NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

41

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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 from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bacon-Harding Farm

other names/site number Bacon Homestead Farms

2. Location

street & number 3077 Oak Orchard Road N/A not for publication

city or town Gaines N/A vicinity

state New York code NY county Orleans code 073 zip code 14411-9702

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _X_ 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 _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** _X_ **local**

Ruth A Pierpont DSHPO 1/3/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_X_ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)

for Alexis Abernathy 2/25/13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Bacon-Harding Farm
Name of Property

Orleans County, NY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [x] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [ ] building(s)
- [x] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
5	2	**Total**

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

Cobblestone Architecture of New York State

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence
AGRICULTURE/outbuildings

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional (veterinary)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival (residence)

See continuation sheets for outbuildings

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Stone (residence)
walls: Cobblestone (residence)
Cut stone (residence)
roof: Asphalt (asphalt)
other:
See continuation sheets for outbuildings

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Also known as Bacon Homestead Farms, the Bacon-Harding Farm contains approximately 260 acres of land of farm fields and orchards on which are found associated farm buildings and a mid-nineteenth century residence. The farm is located a few miles north of the village of Albion in Orleans County, New York, in the Five Corners section of the Town of Gaines along the east side of Oak Orchard Rd (SR 98). A sign north of the residence contains the name *Bacon Homestead Farms* and the date 1828, indicating when the farm was established. A large portion of the land in the north part of the property is leased for farming, as is a small orchard located in the southwest portion adjacent to the drive along the south side of the residence. The property contains five contributing buildings: a cobblestone and cut-stone residence, a small wood-framed building (work shop), a carriage barn, milk house, and dairy barn. A large non-historic barn is on the property as well as the remnants of a silo and a corn crib in the north field. According to town inventory records, the two-story, Greek Revival house was built in 1844 with a large stone section added in 1856. A stone milk house and garage were added in 1914. Twin barns were built in 1944 on the foundations of two 1876 barns but the west barn collapsed in 2009. It was replaced by a non historic barn and a connecter was built between the two barns. The 2009 barn is considered non-contributing since it was built after the period of significance. The corn crib at the edge of the north farm field is also considered non-contributing for loss of integrity due to deterioration.

Narrative Description

Orleans County is in western New York, located between Niagara and Monroe Counties and bounded on the north by Lake Ontario. The county maintains its traditional role of being largely agricultural with industries limited to or near the population centers of Medina and Albion (the county seat). The north end of the village of Albion extends into the Town of Gaines. The main road from Albion into Gaines is State Route 98, also known as Oak Orchard Road. The Bacon-Harding Farm is located at 3077 Oak Orchard Road on the east side of the road, north of the village of Albion in an area of the town of Gaines known as the Five Corners. The farm contains roughly 260 acres, much of it leased out for agricultural purposes. The southeast corner of the property contains a cobblestone and quarried stone residence, work shop/storage building, carriage house, milk house and barn, which all contribute to this nomination. A recently constructed barn is also part of this group of buildings but it non contributing due to age (2009). A corn crib on the north side of the farm field is also non-contributing due to loss of integrity.

Located near Oak Orchard Road, the residence is the primary building in this grouping. It is sited facing west (toward Oak Orchard Road) and is partly obscured from the road by mature trees, shrubs and a non-historic privacy fence. The oldest section of the house is a two-story, three-bay cobblestone building with Greek Revival features that include a west facing gable front roof with cornice returns, an entrance on the south end, stone quoins, wide stone lintels and narrow stone sills. The cobblestones are smooth, lake washed stones of fairly uniform size but of varying colors and are laid in alternating bands of vertical and horizontal arrangements. Bands of cobblestones are laid in rows of five extending from the quoins and four rows between quoins. The entrance features a large shouldered stone lintel and a wood and glass storm door dating from the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The main door is wood with a large center vertical panel surrounded by a six-light broken transom, sidelights divided into three and small vertical panel insets at the base of the sidelights. The transom and sidelights are hinged for ventilation. A three-light window is in the peak of the gable and is set into a wide eared molding with a center panel and a stone sill. Town records assign a construction date of 1844 for the house, which is supported by the pattern of the cobblestone construction, seen in similar houses of the same date, as referenced in the multiple property document *Cobblestone Architecture of New York State.*

