

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



93

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 Myrtle, Henry C., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 7663 County Route 13

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Bath
state New York code NY county Steuben code 101 zip code 14810

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. Paupton DBHP 1/30/14
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:

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:)

Jan E. Beall 3.31.14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Myrtle, Henry C., House
 Name of Property

Steuben County, NY
 County and State

5. Classification

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

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

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

AGRICULTURE/outbuildings

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/other dependencies

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone, concrete

walls: brick, wood

roof: asphalt

other: _____

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

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

The Henry C. Myrtle House presents an Italianate architectural style with a centered, two-story gable front-facing cross plan and is constructed of wood clapboard. The house is located at 7663 County Route 13 in the Town of Bath, just 2.7 miles north of the village of Bath, Steuben County, New York. Constructed for Henry C. Myrtle from 1876 to 1879, the house and outbuildings retain their original craftsmanship and character defining architectural elements consistent with the Italianate style, such as tall, narrow windows with elaborate lintels and a low-pitched roof with wide overhanging eaves and decorative brackets. The main house and outbuildings sit on a lot of approximately three acres, with part of the lot extending up the wooded hill directly behind the house. The lot contains a driveway that allows access from County Route 13 to the north side of the property. Once part of a larger farm, which consisted of approximately 283 acres, four tenant houses and twenty various farm buildings; the Myrtle House was sold out of the family in 1948 and was divided from the rest of the farm acreage in 1967. The property division in April of 1967 consisted of the main Myrtle residence, barn, outhouse, and chicken coop. The Myrtle House and outbuildings have a high level of integrity due to the period character defining features still evident in the residence and the historic fabric remaining in all of the buildings. ¹

Narrative Description

Setting

The Henry C. Myrtle House is located at 7663 County Route 13 in the Town of Bath, just 2.7 miles north of the village of Bath, Steuben County, New York. Bath is located in the Southern Tier region of Western New York, 73 miles east of Olean (Cattaraugus County) and 22 miles northwest of Corning (Steuben County), the two largest Southern Tier cities closest to the village. The town of Bath is centrally located within the county,

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

bounded by the towns of Avoca and Urbana to the north, Campbell and Cameron to the south, and Howard to the west. The village of Bath is roughly centered within the town.

An 1873 map of Bath shows an earlier H.C. Myrtle house (his first residence), which was different from the one detailed in this document, and was located in the Town of Urbana. Henry C. Myrtle began construction of the extant residence in 1876, which was completed in 1879. At present, the house is located in a primarily rural farming neighborhood comprised of buildings constructed from the late nineteenth century, but there are some residences dating from the late twentieth century. These buildings have various degrees of historic and architectural integrity. The Myrtle house and outbuildings sit on a flat lot of approximately three acres, with part of the lot extending up the wooded hill directly behind the house. The lot contains a driveway that allows access from County Route 13 to the north side of the property.²

Main House

Exterior

The Myrtle House retains its original craftsmanship and character defining architectural elements. The main (east-facing) façade of the house presents an Italianate architectural style with a centered, two-story gable front-facing cross-gable plan and the house is constructed of wood clapboard and roof is asphalt shingle. The massing is done in the manner of a “rambling Italian villa,” graduating in height from the main facade, which is a two-story section, down to the center one-and-a-half story section, and then graduating down to a one-story section toward the rear or west part of the property, which contains the kitchen. The variation in building height is not the result of additions, but was part of the original design. The principal entrance is on the west corner of the façade, and it has an asymmetrical entry porch with a double segmented arch wood and glass door set into an arched door surround. The elaborate entry porch includes, dentil moldings, cornice brackets and

¹ Joseph E. Paddock, Personal interview with author, July 27, 2013; “To Contest Will Of Late Ethel Park,” *The Evening Leader*, Corning, New York (December 23, 1919).

² Map of Bath, NY (New York, D.G. Beers and Co., 1873), in possession of the author.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

Victorian cut work, as well as slender double columns with chamfered corners, all of which bestow a sense of grandeur and formality to the house.³

Each window grouping of the main façade consists of a paired round-arched double-hung, one-over-one sash windows with arched shutters and elaborate segmented arched window enframements. The principal entrance door is similar in height and width as the first floor window openings and gives the main façade added symmetry. In the apex of the main gable is a small round window with a hooded framed arch crown. The large eave brackets dominate, which is a defining feature of Italianate houses. In the gable, single brackets are arranged against a trim band and there are bracket pairs placed at either end. The foundation is made of parged concrete over ashlar stone. A water well, located on the south side of the house, was constructed in 1876.⁴

There are two secondary entrances on the south elevation. These one-story secondary entrances are neatly incorporated into the corners of the wings of the building and echo the appearance of the main entrance. The first floor of the two-story portion of the south elevation has two-over-two double-hung sash windows with hooded segmented arched lintels. The second floor has one-over-one, double-hung sash windows with hooded arch lintels and segmented arched shutters. There is a circular window in the apex of the gable with hooded arched crown.

