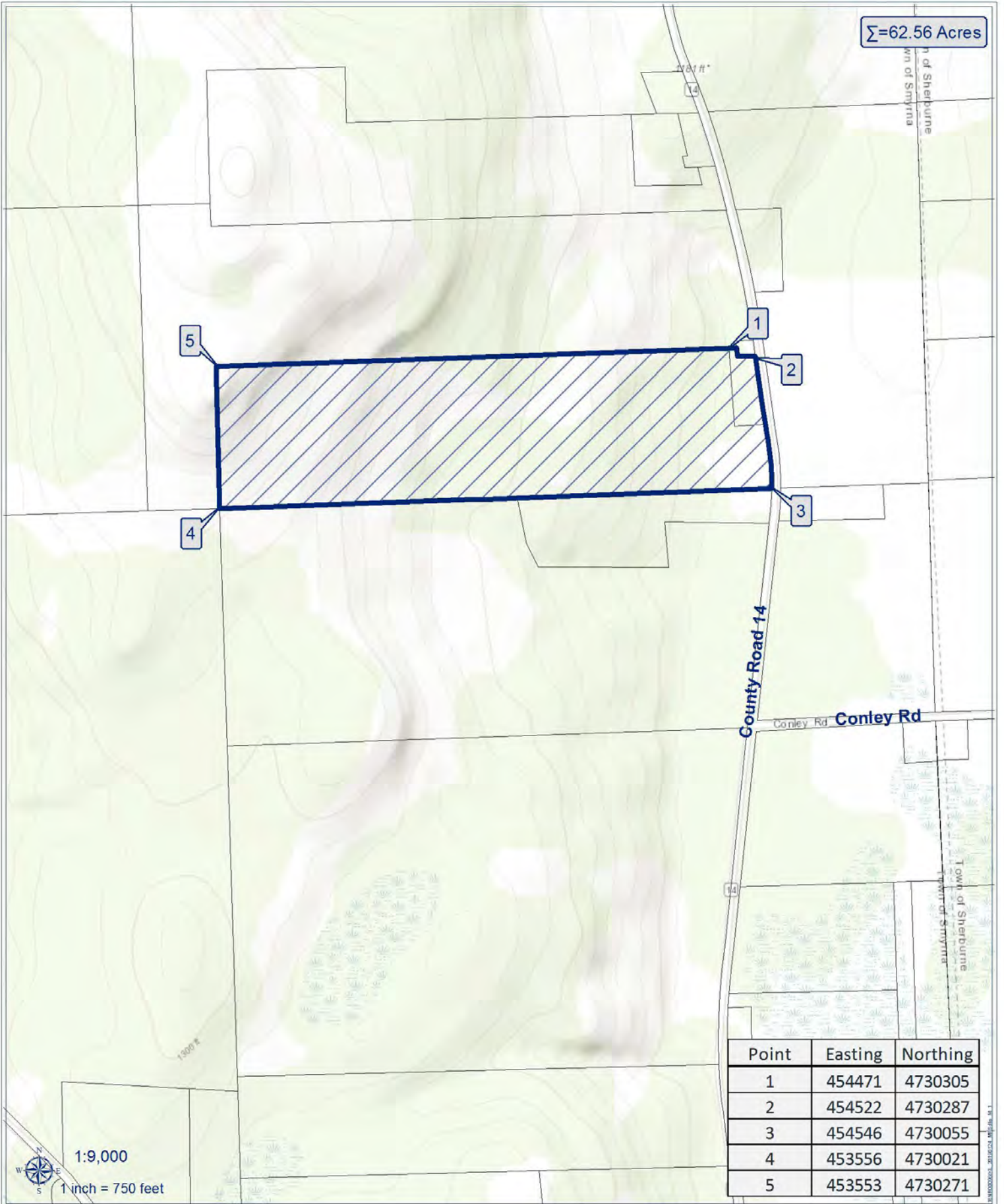


Hazard Willcox Jr.  
Farm



Parks, Recreation  
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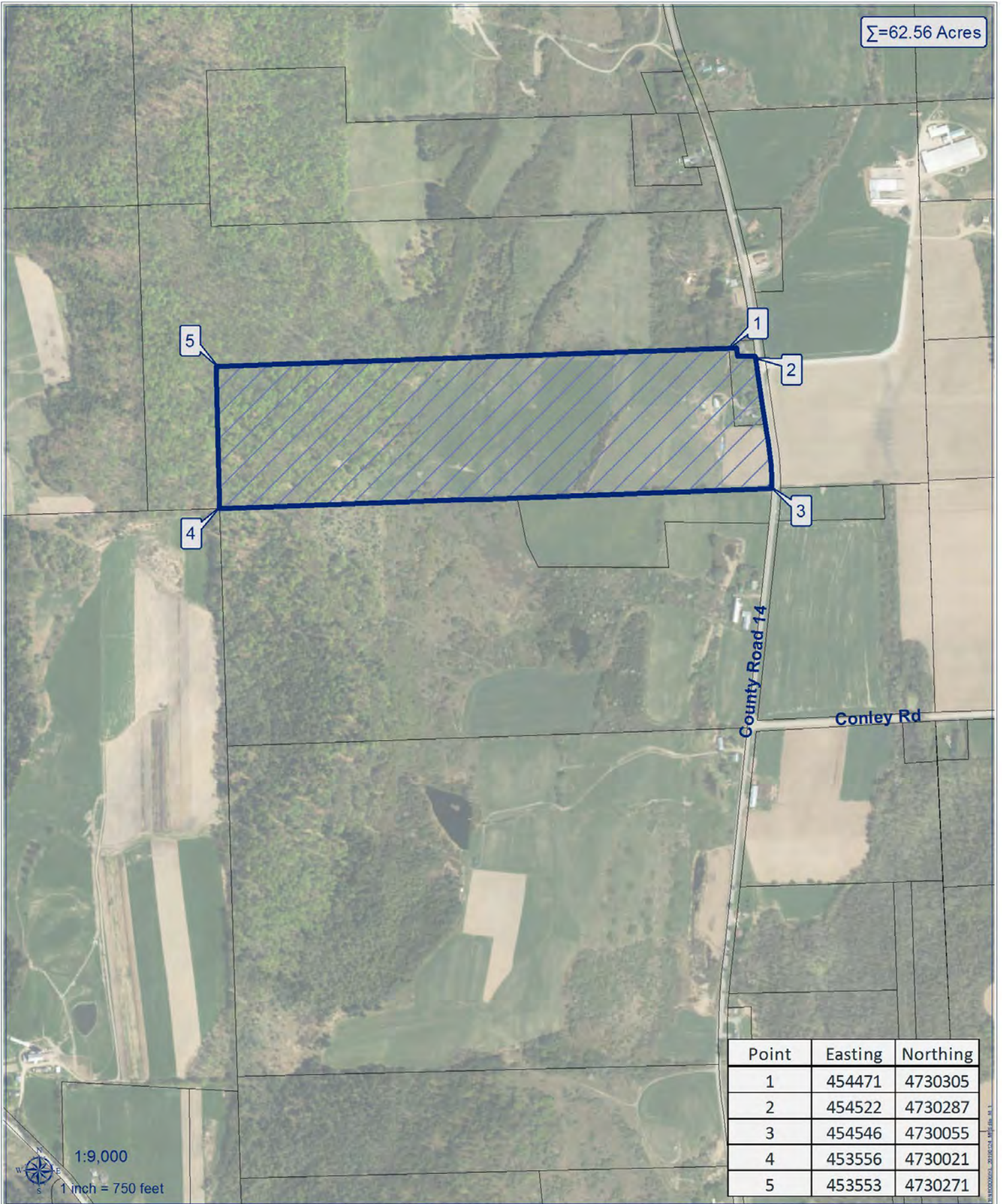
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**Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm**

**Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation**  
 Division for Historic Preservation





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 Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm

 NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY  
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation  
Division for Historic Preservation



Hazard Willcox Jr Farm  
Earlville Vicinity  
Chenango Co  
Detail MAP

Non-Historic  
Granary  
+ Shed

BARN

Hop House

FARM  
House

CR 14

14

































































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: 3/8/2019      Date of Pending List: 3/21/2019      Date of 16th Day: 4/5/2019      Date of 45th Day: 4/22/2019      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      4/12/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer:  Alexis Abernathy

Discipline: Historian

Telephone: (202)354-2236

Date: 4/12/19

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.