Both the north and south elevations of the oldest section of the house have the same three-bay, even fenestration and cobblestone pattern. The windows are six-over-six double hung sash with stone sills and lintels. Two of the window openings on the south elevation are covered with closed shutters and are apparently false windows, since the interior behind the openings is the solid south wall of the main staircase. The placement of these openings is to balance the exterior appearance. Also visible on these elevations are the stone water table that runs the perimeter of this portion and the wide frieze band and architrave. Below the water table, the foundation is fieldstone clad with cobblestone. A three-light window is in the west end of the north elevation allowing light into the cellar under this portion of the house. A small stone shed with a wood door is at the east end and was most likely built in 1856, when stone addition was added to the east end of the house. The visible portion of the east elevation of the house is over the roof of the addition. The exterior is constructed of irregular, small to medium size field stones. A three-over-three double hung window is in the center of the gable peak.

Added in 1856, a one and one-half story addition with a single story lean-to is joined to the east end of the 1844 section. The exterior is varying shades and sizes of cut stone, mostly sandstone, which was prevalent in Orleans County. The fenestration for the addition follows that of the main block, namely three bays of evenly placed windows with stone sills. Windows in the first level are two-over-two double hung-sash with stone sills and lintels. Windows in the upper level are three-over-three fixed sash with stone sills. The tops of the

windows are flush with the fascia board that runs the length of the elevation under the roof eave. The south side of the addition has a single-bay, single-height screened-in porch protecting a wood door with arched glass panels in the upper portion. This porch was originally open, with the roof supported by large decorative brackets (still extant). The lean-to has one two-over-two window on both the north and south sides and a sloping shed roof. The entrance on the east end of the lean-to is composed of four bays of six-light windows over wood panels with a center door of nine lights over wood paneling.

On the north side of the addition, a large single story sun room covers the two west end bays of the first story. The sun room was added in the early twentieth century and is three bays wide and five bays long. All of the windows are close set and consist of nine-over-one double-hung sash. An entrance on the north side is a wood frame door with a large glass center panel covered by a wood and screen exterior door. The door surround consists of narrow wood panel and glass sidelights and transom. The porch has a brick foundation with faux brick cladding beneath the windows. A wood bulkhead is to the east of the entrance.

From west to east, the first floor interior of the main house has a hall and stair to the southwest and a large parlor on the left (north). The hall directly connects with two smaller rooms to the east. The stone addition contains three rooms (one being a kitchen) and another larger room that connects with the sun porch. The lean-to on the east end contains a mudroom and a laundry. The second floor has a large room over the west end parlor that was used by the family as a formal dining room. Two small bedrooms are on the north side of the second floor of the main house. A hall runs between this rooms and a larger bedroom on the south side. A full bath and two bedrooms are in the upper portion of the addition. All interior finishes survive and include plaster walls, wood paneled doors and ceilings and wood floors. The main staircase in the 1844 portion has a delicate curved stair rail and slender balusters. Doors and windows in this section have eared moldings consistent with Greek Revival design. Rooms in the older portion of the house also feature period baseboard moldings and a picture rail between windows. None of the rooms have fireplaces, but there is evidence in some of the walls that rooms were heated by stoves. The bedrooms in the addition feature built-in closets and early twentieth century light fixtures. An unfinished attic in the main block is used for storage and has hand-adzed beams and original framing.

OUTBUILDINGS

Wood Frame Building (work shop), ca. 1830 (undocumented), contributing

Directly east of the residence is a one and one-half wood frame building with clapboard siding resting on a stone foundation. The roof is front gabled with a thin cornice under the roof edge. The entrance to the building faces south and consists of a wood batten door with four light transom. Immediately to the left (west) of the

door is a four light window. A six-light window is directly over the door. The east elevation has one six light window and one nine-light window in the first level. The west elevation is a mirror image of the east elevation. The interior is one room with vertical board walls with exposed post and beam supports. A loft was added in the 1960s. The building is the believed to be the oldest on the property and according to family lore, housed Elias Bacon and his family while the main residence was being constructed. The building has been altered through the years and is currently used for storage.