The west side of the south elevation shows the one and half story section where the wide eaves and decorative brackets of the Italianate style are continued. This portion of the building's fenestration has one-over-one sash windows in a rectangular frame rather than the segmented arch, which is in contrast to the two story section. There are two smaller windows on the second story with the same frame treatment. Moving toward the rear of the house, the elevation displays a single story wing with one-over-one sash windows. All of these windows have rectangular shutters, rather than the segmented arched shutters of the two story section.

³ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide*, 211-30.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

The north facing elevation displays an arched wood-frame single “false” window on each story to break up the appearance of what would have been a blank exterior wall. The cross wing of the main body of the house has a gable roof and wide eaves with combination single and double cornice brackets. The gable ends have cornice returns. The fenestration wraps around the wing with arched one-over-one sash windows and hooded arched lintels with arched shutters. Continuing to the rear of the house is the one and one-half story portion with a simpler entry door with a rectangular transom window and the same rectangular window treatment as the south elevation.

The west facing elevation shows the gradation of the gable roof lines with an open porch with a hipped roof and turned wood columns, which provides shelter for the entrance of the kitchen. Next to the entry is a one-over-one double hung sash window. Above the porch roof is a circular window in the apex. An original wrought iron fence runs along the east and south side of the property and has “H.C. Myrtle” stamped into the entry gate.

Interior

The interior has three principal rooms revolving around the entry hallway and main staircase: front parlor, back parlor and sitting room. The entry foyer opens into the main hallway, which features wood floors and a chestnut and black walnut staircase curving gently to the right, providing access to the second floor. To the left of the main hallway is the front parlor that features original wood floors, crown moldings, arched windows, plaster ceiling medallion and arched pocket doors that open to the back parlor. The back parlor and sitting room span the width of the house and are separated by arched pocket doors. The back parlor has a brick fireplace, wood floors, crown moldings and an access door to the small porch on the south elevation. The sitting room has a door for access to the entry hallway.

⁴ Lois Gyr, Interview by the author, Sharon Williams Leahy, July 25, 2013.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY
County and State

To the rear of the back parlor is the door to the formal dining room. The dining room has original wood floors and wood wainscoting. There are two south-facing windows with elaborate window enframing moldings and a glass and panel door that gives access to another small porch on the south elevation. Beyond the dining room are the kitchen, eat-in dining area and laundry area. Additionally, there are two smaller rooms on the first floor: a bathroom and an office. The second floor can be accessed by the main staircase, as well as the back staircase from the dining room area. There are four bedrooms on the second floor, as well as a bathroom. Most of the lighting fixtures within the parlors, dining room, hallways and bedrooms are period fixtures consistent with the house's period of significance. The attic and basement are unfinished.

Outhouse, contributing ca. 1878-79

The 1878 outhouse is to the west form of the west side entrance and appears to be contemporary with the house. It has a shallow gable roof with asphalt shingles and one over one sash window on the south elevation and wood door on the east facade.

Chicken Coop, contributing ca. 1878-79

Contemporary with the main house, the contributing chicken coop is approximately a 12-foot by 18-foot gable roof building with asphalt shingles and wood clapboard siding. The entry door is located at the south east corner of the structure with two four-over four sash windows in simple wood frames. The original chicken door is located at the base of the north east corner. The one-room interior of the chicken coop currently serves as an art studio.⁵

Barn - contributing, 1878

The small English style wooden barn was constructed in 1878, according to a ledger kept by Henry C. Myrtle. The barn has rectangular massing with a pitched gable roof and asphalt shingles. Constructed of wood and wood clapboard siding, the barn matches the colors of the main residence. Its east façade has a contemporary

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY
County and State

garage door and a square louver for ventilation in the apex of the gable, as well as a contemporary exterior light fixture. In 2003, a car port with attached shed roof was added to the side of the barn.

