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

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

94

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 Quick, Martin A., House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 123 West Morris Street | N/A | not for publication

city or town Bath | N/A | vicinity

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 Pierpont DSHPO 1/31/14
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:)

for Edson N. Beall 3-31-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: stone
walls: brick
roof: asphalt
other:

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

Located at 123 West Morris Street, the Martin A. Quick House is a late-nineteenth century Italianate house with features such as an asymmetrical elevation with a two story gable—front and wing plan that is constructed of red pressed brick with dark mortar. The façade has a broad veranda with period style spindle work, a dentil cornice, eave brackets, and slender turned columns. The principal entrance is positioned on the west corner of the façade and there is a secondary entrance near the corner of the side gable. This secondary entrance is neatly incorporated into the fenestration of the façade, which gives the appearance of the windows being equally spaced. Each window has a stone sill and lintel. In the apex of the front gable is a circular window and decorative stick-work detailing. At each corner of the roof are decorative brackets. Two brick chimneys are visible, one located in each wing of the house. The residence is a striking example of a late nineteenth century urban middle class, Italianate style residence. While many of the houses in Bath are constructed in a similar style, very few are clad in brick, which makes this house unusual. The house retains many of its original features, such as the period style veranda and roof brackets, outhouse, and decorative bronze door knobs and hinges. In the interior, the house retains the original decorative plaster ceiling medallions, a mahogany staircase and ornate fireplace surrounds and mantels. Also on the property is a circa 1900 barn, which a subsequent owner built to house his livestock brokerage business. These elements combine to present an intact representation of middle-class Italianate architecture prevalent at the time it was constructed.

Narrative Description

The Martin A. Quick House is located in the village of Bath, Steuben County, New York, which 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 village of Bath is roughly centered within the town, also named Bath. The town of Bath is centrally located within the county, bounded by the towns of Avoca and Urbana to the north, Campbell and Cameron to the south, and Howard to the west. The Martin A. Quick House is located at 123 West Morris Street, one-half block north of the Conhocton River. West Morris Street runs perpendicular to Liberty Street, the main thoroughfare of the village and ends at Pulteney Square, the public and geographic center of the village. The square and the buildings along Liberty Street are part of the Liberty Street Historic District (NR listed 1983). The Martin A. Quick House is surrounded by the Erie Freight house Historic District with the boundaries of the district wrapping around the property in a “U” shape (NR listed 1991). The Quick House was not evaluated for inclusion in the historic district nor with the Bath Multiple Resource Area Document (March 1983), but it falls within the category of significant late nineteenth century Italianate brick residences reflective of the village’s

post-Civil War growth, as mentioned in the document. The house is located in a primarily residential neighborhood consisting of late nineteenth to early twentieth century buildings of various ages and architectural integrity. The house is roughly near the center of the street on the south side of the road, on a flat lot adjacent to a driveway that allows access from West Morris Street to the south side of the property and to Railroad Avenue. Overall the house retains the craftsmanship of the period and its original character-defining architectural elements.[1]

Exterior

The house is two-stories and constructed of red pressed brick in the Italianate style with a period style decorated wooden porch and a stone foundation. The foundation has parged concrete over the fieldstone and is topped by stone watercourse of that runs the perimeter of the building. The main (north) façade is an asymmetrical elevation with a two-story gable-front and wing plan, which gives the house a sturdy, monolithic appearance. The entire front façade features a broad veranda with period spindle work, a dentil cornice, eave and peak ornaments, and slender turned columns. The principal entrance is on the west corner of the façade and there is a secondary entrance near the corner of the side gable. This secondary entrance is neatly incorporated into the fenestration of the front façade, which gives the appearance of the windows being equally spaced. Each window has a stone sill and lintel. In the apex of the front gable is a circular window and decorative stick-work detailing. At each corner of the roof are lace-like roof brackets. Two brick chimneys are visible, one located in each wing of the house.