Garage, 1914, contributing

A long, gravel paved drive extends from Oak Orchard Road along the south side of the residence, ending at a concrete slab (south east of the residence) with a garage. The garage features a cross–gabled pitched roof covered in asphalt shingles, an entrance with two pairs of multi-light windows and wood paneled doors and rough-faced glazed clay block for the walls. Gable ends are clad with wood shingles. The east and west gables have tripartite multi-light windows and the north and south gables contain paired windows. The interior consists of a large, open area for cars and work space. A rear stair leads to a large attic, used for storage. Several architectural elements from the property are stored in the attic until they can be properly restored. Two of the Bacon family carriages are also stored in the attic.

Milk Processing House, 1914, contributing

Built around the same time as the carriage barn, the milk processing house is located east of the main residence, between the carriage and dairy barns. The building is one-story with a pitched side gabled roof, a poured concrete floor and smooth glazed clay block walls. The entrance has wood multi-paneled doors and is marked by large pieces of slate set into the ground at the exterior. The roof is slightly flared, covered with asphalt shingle. Rafter tails are visible under the eaves. Three-light glass and metal windows are evenly placed around the east end of the building, just under the roof eaves. The west end of the building lacks any fenestration since this area houses a large refrigerated room. The hardware and doors for the refrigerated room are still intact as are some of the metal processing tables and sinks. The building is now used as the main office and treatment room for the owner's veterinary practice.

Dairy Barn, 1944, contributing

Built for the Harding sisters for use with their dairying operation, the barn is constructed of vertical boards and rests on a concrete foundation. The gambrel roof is metal and has two ventilation units on the roof ridge. The barn is oriented south to north and has long banks of square four-light windows on the north and south sides. Entrances to the barn are at the north end of the west side and the south end of the east side. The west side of the barn also features a covered opening for hay storage and small square ventilation louvers. The interior

of the barn still contains the original metal cow stocks and milking apparatus, no longer used. The remnants of a silo are on the north side of the barn.

Barn and connecting walkway, 2009, non contributing due to age

Built after an older barn collapsed, the building sits on the original concrete foundation of the previous barn. It resembles the previous barn and the dairy barn, which were built as a matching pair. The 2009 barn is of non-historic construction with the walls, framing and roof all metal.

Corn Crib, mid twentieth century, non contributing due to loss of integrity

Located along the north edge of the large north farm field, the corn crib is a one and one-half story wood structure with a cupola. The south end of the structure has the supports beams exposed, creating an elevated section and exposing the rest of the building to deterioration and loss of fabric. The building is no longer used for agricultural purposes and it too far away from the core farm buildings to be functional.

Bacon-Harding Farm
Name of Property

Orleans County, NY
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.)

- [x] 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.
- [x] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Settlement
Architecture

Period of Significance
1844-1959

Significant Dates
1844, 1856,1914, 1944

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Napoleon B. Bacon (1856 section of house) with assistance from Herschel Bacon (brother)

Period of Significance (justification)
The period begins with 1844, the date of the first documented architectural feature on the farm, even though the farm was established in1828. The end dates corresponds to the death of the last surviving Harding sister. The sisters ran the farm as a dairy operation from 1914 through the 1950s.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Established in 1828, the Bacon-Harding Farm is significant under Criterion A in the area of settlement as one of the oldest family farms located in the Town of Gaines that is still owned and managed by the same family. The farm was part of lands acquired in 1809 by Moses Bacon, who was paid in part with land for his work in opening Oak Orchard Road for the Holland Land Company. The company encouraged farming in order to dispose of its large land holdings and create a farm-based economy that could bring much needed capital into the company's treasury. Moses Bacon was able to acquire the rights to large land holdings in lots 37 and 38 in the town through purchase and labor and add to the acreage in the following years. After he returned to Western New York from serving in the War of 1812, Moses Bacon sold 200 acres of land to each of his brothers, Elias and Hosea, thereby keeping the property in the Bacon family. The land sold to Elias was along Oak Orchard Road and he began farming the land around 1828. His success as a farmer allowed him to have a cobblestone house built for his family in 1844. The Bacon-Harding Farm is also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture for its Greek Revival cobblestone residence, which meets registration criteria established by the multiple property document *Cobblestone Architecture of New York State (1993)*. The house retains it original function as a residence with its exterior and interior features intact and retains its rural setting of being located in an area that consists of farms and open, rural lands. Four buildings are within close proximity to the residence. These buildings are considered contributing to the nomination since they were constructed during the period of significance, retain much of the original fabric and are associated with the historic dairy farming operation established by Mary and Ruth Harding around 1914.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