⁵ Lois Gyr, Interview by the author, July 25, 2013.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben 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.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1876-1948

Significant Dates

1876-79, 1919, 1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Henry C. Myrtle (builder)

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the extant residence in 1876-79 and outbuildings and ends in 1948, when the house and surrounding outbuildings were sold out of the family.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

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

The Henry C. Myrtle House, built in 1876-79, is architecturally significant and meets Criterion C for its Italianate architectural style. Henry Myrtle constructed the house according to the elegant, artistic ideals favored by late nineteenth century Victorians. The Italianate style was popular from 1850 through 1880 and began in England as part of the “picturesque” movement. The house retains substantial integrity to its period of significance and remains an impressive architectural residential building in the town of Bath.⁶

While several houses in the town were constructed in a similar style, the Myrtle House was one of the few extant buildings that retained all of the original features and intact outbuildings, large due to the property remaining in the Myrtle family until 1948. This house is, therefore, an intact representation of a rural working-class farmhouse in the Italianate style popular at the time it was constructed. The architectural design and decorative embellishments of the Myrtle residence conveyed the aspirations of an emerging affluent, agriculture-based, middle-class life-style in Western New York at the close of the nineteenth century. The choice of a fashionable Italianate residence indicated a level of success resulting from Myrtle’s important position as a prominent farmer in the town of Bath. As rail lines expanded, Western New York farmers were able to get their crops to market more easily. These early farmers had a steady income and became more active in the face of market fluctuations, which afforded them more influence in their communities. With hard work and judicious management, farmers such as Henry Myrtle were able to build residences and fulfill their self-image of success. In keeping with the desire to display an upper-middle class image, Henry C. Myrtle chose impressive details for his newly expanded home: handmade plaster ceiling medallions, finely carved curved main staircase and the intricately embellished bronze door knobs/plates. By choosing such design elements, Myrtle’s house represented his upward mobility from the agricultural class to the contemporary urban leisure classes in the nearby village of Bath, New York.⁷

⁶ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2009), 211-30.

⁷ Thomas Summerhill, *Harvest Of Dissent: Agrarianism In Nineteenth-Century New York*, (Chicago: University Of Illinois Press, 2005) 1-5.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance/ Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate) (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1791, American financier Robert Morris sold 1,246,569 acres of the lands formerly known as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase to Sir William Pulteney, a landed capitalist in Great Britain. Pulteney hired a land agent, Colonel Charles Williamson, who settled in the area that became the village of Bath, established in 1793. Williamson named both the town and the village after Pulteney's home town of Bath, England. Situated along the banks of the Conhocton River and surrounded on three sides by hills, Bath's abundant supply of timber made it an ideal location for sawmills and the lands within the valley proved perfect for farming.⁸

Many New England settlers moved into the central and western portion of New York State after the Revolutionary War. Agriculture was a primary pursuit of early Steuben County settlers. The land surrounding Bath was excellent for producing wheat. *Beer's 1873 Atlas of Steuben County* listed 102 farms in the town of Bath. Before the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, Bath enjoyed a favorable location in Western New York. The Conhocton River is a tributary of the Susquehanna River, once a vital waterway that enabled farmers to ship their goods to wider markets. While the Erie Canal hampered the development of Bath by diverting economic activity elsewhere, the coming of the railroad re-stimulated its growth, particularly in the agricultural sector. Once the Erie Railroad was completed, connecting the Hudson River and Lake Erie in 1851, it was hailed as the "Works of the Ages." Another long awaited project was the completion of the Bath & Hammondsport Railroad (B&H) in 1875. These railroad projects gave farmers the ability to develop profitable markets for crops from Bath area farms. This later led in the twentieth century to "farm to market" roads, which

⁸ W.W. Clayton, *History Of Steuben County, New York: With Illustrations And Biographical Sketches Of Some Of Its Prominent Men And Pioneers* (Philadelphia: Lewis, Peck and Company, 1879) , 160-172; Clayton Mau, *The Development Of Central And Western New York: From The Arrival Of The White Man To The Eve Of The Civil War* (Dansville, NY: F.A. Owen Publishing Company, 1944) , 91-91; Guy H. McMaster, *History Of The Settlement Of Steuben County, NY: Including Notices Of The Old Pioneer Settlers And Their Adventures* (Geneva: NY, W.F. Humphrey Press Inc., 1975) , 162-166.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

allowed milk and feed trucks access to farms year round.⁹

After the settlement of Bath, the farms north of the village were grouped together by Col. Charles Williamson who named it Marengo Farms. By the late nineteenth century, the land was divided and became known as Brundage property, named after the Brundage family. Henry Myrtle purchased his farm from William Brundage. The land was used for crops such as wheat, apples, corn and livestock and Myrtle built a substantial residence along what later became County Road 13, just north of the village.¹⁰