The east facing elevation has a one story bay window with eave bracketing. The opening directly above the bay is a double window with one-over-one sash. The remaining two windows are like the front (north) façade with stone sills and lintels. The gable end is hipped with decorative lace-like roof brackets at each corner and a cornice that matched the façade. The west elevation has two one over one sash windows, one on each floor of the building, located at the rear of the house. The exterior wall is of brick with only two openings constructed toward the rear of the house with stone sills and lintels.

The south elevation has two smaller one over one sash windows on the upper floors, but the west side window appears to have a white limestone, rather than the stone sill and lintel. The west end of the lower level has a shed roofed porch with plain square columns, wood steps and railing. The porch has a wood door and is connected to a one-story room extending from the south elevation, which has brick walls, a shed asphalt roof and a single one-over-one sash window with matching stone sill and lintel on each side. The gable end over the second story has the same decorative cornice and brackets as found in the rest of the house.

[1] Steuben County, New York Deed Book, Vol. 159, p78, 117; Property Record Sheet, Steuben County Assessor's Office, Tax-158.16.01.061.000.

Interior

The interior retains the original floor plan which revolves around the foyer and a curved wood staircase. When entering the house through the main double arch doors, one can access the foyer, parlor dining room and stairway to the second floor. To the left of the foyer is a formal parlor with a fireplace with an elaborate fire grate, molded cornice and plaster ceiling medallion. This room allows access to the side parlor, which has a bay window, formal fireplace, molded cornice and plaster ceiling medallion in an ornate floral design. The dining room can be accessed either through the foyer or side parlor and has molded tin ceiling and replacement chandeliers. Past the dining room is a small kitchen, the only room renovated in the 1960's, and a doorway to a small room, formerly a butler's pantry, which now functions as an office. A rear garden is accessible from the kitchen through a back porch.

The main curved staircase has turned-wood balusters, an acorn-topped newel post, and a wall niche located at the top of the stairway. There are four bedrooms and one bathroom located on the second floor. The interior is complete with plaster walls, original plaster ceiling medallions, woodwork, a curved wood stairway, and stone fireplace. Most of the lighting fixtures have been replaced, but are compatible with the period of the house.

Outhouse, contributing, 1877

The original outhouse is a short distance from the south side entrance. It is constructed with the same brick as the main house. The outhouse has a small one-over-one sash window with stone sills and lintels as seen in the main house. It has an asphalt clad front gabled roof.

Barn, contributing, 1900

The large L-shaped wooden barn was a later addition to the property. It is a two-story eave-entry barn with a cross gabled roof. The ridge-line of the roof runs east-to-west, parallel to Cohocton Street with its principal north eave facing West Morris Street. It has horizontal wood ship-lap siding and is painted red. Double rolling doors allow access to the ground level with a pent roof overhead and a smaller sliding door hayloft above. Evenly spaced two-over-two double hung sash windows with white operable wood shutters are located on the east and west sides of the facade. The central dormer in the façade has a window with colored lights around the edges. A pyramid-roof cupola or ventilator is centered atop the ridge-line that has louvers on each side.[2]

The east elevation has the same stylistic elements as the façade, but the L-shape to the barn is visible from this side. A center rolling door is flanked by one-over-one double hung sash windows on the first and second floor. In the apex of the gable end is a small decorative rectangular window. The L-shaped extension is at the

[2] Steuben County Deed Book, Vol. 257, pg. 16.; Ancestry.com: 1900 Census, Steuben County, New York, Accessed 08/11/13.

west corner of the south end of the barn. It also has a rolling door on the ground level with a single casement window to the right of the door. To the left of the rolling door is an entry door. The second level has one casement window in the center. The wooden frame of the barn is supported by a stone foundation.