In 1809, Moses Bacon traveled east from his home in Burlington, Connecticut to seek his fortune in Western New York, where the Holland Land Company offered land for sale for approximately $2.75 per acre. The company acquired the rights to sell over three and one-half million acres of land in 1793 and after negotiating settlements with representatives of the local Iroquois Nations, the lands were surveyed, beginning in 1797 with the intent of dividing the land for sale. The overall plan was to create six-mile square towns organized into ranges, which were each divided into sixteen sections containing twelve lots of roughly 120 acres. The idea was to sell at least one section to a purchaser under the assumption "that a wealthy farmer would buy a section, whereon to locate himself and his progeny."[1] As the survey commenced, the plan to divide the towns

[1] O. Turner, *Pioneer History of the Holland Land Purchase of Western New York,* (Buffalo, NY: Geo. Derby and Co, 1850; reprinted in Geneso, NY : James Brunner, 1974), 405.

into sections was abandoned due to the large numbers of streams and difficult topography. Towns were simply divided into lots of approximately three-quarters of a mile square.

Further reality set in when the wealthy farmers failed to materialize. Joseph Ellicott, the chief surveyor and land agent for the company, began offering lenient terms to prospective buyers and often exchanged land for services, such as additional survey work and road building. Moses Bacon worked for the company on laying out and building Oak Orchard Road, a major roadway that ran south from Lake Ontario towards the company headquarters in Batavia. The name Oak Orchard came from the small settlement near the lake that Ellicott hoped would develop into a shipping port. Presumably Bacon laid out another road that ran east to west since it bears his name and ran south of his property. The Oak Orchard Road was crucial to settlement in the area, being the only road wide enough to accommodate wagons and connect Batavia to the lake.

With labor and some cash, Bacon secured most of lot thirty-seven of township fifteen, range one. The township became part of the Town of Gaines in 1816. The town was named after a local hero of the War of 1812, General E. P. Gaines. Bacon was also a veteran of the War of 1812, serving under General Gaines at the siege of Fort Erie in 1814. Bacon was wounded, taken prisoner, and sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained until the war ended. He returned to Western New York, but never fully recovered from his injuries, which eventually forced him to sell most of his land holdings to his brothers, Hosea and Elias, in the 1820s. Another factor that may have contributed to this was the extended cold weather and harsh winters of 1816 and 1817 that made farming in the regions extremely challenging. The cold weather shortened the growing season and destroyed many of the crops. As the good weather returned, the farmers were able to bring in large harvests, which led to another crisis. By 1821, the farmers had so much wheat that it was difficult getting it to market and the price dropped to twenty-five cents per bushel from the previous high of three dollars per bushel.[2] This was resolved by continued road improvements and the opening of the Erie Canal, which vastly improved the farmers' ability to transport crops to market. Especially important was the location of the canal running through the county and the county seat in the village of Albion.

As conditions improved, more people settled in the area, including Elias Bacon and his wife, who moved to Gaines in 1824. They eventually settled in the Five Corners section of the town in 1828 after Moses Bacon sold them 200 acres of his land along Oak Orchard Road. Elias Bacon previously built a saw mill near Five Corners, one of several built by various people as a response to land clearing and the increase demand for sawn wood for building construction. With increased competition from other mills, Bacon turned his attention to

[2] Isaac S. Signor, ed., *Landmarks of Orleans County New York* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Company, Publishers, 1894), 60.

his new farm and to raising a family in 1828. His first son, Napoleon, was born in 1830, followed by two more sons, Herschel (1833) and James (1834) and a daughter Hannah (1838).