Criterion C: Architecture

Henry C. Myrtle constructed his new residence in the Italianate style; a style which prevailed generally in residential houses beginning in the 1850's through the 1880's and began in England as part of the "picturesque" movement. After the publication of American architect Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* in 1842, enthusiasm for the "Romantic House," signifying houses built in the Gothic and Exotic Revivals, as well as the Italianate style, grew in the general public's regard from approximately 1820 until 1880. The Italianate style was particularly popular in growing cities in the northeast, with most of these houses constructed of wood. Following informal rural models of the "Picturesque" movement, the Italianate residence was adjusted and elaborated to create a remarkably native style. The movement promoted the rambling informal Italian farmhouse as a model. Emphasis on the aesthetic contributions of hooded windows and brackets were important in Italianate architecture. Brackets were a common device for ornamenting the exteriors of Italianate houses, usually appearing in the entablature, veranda or balcony. The hooded window served a dual purpose of shading the direct sun from entering the interior and the upper sash could be left open without too much rain intrusion. Also providing protection was the low pitched roof with its wide

⁹ Guy H. McMaster, *History Of The Settlement Of Steuben County, NY: Including Notices Of The Old Pioneer Settlers And Their Adventures* (Geneva, NY: W.F. Humphrey Press Inc., 1975), 162-66; Stackpole, *Heritage of Bath*, 85-86, 234 - 236; Map of Bath, NY (New York: D.G. Beers and Co., 1873), In possession of the author.

¹⁰ Stackpole, *Heritage of Bath*, 106-7; Steuben County Deed Book, Vol. 55/186.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

overhanging eaves and decorative wood brackets with trim.¹¹

According Henry C. Myrtle's personal ledger, the building of his principal residence began on October 10, 1876 with the excavation of a well, and laying the foundation began on October 26th. Myrtle hired various teams of craftsmen to assist him in building, relying on local labor to haul the needed materials to the site and construct the house, water-well and outbuildings. A local workman, L. L. Spoor, painted the house. Myrtle used ash for the flooring and entry steps, chestnut for the main staircase and black walnut for the banisters. He purchased a slate mantle for the main fireplace, a Franklin stove, carpets for eight rooms, a hall rack, mattresses, rocking chairs and upholstered chairs, as well as chandeliers. Outside, Myrtle landscaped the property with four ornamental fruit trees and ornamental iron fencing. A Myrtle contemporary, Robert Campbell, Jr., also a son of a pioneer settler, built a similar stately home in the village of Bath, two miles south from the Myrtle residence. Campbell's house was located at 235 East Steuben Street and was built in the Italianate style in 1855. Other contemporaries of Myrtle, A.P. Ferris at 209 Liberty St. and William Shepard at 110 W. Washington St., constructed grand Italianate villas in 1872 and 1873 respectively, so Myrtle's decision to build in the Italianate style put him in the same social class as these Bath notables.¹²

Henry C. Myrtle

Henry C. Myrtle (1819 – 1895) was the tenth of twelve children born to Philip and Margaret Myrtle. Myrtle's father, Philip, migrated from Bucks County, Pennsylvania in 1797, with his young family, making him one of the earliest pioneers of Steuben County and a contemporary of the founder of Bath, Col. Charles Williamson. Philip Myrtle purchased forty acres in the town of Wheeler where he constructed the first saw mill. The Philip

¹¹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide*, 211-30; Calvert Vaux, *Villas And Cottages: A Series Of Designs Prepared For Execution In The United States* (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1857) 94-95.

¹² Henry C. Myrtle, "Ledger," October 10, 1876 through December 24, 1879; in the possession of Lois Gyr; Stackpole, *Heritage of Bath*, 134-35.