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.
- [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.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1877-1909

Significant Dates

1877, 1898, 1900, 1907, 1909

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1877 and ends with the sale of the property in 1909. Martin A. Quick owned the house from 1877 through 1898 and was later bought by Dominick McFeely, who added the barn in 1900. It was McFeely who sold the property in 1909, which marks the end of the period of significance.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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

The Martin A. Quick House, built in 1877-78, is architecturally significant under Criterion C as an Italianate style residence, a style popular from 1850 through 1880 that began in England as part of the "Picturesque" Movement. The house used a common Italianate form of an asymmetrical elevation of a two-story gable front and wing plan. While many Bath village residential houses were built in the Italianate style, few were constructed of red pressed brick. Fewer retain their original outbuildings. The Quick House represents the simpler detailing of earlier versions of the style rather than the later, highly decorative examples of High Victorian Italianate, which was popular toward the latter part of the nineteenth century. The house retains substantial integrity to its period of significance and remains an impressive architectural landmark in the village of Bath. The house also represents the lifestyle of a member of the emerging white-collar professional class in America at the close of the nineteenth century. The choice of a fashionable residence indicated a level of success that resulted from his important position on the railroad and the relationship between the railroad and the village. The Quick House was literally at the center of activity for the village's industries and communication. Its close proximity to the railroad made the Quick residence a familiar landmark to merchants and farmers who had business at the Erie freight house and one in particular, livestock dealer Dominick McFeely, who bought the house in 1898.[3]

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

Historic Context

First settled in 1793, the village of Bath's location along the banks of the Conhocton River made it an ideal location for sawmills as a lumber industry developed, supplied by the dense forests in the surrounding hills. Bath's success in processing and shipping lumber contributed to its early growth and prominence as a key village in the western New York as lands were newly opened to settlement, especially to those living downstate or in Pennsylvania. In 1794, four acres were cleared to establish Pulteney Square, a public green and the location of important municipal buildings. By 1804, the village of Bath contained a saw mill, two taverns, a jail, courthouse, a school and various houses. Also established was a horse race course of one mile in length, for gambling and entertainment.

[3] Steuben County Deed Book, Vol. 257/16; Tax Map # 158.16-01-061.000, Steuben County Clerk Office, 3 Pulteney Street, Bath, NY.

By the mid nineteenth century, Bath's growth slowed considerably. In 1841, the public square was largely open pasture and the streets of Bath were unpaved. Through the efforts of local politicians and business leaders, a new railroad line was built to connect Bath to other newly established lines that previously skirted or bypassed the village. The result was a tremendous growth in population from a mere 300 families when it was established, to a thriving population of 2,383 people in 1865. To underscore the importance of the community, the village was selected as the site for a new veterans' hospital and convalescent home. In June of 1877, the cornerstone of the first building was laid for the New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home just one and one-half mile southwest of the Erie Railroad tracks in Bath. The news that Bath was chosen as the location by a New York State committee was wired to the Bath telegraph office at four o'clock in the afternoon on July 21, 1876. Martin A. Quick, Erie Railroad telegraph operator, likely received the transmission of this momentous news at the telegraph office.[4] The village continued to grow and prosper and by 1885, people found employment with the Soldiers and Sailors Home, the Erie Railroad, the coal industry, wineries and distilleries, as well as the Bath Harness Factory, located adjacent to the Martin A. Quick House on West Morris Street.[5]

The advent of the railroad in Bath revitalized its growth, particularly in the agricultural sector. Once the Erie Railroad was completed in 1851, it was hailed as one of the "Works of the Ages" for connecting the Hudson River and Lake Erie. Railroads gave farmers the ability to develop profitable market crops from Bath area farms.[6] At the same time, Ezra Cornell of the New York and Erie Telegraph Association was laying telegraph wire along public roads through the towns of Bath and Cohocton, a project that was completed in 1849. Later these were transferred to the Erie Road and became part of the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1856. Telegraph offices were located in railroad depots and the telegraph operators found themselves at the center of communication for towns and villages across the State of New York. Telegraph operators were also responsible for conveying orders for train traffic, where any negligence could result in train accidents. Along with these duties, operators processed daily telegrams coming in and out of the depot and breaking news reports. An expert operator was expected to send or receive 2,000 words per hour and work ten hours per day, some reportedly handling 18,000 words per day with ease. These highly skilled workers were well paid, earning upwards of $6,050 annually, with a station agent/telegraph operator commanding $8,034 annually.[7]