With a growing family, Elias needed a larger house and one that reflected his success as a farmer. A number of cobblestone buildings were constructed in nearby communities, most notably an inn built in 1837 in the hamlet of Oak Orchard at the end of Oak Orchard Road (Cobblestone Inn, NR listed 2007). At first regarded as an economical construction method, the patterns and processes became increasingly complex, often requiring a professional builder. Two builders from Gaines, James Thompson and William Steele, developed a proficiency for this type of construction, but it is unknown if they built the Bacon residence. The Butterfield House (NR listed 2010) was documented as being built in 1849 by Thompson and Steele. When compared with the Bacon farmhouse, the heaviness of the wood trim in the cornice and window moldings of the Butterfield House shows a clear stylistic difference, as does the uniform pattern of lake washed cobbles. Other details show similarities, such as even fenestration, small windows in gable peaks, and an entrance consisting of a large center panel wood door surrounded by glass and wood panel side lights and a simple multi-light transom. Perhaps as more information is uncovered about cobblestone houses and the builders, evidence may clearly link Thompson and Steele to the Bacon house.

Elias Bacon had his house built during what was considered the middle period of cobblestone construction, when reached its height of popularity in the 1830s and 1840s (as defined in the multiple property document). The common style preference was the Greek Revival, with its classical form making it well suited to construction with even placement of doors and windows leaving large wall spaces in which to construct long unbroken bands of cobbles. In the Bacon house, only three exterior walls were constructed of cobblestone with the rear or east facing wall made with irregular placed small field stones. This wall was the "non-public" side of the house, unable to be seen from Oak Orchard Road. The west side of the house was the most visible and contained the main entrance located to the south and a prominent gable with a broken pediment and cornice returns. The interior of the house had period features that indicated a professional builder, or at least someone well versed in the style, was involved with the construction. The main stair in the southwest section of the house had a curved baseboard at the upper landing and delicately turned balusters supporting a railing. Doorways and windows on the first floor had eared moldings from which the paneled wood doors slightly projected, creating a corbelling effect.

In 1856, Bacon expanded the house with a one and one-half story addition on the east side, built by his sons Napoleon and Herschel. Napoleon trained as a stone mason and enlisted his brother's help with the

construction. Rather than go through the laborious task of arranging two-inch cobblestones, the brothers used cut red sandstone and grey limestone from local quarries to lay out bands of squared stone with no more than two stones stacked in places to create an even height. To make it compatible with the earlier house, the brother's continued the pattern of even fenestration and details of stone sills and lintels, but eliminated the quoin work at the wall edges. Moldings and cornices were narrower than in the main block of the house, and a new entrance on the south side of the addition was accented by a cantilevered roof over the door supported on both sides by a large decorative bracket.

Even though he trained as a stone mason, Napoleon Bacon's only documented construction project was the addition to the Bacon house. Napoleon Bacon directed his energy into running the farm with his brothers and buying land. When he died in 1910, his obituary stated that he owned over ten farms in Orleans County amounting to over 1,000 acres. His sister, Hannah Harding, and her son, Chester, were named administrators of the estate, estimated at a value of $65,000. When the estate was finally settled, 260-acres of farmland on Oak Orchard Road became the property of Napoleon's nieces, Mary and Ruth Harding (daughters of Hannah). The bulk of this property was the 1828 farm of their grandfather Elias. The farm was known as the Harding Farm and the sisters developed it into a dairying operation with Jersey cows. They added a modern milk processing house near the barns and a garage (both in 1914). By the 1940s, the dairy was making regular milk deliveries throughout the Albion area and the growth of the operation required more modernization. Two new barns were constructed on the foundations of the 1876 barns, with one of the barns wired for electricity to operate the newly installed milking machinery (still extant).

Mary Harding died in 1954 and Ruth died in 1959, with the farm operation passing to her neice and her husband, and eventually to their daughter Mary Nielans, who now uses the farm for her veterinary practice. Mary, her husband and her brother are keenly aware of the farm's long history and have maintained the house and farm buildings to the best of their abilities. Windows and other historic pieces that need restoration are removed and stored in the garage until the items can be properly restored and reinstalled. The 1844 portion of the house has been left as her parents kept it and several of the closets contain personal effects, including clothing from Mary and Ruth Harding.