Myrtle, Henry C., House

Steuben County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

Myrtle farm grew to include over 600 acres by the time of his death in 1850.¹³ Henry Myrtle's brother, Benjamin, a grape-grower, lived in the Village of Hammondsport and was considered a prominent citizen. Benjamin served as a town supervisor of Urbana in 1850-51 and as a village of Hammondsport trustee in 1862-64. Similarly, Henry also received civic appointments that allowed him to assist with highway and road upkeep and in 1894, the Commissioner of Highways appointed him as a "Path Master."¹⁴

In 1853, Henry C. Myrtle married Rebecca Brundage. The couple lived on the two hundred acre farm Henry had under cultivation in the town of Bath. Some of this farmland carried into the town of Urbana, along Route 13. Myrtle's farm produced wheat, corn, oats, fruit and cattle. Myrtle had a reputation for being frugal, which was demonstrated when he finally opened a mow of hay he had stored for twenty-seven years. Finding the hay still "fresh and bright" he fed it to his cattle that reportedly ate the hay with relish. His frugal character was mentioned as one of the reasons he was able to build such a fine home, as he had saved assiduously. Myrtle was also known as an honest, good citizen and his beautiful farm and home was a splendid testament of his business and farming ability. Myrtle was able to be extravagant when it came to his new residence and the total cost for construction was \$4, 906.⁶⁷ After Henry Myrtle's death in 1895, the house passed to his son, Clarence, and after his death in 1919, the house and farm passed to his niece, Florence Stanton. Miss Stanton sold the property in 1948 and it was subsequently subdivided, leaving the main house and three outbuildings on the current three acre property.¹⁵

Conclusion

The Henry C. Myrtle House is a fine example of the Italianate style and an architectural testament to the

¹³ W.W. Clayton, *History Of Steuben County, New York: With Illustrations And Biographical Sketches Of Some Of Its Prominent Men And Pioneers* (Philadelphia: Lewis, Peck and Company, 1879), 413, 442; "Steuben Vignettes, Life In Backwoods: What They Wore," *The Evening Leader*, Corning, NY, March 21, 1940.

¹⁴ Clayton, *History Of Steuben County*, 413-14, 460; "Commissioner Of Highways Thomas Announces His Appointments," *Rochester Democrat And Chronicle*, March 2, 1894.

Myrtle, Henry C., House

Steuben County, NY

Name of Property

County and State

aspirations and industry of early Western New York farmers. Coming from humble beginnings, Myrtle moved to a region that gave him the opportunity to become a very successful farmer. Within one generation, the Myrtle family was able to accomplish a dramatic climb to economic prosperity in western New York State. The Henry C. Myrtle House was an outward display of this achievement and continues to provide a glimpse into this way of life in late nineteenth century Bath.

¹⁵ "Obituaries", *The Courier* (Bath, New York) March 27, 1895; Paddock, Personal interview with author, July 27, 2013; "Vicinity," *Watkins Express*, January 21, 1886; Myrtle, "Ledger," October 10, 1876 through December 24, 1879; "Bath," *The Evening Leader*, Corning, New York (June 4, 1919); Steuben County Deed Book, Vol. 557/199; Steuben County Deed Book, Vol. 851/433.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Primary Sources

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Map of Bath, New York. New York, D.G. Beers and Co., 1873. In possession of the author.

Myrtle, Henry C., "Ledger," October 10, 1876 through December 24, 1879. (Private Collection)

"Obituaries." *The Courier*. Bath, New York. March 27, 1895.

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Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

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:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Private collection

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.89 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>18N</u> Zone	<u>309901</u> Easting	<u>4693756</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

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

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundary reflects the remaining acreage of the Myrtle land surrounding the residence after it was sold out of the family in 1948 and subdivided from the rest of the farm acreage by a subsequent owner in 1967. The current property boundary contains the historic residence and historic farm buildings constructed by Henry Myrtle in the late nineteenth century.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sharon Williams Leahy
organization HistoryPreserve.com date 5 December 2013
street & number 230 Chemung St. telephone (607) 973-2612
city or town Corning state NY zip code 14830
e-mail sharon_leahy@hotmail.com

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State

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: see attached pages

City or Vicinity: Town of Bath

County: Steuben State: New York

Photographer: Sharon Leahy

Date Photographed: 13 July 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0010. Myrtle House east elevation, view looking west.

0002 of 0010. North elevation, view looking south.

0003 of 0010. South elevation, view looking northeast.

0004 of 0010. West (rear) elevation, view looking east.

0005 of 0010. Property from CR 13, view looking southwest. Outhouse and barn in background.

0006 of 0010. Chicken coop/art studio in west end of property.

0007 of 0010. Interior view of Myrtle house dining room.