[4] 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: F.A. Owen Publishing Company, 1944), 90-91. 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; Nora Hull, *The Official Records Of The Centennial Celebration: Bath, Steuben County, New York (*Bath: The Courier Press, 1893), 47-50; Stackpole, *Heritage of Bath* 191-93.
[5] Stackpole, *Heritage of Bath*, 28-9,165-173.
[6] 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; "Other Town's In Steuben," *Corning Journal* (Corning, New York), July 3, 1877.
[7] U.S. Census-1870, Steuben County, New York, Accessed 08/10/13; "Personal," *Corning Journal* (Corning, New York), July 30, 1902; "Three Men Killed: Through The Negligence Of A Telegraph Operator," *The Post* (Ellicottville, New York), October 1, 1890; Alexander Jones, *Historical Sketch Of The Electric Telegraph: Including The Rise And Progress In The United States*, (New York: George P. Putnam, 1852) 98; Taliafero P. Shaffner, *The Telegraph Manual: A Complete History And Description Of The Semaphoric, Electric And Magnetic Telegraphs Of Europe, Asia, Africa And American,*

Martin A. Quick

Martin A. Quick (1846–1924) was born in Caroline, Tompkins County, New York. By the age of twenty-four, Quick was a telegraph operator in Bath, New York and was later promoted into the duel role of telegraph operator and freight agent for the Erie Railroad in the village. He remained in his position until February 1880 when he was suddenly dismissed by the Erie Railroad for reportedly pocketing the pay of a young message boy. The news hit several local papers, but the assertions against Quick were found to be false and he was reinstated just ten days later.[8]

Quick's woes began before the message boy incident. His first wife, Belle, died in childbirth in early June of 1877 and his infant son Aubrey died one month later. A year later, Quick married Flora A. Lewis and they had three children, but tragedy never was far from Martin Quick. On October 26, 1886, Quick's younger sister, Lettie, was on an excursion train to see the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue, now known as the Statue of Liberty. She became faint and stepped on the outside rear train platform for fresh air, but was thrown from the train, which killed her instantly.[9]

In 1898, Quick moved to Ithaca, New York, where he continued as a freight agent for the Erie Railroad, but bad luck seemed to follow. In 1910 when he was sixty-three years old, illness resulted in him being committed to the Willard State Hospital in Ovid, New York. His personal worth at that time was quite extensive, as he had acquired a house and lot in Ithaca, an 80-acre farm in Iowa, $4,000 in deposits in banks, and a similar amount invested in bonds and mortgages in the State of New York, along with $2,000 in western mortgages. His income as a telegraph operator and freight agent allowed him and his family to live a comfortable middle class lifestyle that was unfortunately marred by his personal misfortune.[10]

Criterion C: Architecture

Built in 1877, the Martin A. Quick House was a striking example of a fashionable urban middle class, late nineteenth century Italianate residence. After the publication of Andrew Jackson Downing's *Cottage Residences* in 1842, enthusiasm for the "Romantic House," resulted in houses being built in the Greek, Gothic,

Ancient And Modern, (New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1867), 462; "All Sorts," *Corning Journal* (Corning, New York), June 25, 1885; William M. Sinh, *Tenth Annual Report Of The Railroad And Warehouse Commission Of Illinois*, (Springfield: H.W. Rokker, State Printer & Binder, 1881), 125.