With a history dating back to 1828 and beyond, the Bacon-Harding Farm has long been a fixture on the landscape in the town of Gaines. Beginning with Moses Bacon, the family has contributed to the settlement and to the rural economy that was vital to the region and continues to be an important part of Orleans County. The family continues to contribute to the rural character of the Five Corners area by preserving the historic

character of the house and its associated historic farm buildings. The house is also one of several outstanding cobblestone buildings in Orleans County and the Niagara Frontier.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Child, Hamilton. *Gazeteer and Business Directory of Orleans County, N.Y. for 1869.* Syracuse, NY: The Journal Office, 1869.

Historical Album of Orleans County, N.Y. New York, NY: Sanford & Co., 1879.

Lattin, C. W. "The Fort Erie Connection," *The Journal Register,* 3 December 1967.

Livsey, Karen E. *Western New York Land Transactions, 1804-1824.* Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1991.

Signor, Isaac S., ed. *Landmarks of Orleans County New York.* Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Company, Publishers, 1894.

Turner, Orsamus. *Pioneer History of the Holland Land Purchase of Western New York.* Buffalo, NY: Geo. Derby and Co, 1850; reprinted in Geneso, NY: James Brunner, 1974.

"Value of Estate Given as $65,000," *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle,* 6 May 1910.

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 #_____
___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

x State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ±263.38
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18N	240667	4796519
2	18N	241668	4796159
3	18N	241650	4795619
4	18N	241478	4795407

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundary reflects the acreage (260 acres) received by Mary and Ruth Harding after the estate of Napoleon Bacon was settled around 1912. Bacon owned several farms, which were disbursed to various family members, with Mary and Ruth receiving property that contained the cobblestone residence, barns and adjacent farm fields. The 260 acres is still intact as it was received by Mary and Ruth Harding around 1912-14.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia L. Bartos, Ph. D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst

organization Division for Historic Preservation date DECEMBER 2012

street & number Peebles Island State Park—PO Box 189 telephone N/A

city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

e-mail virginia.bartos@park.ny.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bacon-Harding Farm

City or Vicinity: Five Corners/Town of Gaines

County: Orleans State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 5 October 2011

Bacon-Harding Farm
Name of Property

Orleans County, NY
County and State

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0013. Cobblestone residence west façade.

0002 of 0013. Detail view of west façade showing main entrance.

0003 of 0013. South elevation of cobblestone residence.

0004 of 0013. North elevation of residence showing enclosed sun porch to the east.

0005 of 0013. View from north side of residence showing older contributing building to the east.

0006 of 0013. Interior view of first floor parlor in cobblestone residence.

0007 of 0013. Upper north side bedroom in cobblestone residence.

0008 of 0013. Dining room in upper west end room of cobblestone residence.

0009 of 0013. North and west elevations of garage, located southeast of residence.

0010 of 0013. Milk processing house located east of residence and north of garage.

0011 of 0013. Historic dairy barn located north of milk processing house.

0012 of 0013. South elevation of stone addition built by the Bacon brothers.

0013 of 0013. Detail view of west façade, looking south east.

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

name MARY R. NIELANS, DVM
street & number 3077 OAK ORCHARD RD telephone N/A
city or town Albion state NY zip code 14411

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.460 et seq.).