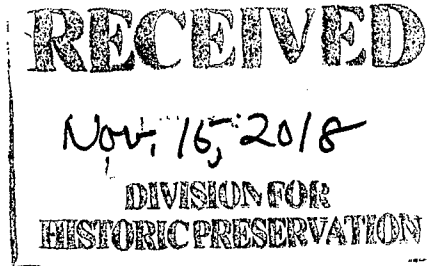
Mr. Mackay,

Our planning board recently received your letter regarding the nomination of the Wilcox farm to the state historical registry. We as a board are in agreement that this property would be a great addition to your registry and have no concerns regarding the potential addition.

Sincerely,



Alan Ingerto  
Smyrna Planning Board Secretary





**Parks, Recreation  
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO  
Governor

ROSE HARVEY  
Commissioner

30 January 2019

Alexis Abernathy  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places

Mail Stop 7228

1849 C Street NW  
Washington DC 20240

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

First of all, welcome back! I am pleased to submit the following seven nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Robinwood Historic District, Westchester County (22 owners, 0 objections)  
Rensselaer Society of Engineers House, Rensselaer County  
Dresden District School No 2, Washington County  
Hazard Willcox Jr. Farm, Chenango County (1 owner, no objection)  
Hotel Saranac, Franklin County  
St. Johnsville Historic District, Montgomery County (776 owners, 0 objections)  
Peter Vrooman House, Schoharie 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