[8] "A Disgraced Telegraph Manager," *The Cuba Patriot* (Cuba, New York), February 18, 1880; "One Man's Meanness: A Telegraph Operator Who Defrauded A Message Boy Of His Hard Earned Wages," *Batavia Daily News,* (Batavia, New York),February 9. 1880; "Information Of Interest," *The Dansville Express*(Dansville, New York), February, 19, 1880.

[9] "Other Towns In Steuben," *Corning Journal*(Corning, New York), July 3, 1877; "Death Of Miss Quick," *Advertiser* (Geneva, New York), October 28, 1886.

[10] E.D. Norton and George Hanford, *Norton And Hanford: Ithaca City Directory For 1899* (Ithaca: E.D. Norton and George Hanford, 1899), 23; "Movers At Bath: List Of Those Who Have Changed Their Residences," *Elmira Daily Gazette And Free Press*, (Elmira, New York), April 1, 1897; "Supreme Court:

or Exotic Revivals, as well as the Italianate style. The Italianate style was particularly popular until 1880, especially 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 refined to meet American tastes. Undecorated rectangular or square models were considered pure examples of the Italianate. These toned-down residences of had decoration confined to window crowns and subdued cornices with horizontal belt courses, but few examples survived.[11]

Of the houses in Bath that were constructed in the Italianate style, very few were built of brick, which makes the Martin A. Quick house unusual. Also contributing to the history of the property was a circa 1900 barn, which subsequent owner Dominick McFeely built to house his livestock brokerage business. Later owners, Gilford Wilber and William A. Sinclair, used the house and barn as a village residence for their nearby farms. All of the buildings on the property were built with features characteristic of Italianate architecture. This combined with the multi-use function of the barns illustrates the industrious nature of its former inhabitants and their resulting prosperity in the Western New York village of Bath.[12]

Martin A. Quick was part of the emerging white-collar professional class in America at the close of the nineteenth century. He was a telegraph operator and freight agent for the Erie Railroad and the railroad depot was located on the street behind his residence, making it convenient for work. The depot was important to the village as a hub of communication and shipping. Quick's skill as a telegraph operator resulted in steady work and a disposable income. Telegraph operators were the small town celebrities of the time, due to their skill at understanding the technology of telegraphy, which enabled them to be the communication conduit between towns.[13] Success allowed Quick to purchase a property in March 1877, as a home for himself and his wife, Isabelle "Belle" Lucille (Hanford). The 1893 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the house constructed on the property; however, the barn is not documented as it was built later in 1900.[14]

In his desire to showcase his success, Martin Quick chose to build a fashionable residence close to work, but one with an eye on economy and available materials. His position as freight agent gave him easy access to red pressed brick and stone, shipped in via rail. Inspired by designs printed in the popular press and building manuals, Quick was able to have his builder incorporate the latest design elements to produce a house that was comparable to the other new, fashionable Italianate style houses in the village of Bath.

Many Cases Disposed Of At Lyons Yesterday," *The Sunday Herald* (Syracuse, New York), May 4, 1902; "Cases In Special Term," *Auburn Democrat – Argus* (Auburn, New York),July 18, 1905; U.S. Census- 1910, Seneca County, New York, Ancestry.com. Accessed 08/01/2013.

[11] Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide To American Houses*,177-212.

[12] *Bath Village Directory,* (Syracuse: John Single Paper Company, 1891), Ancestry.com. Accessed 08/23/2013.

[13] Edwin Gabler, The American Telegrapher: A Social History 1860-1900 (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1988) 90;Thomas C. Jepsen, *Two "Lightning Slingers" From South Carolina: The Telegraphic Careers Of Ambros and Narciso Gonzales*, The South Carolina Historical Magazine, Vol. 94, No. 4 (Oct, 1993) 264-82.