0008 of 0010. Interior view of Myrtle house main parlor.

0009 of 0010. View of main staircase.

0010 of 0010. Interior view of second floor bedroom.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Lois Gyr
street & number 7663 County Route 13 telephone N/A
city or town Bath state NY zip code 14810

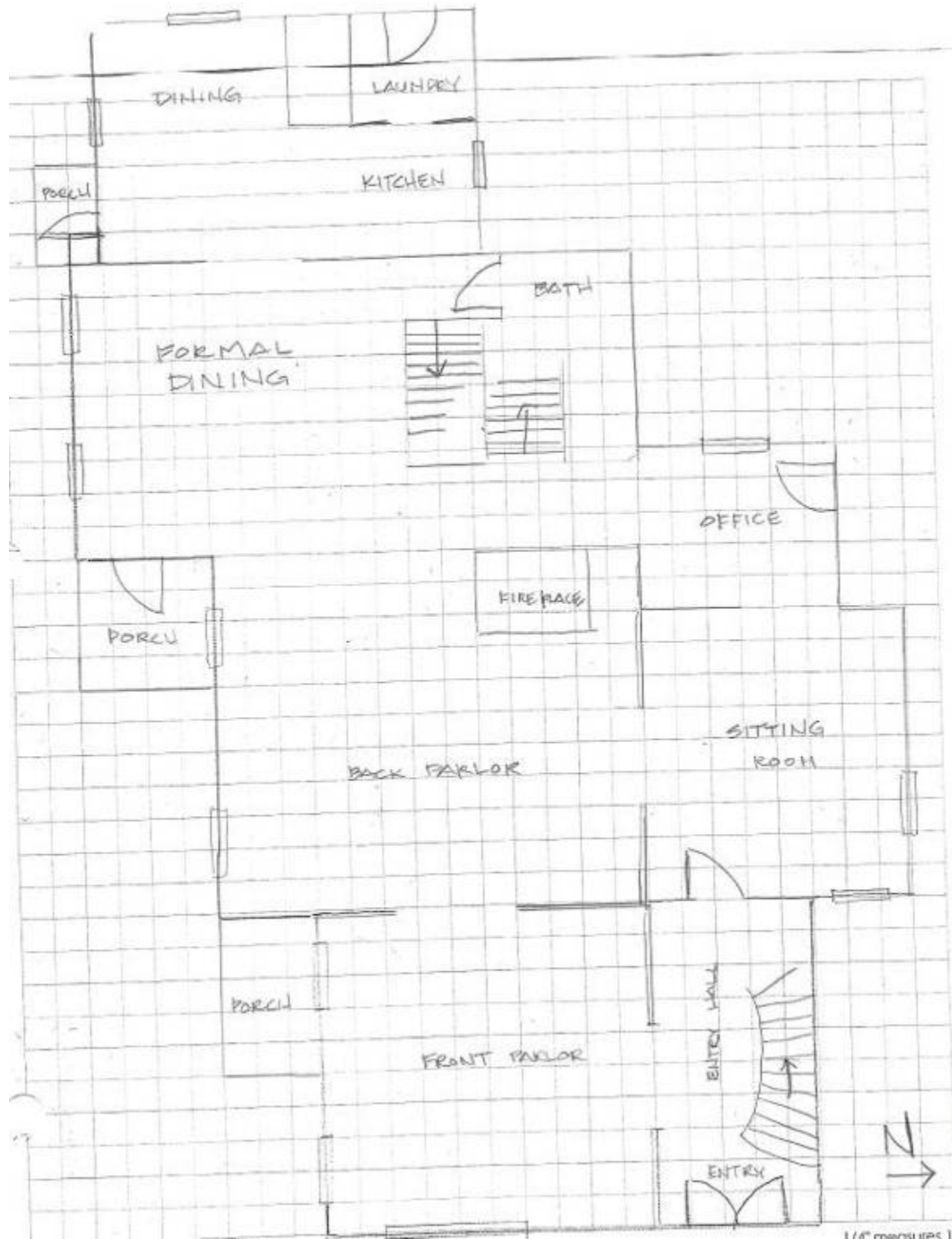
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY
County and State