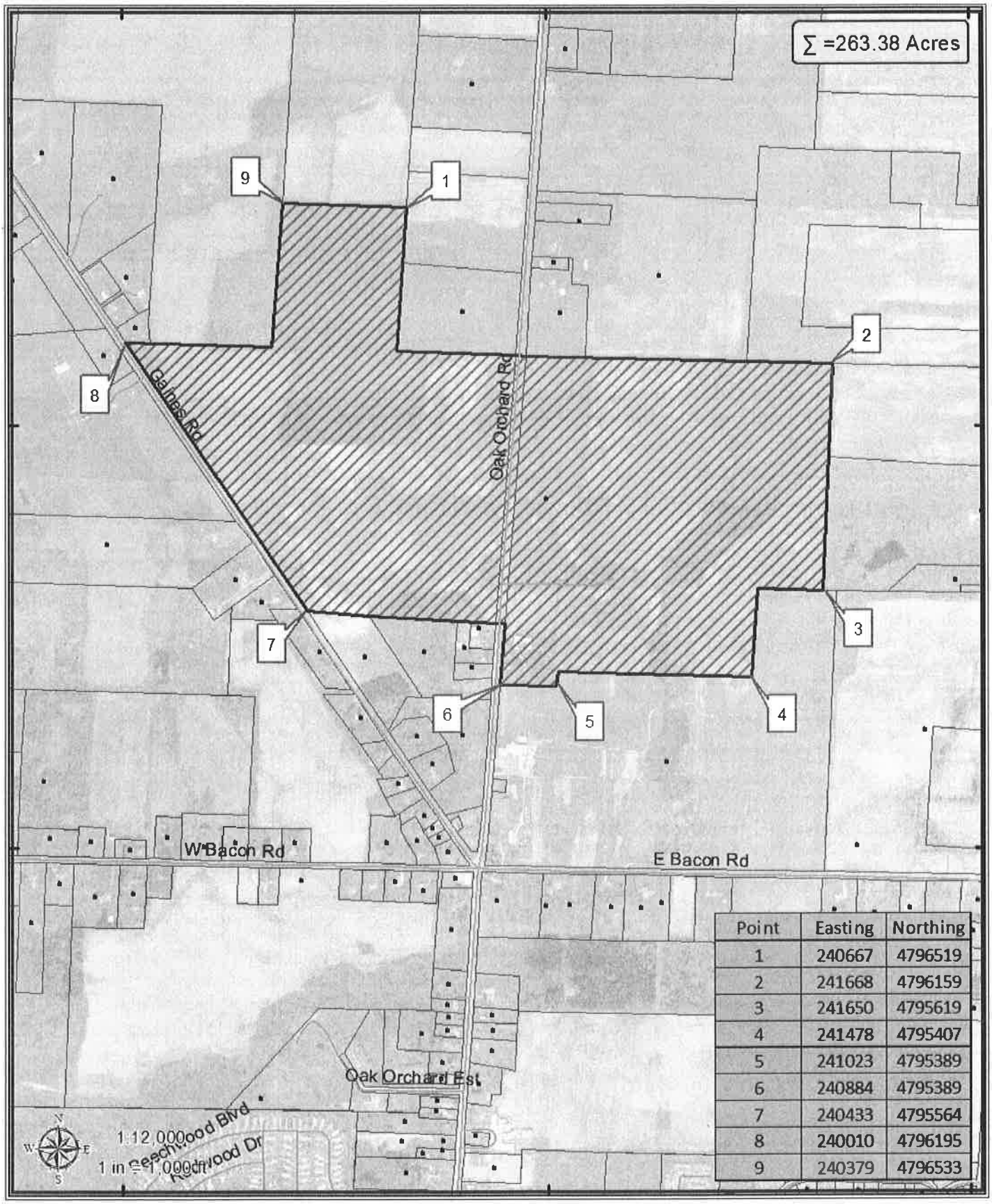
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UTM References continued:

5. 18N/241023E/4795389N
6. 18N/240884E/4795389N
7. 18N/240433E/4795564N
8. 18N/240010E/4796195N
9. 18N/240379E/4796533N

Bacon-Harding Farm
Town of Gaines, Orleans Co., NY

3077 Oak Orchard Rd.
Albion, NY 14411



Point	Easting	Northing
1	240667	4796519
2	241668	4796159
3	241650	4795619
4	241478	4795407
5	241023	4795389
6	240884	4795389
7	240433	4795564
8	240010	4796195
9	240379	4796533