The barn, constructed in 1900, was located at the rear of the property by Dominick McFeely who purchased the Quick house and property in 1898. McFeely was a livestock dealer, engaged in the buying and selling of livestock for speculative purposes. Advantageous to McFeely was the proximity of the Erie Railroad, where livestock could be delivered and shipped to local markets for his business. In the nineteenth century, the railroad was a significant contributor to the livestock industry and the barn testifies to the importance of the livestock industry in Steuben County at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. From approximately 1850 through 1920, the Bath area was one of the largest wool producing sections of the United States. The barn's decorative elements such as colored glass in a central window and an ornate ventilator cupola, indicated that aesthetics were important even for utilitarian buildings, especially for individuals like McFeely who built barns in urban settings.[15]

As a representation of the urban living, the Italianate style Martin A. Quick House was less exuberant in terms of decoration than its later counterparts. Italianate, as an architectural style, could trace its popularity in America back to the mid-nineteenth century. Inhabitants of towns and villages in America were encouraged to consider the placement of a building, especially if a lot were part of a formal arrangement of square blocks of houses that were arranged facing each other in strict repetition. The Italianate style's ideal of the picturesque valued asymmetry and the seemingly random irregularity of nature. The style was modeled on the domestic Italian villa with characteristics of asymmetrical compositions, low-pitched roofs, wide over-hanging eaves, ornamented window combinations and verandas. In America, the inclusion of a veranda was considered necessary, and most verandas included decorative lattice work, which were not only artistic, but enhanced privacy. Lattice work under porches often hid the footings beneath the verandas from sight. In addition to the ample veranda, bay windows were considered valuable in helping supply light and shade and gave a pleasing effect to the picturesque quality of a house. In the interior, the bay window broke the monotony of the wall and allowed a more open effect.[16] Emphasis on the aesthetic contributions of chimneys and brackets were important and the use of decorative brickwork enhanced the hospitable look of this functional element. Brackets were a common device for ornamenting the exteriors of Italianate houses, usually appearing in the entablature, veranda or balcony.[17]

[14] Sanborn-Perris Map Company. *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Bath, Steuben County, New York*, New York: n.p., 1893.
[15] U.S. Census- 1900, Steuben County, New York, Ancestry.com; Accessed 08/06/2013; U.S. Department of Agriculture, *The Packers And Stockyard Act* (Washington D.C.: Consumers And Marketing Services, 1966) 2; Stackpole, Heritage of Bath,86; Wilson J. Warren, *Tied To The Great Packing Machine: The Midwest And Meatpa*cking (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 2007) 10; Cynthia G. Falk, *Barns Of New York: Rural Architecture Of The Empire State* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2012), 14-15.
[16] James Stevens Curl, *Oxford Dictionary Of Architecture* (Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1999) 389; George D. Hopkins, Jr., *Creating Your Architectural Style*, (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Company, 2009), 102; Anthony Mitchell Sammarco and Paul Buchanan, *Milton Architecture*, (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2000), 71; Calvert Vaux, *Villas And Cottages: A Series Of Designs Prepared For Execution In The United States* (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1857) 38-9, 54; Nancy Ruhling and John Crosby Freeman, *The Illustrated Encyclopedia Of Victoriana: A Comprehensive Guide To The Design, Customs, And Inventions Of The Victorian Era* (Philadelphia: Running Press, 1994) 191.
[17] Calvert Vaux, *Villas And Cottages,* 94-95; Nancy Ruhling and John Crosby Freeman, *The Illustrated Encyclopedia Of Victoriana,* 40.