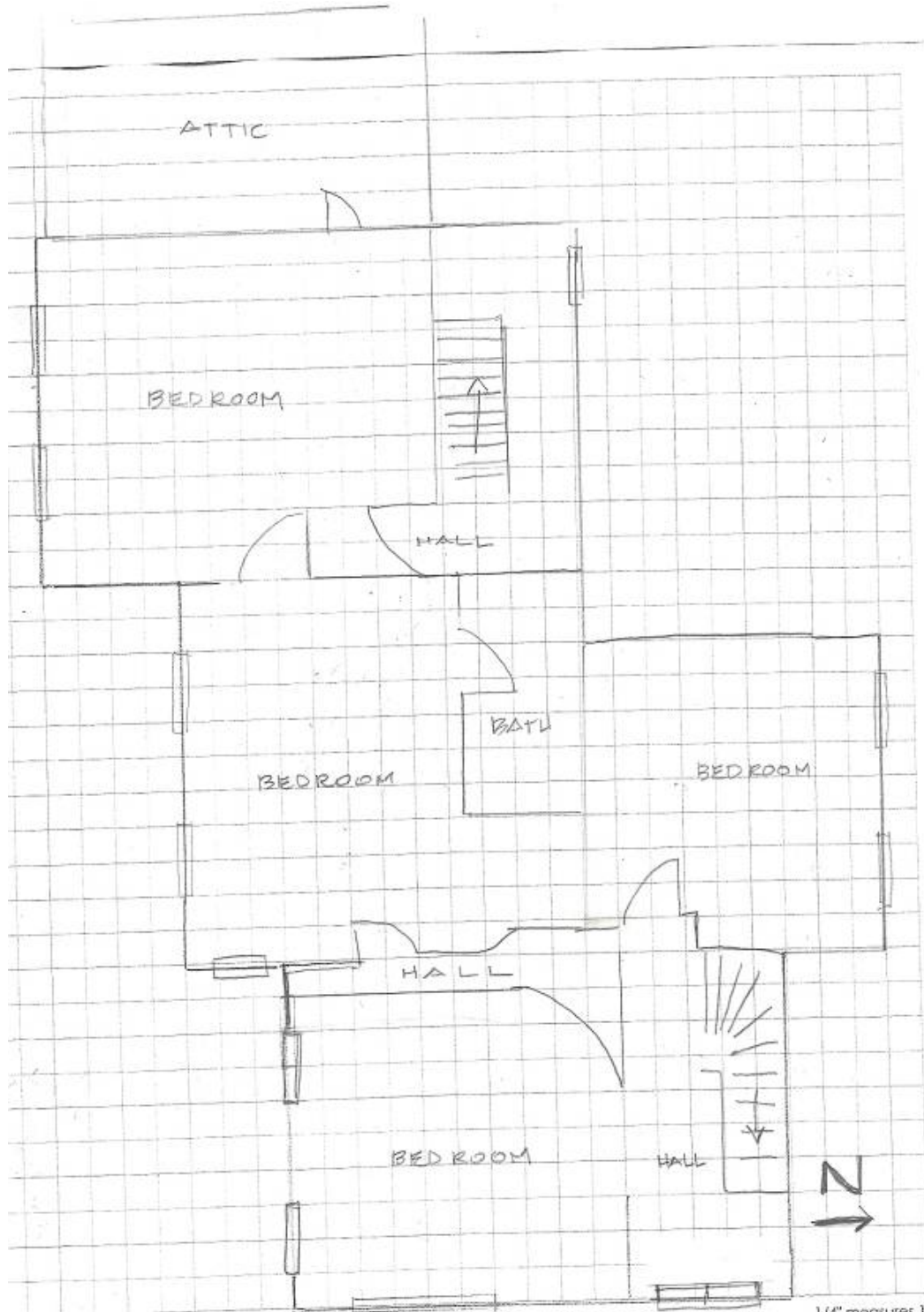
Floor Plan Sketch



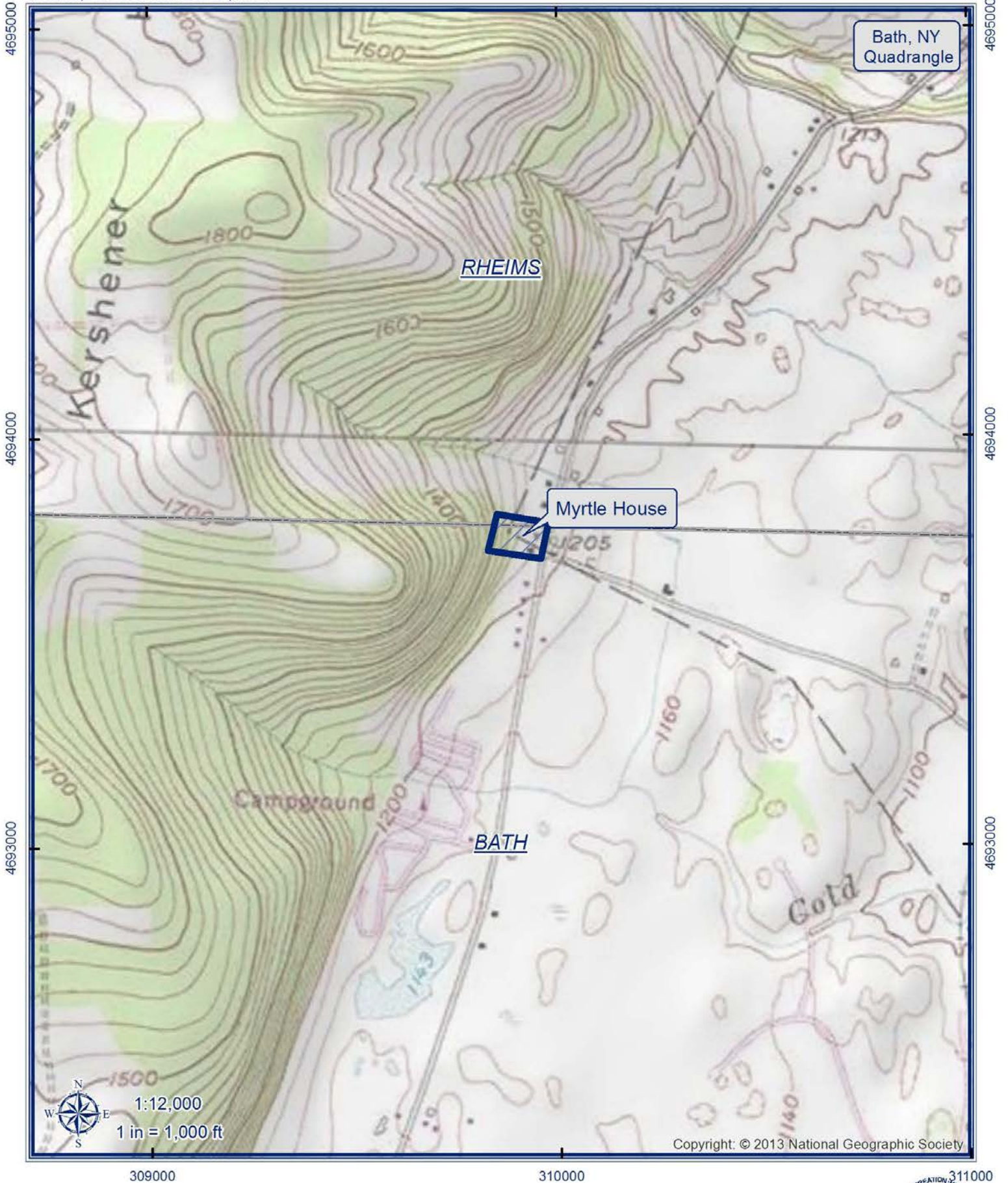
Myrtle, Henry C., House
Name of Property

Steuben County, NY

County and State



2nd floor



Bath, NY
Quadrangle

Myrtle House

RHEIMS

BATH

Campground

Gold



1:12,000
1 in = 1,000 ft

Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

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



 Myrtle House

 USGS quad index

Tax Parcel Data:
Steuben Co. RPS
steubencony.org/rpsweb2





$\Sigma = 2.89$ Acres

309901E 4693756N

Brundage Rd

County Route 13

Opila Way

Hickory Hill MHP

1:6,000
1 in = 500 ft

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aergrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

13N1P06510V1E_20140130_MPS_1





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Myrtle, Henry C. House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Steuben

DATE RECEIVED: 2/12/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/12/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/27/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/31/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000093

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.31.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered to
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor
Rose Harvey
Commissioner

3 February 2014

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

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Crown Heights Historic District, Kings County
Henry C. Myrtle House, Steuben County
Martin A. Quick House, Steuben County

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

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Louis L. Gyr am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

7663 County Rte. 13
(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Louis L. Gyr Aug 16, 2013
(signature and date)

7663 COUNTY RTE 13
BATH NY 14810
(mailing address)