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

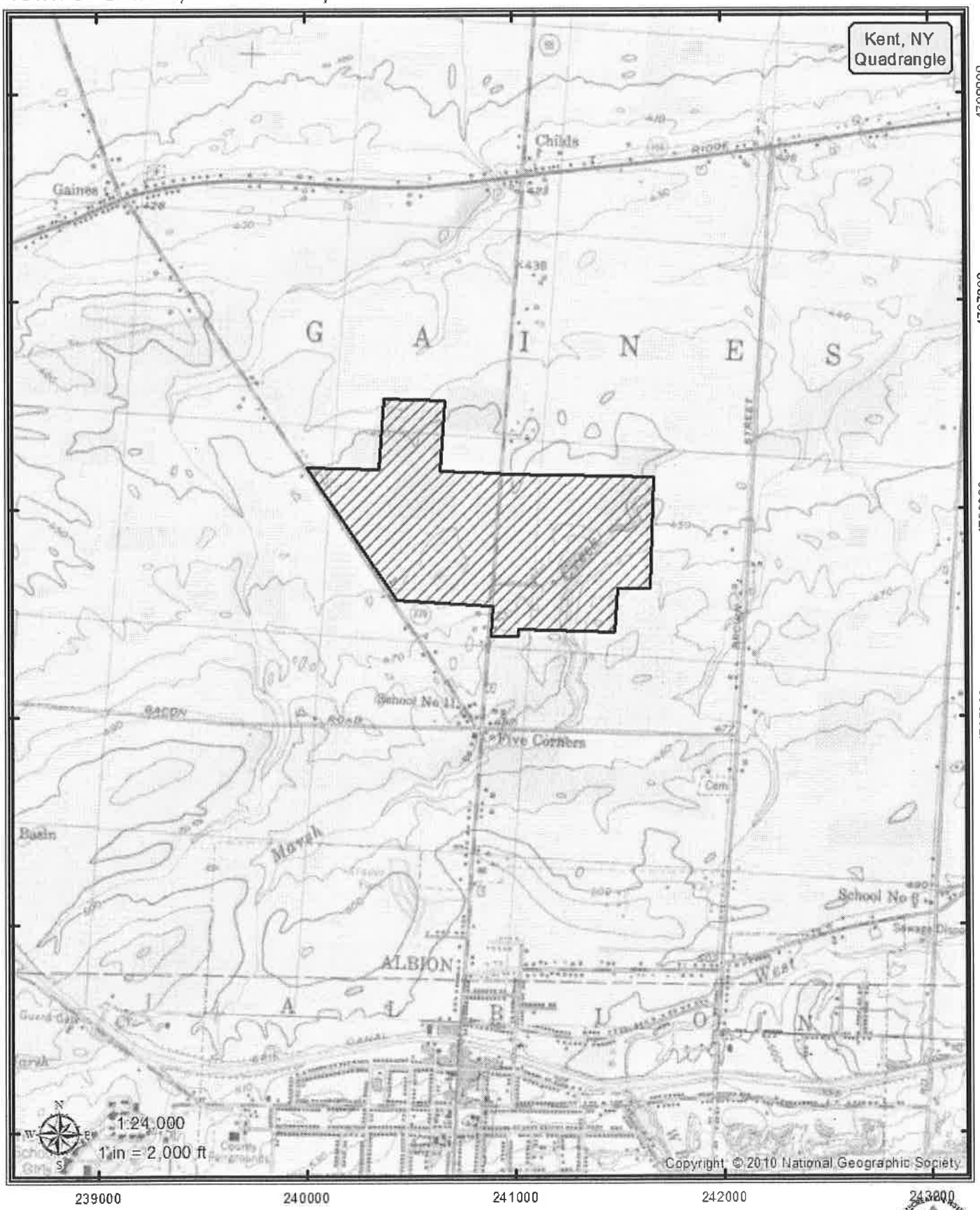
Feet
0 340 680 1,360

Bacon-Harding Farm

Tax Parcel Data:
Orleans Co. RPS
http://orleans.sdgnys.com/

Bacon-Harding Farm
Town of Gaines, Orleans Co., NY

3077 Oak Orchard Rd.
Albion, NY 14411



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

Feet
0 650 1,300 2,600

Bacon-Harding Farm

Tax Parcel Data:
Orleans Co. RPS
http://orleans.sdgnys.com/

3077