In the Quick House, the less detailed exterior common in earlier Italianate houses was used rather than the highly decorative examples of contemporary and later Italianate buildings in the late nineteenth century. The house contained a combination of monochromatic red brick and masonry trim along with a distinctly decorative veranda and double-door entrances and bracketing. Inside, Quick chose a substantial stone and metal arched fireplace surround and mantel for his parlors. Similar ones were also installed in another Bath property built in 1873, the Shepard-Hamilton House, located at 110 W. Washington Street (NR listed, 1983). Quick used the fashionable door knobs and plates made by the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company to adorn his front door. He limited the exterior embellishment to double front doors and the selection of the ornate door hardware. The hardware items were copies of numbers 926 and 936 "Real Bronze Door Knobs" that took top design honors at the 1878 *Exposition Universelle* in Paris, France. The subdued exterior, combined with select details, demonstrated the affluence and refined taste of the owner.[18]

History of the Property after 1898

Dominick McFeely (1857–1925) purchased the house and property in March 1898 from Martin A. Quick. Being a livestock dealer, McFeely located his business in a barn that he built at the back of the property. The barn was directly across the street from the railroad freight house, which delivered and shipped livestock on the Erie Railroad line. McFeely sold the property in 1907 and later moved from Bath to Rochester, New York in 1920.[19] Gilford Wilbur owned the property from 1907 through 1909 and used the house as a second home, shifting between his farm in Thurston, New York and the village of Bath. The next owner of the property was William A. Sinclair who purchased it in 1909. Sinclair was a prominent farmer who owned a large farm in nearby Kanona, New York. The house and barn's location along the railroad allowed him to conveniently travel to and from the village and to ship crops harvested on his nearby farm to market. The house allowed his wife and children the experience of village living and gave them access to local conveniences and to Bath village schools. Sinclair's wife, Celia "Nettie" Sinclair (Conine), was a school teacher at the local Haverling School and active in Bath Grange No. 294.[20]

As previously mentioned, Sinclair used the barn to store produce from the family farm in Kanona, which included wheat, corn, oats and barley to be shipped out on the Erie Railroad trains. The barn was also used to stable the family's prize-winning Percheron horses and part of it was used for poultry. Mrs. Sinclair's hens laid

[18] Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, Price List And Descriptive Catalogue Of Hardware (New Britain: Russell & Erwin, 1882), 301.
[19] *Bath Village Directory*; U.S. Census – 1900, Bath, Steuben County, New York, Ancestry.com. Accessed 08/02/2013; "Obituary," *The Evening Leader*, (Corning, New York), May 6 1935.

two dozen eggs per day, which made it possible for her to sell eggs to local Bath merchants and supplement the family income.[21] The property remained in the Sinclair family for ninety-seven years, until 2006. Many of the Sinclair family letters, photographs and other archival material remain in the house, several furnishings that belonged to the Sinclair family.

[20] "Vicinity Deaths," *The Evening Leader* (Corning, New York) November 27, 1941; "Davenport Will," *Elmira Daily Gazette And Free Press*, July 3, 1995; "Patron Of Husbandry," Certificate to Mrs. W. Sinclair, October 12, 1882, Sinclair archive in possession of Chad Faulkner and Sherman Lyke.
[21] Receipt, October 24, 1891, Sinclair archive in possession of Chad Faulkner and Sherman Lyke. http://www.percheronhorse.org/origin/default.html, Accessed 09/21/13; Celia "Nettie" Sinclair, Letter to W.A. Sinclair, December 14, 1931, Sinclair archive in possession of Chad Faulkner and Sherman Lyke, Bath, New York; "For Sale," *The Leader* (Corning, New York) July 31, 1943.

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Quick, Martin A., 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
_x_Other
Name of repository: Private collection

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18N	308441	4689433	3			
2				4			

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 is the same as during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sharon Williams Leahy
organization History Preserve Heritage Development Consulting 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@HistoryPreserve.com

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: Martin A. Quick House

County: Steuben State: New York

Photographer: Sharon Leahy

Date Photographed: 19 September 2009

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0008. North elevation (main façade), view looking south.
0002 of 0008. North and west elevations with barn in background, view looking southeast.
0003 of 0008. South elevation, view looking north.
0004 of 0008. View looking south toward barn with Erie Freight house in background.
0005 of 0008. Interior view of dining room.
0006 of 0008. Interior view of main parlor.
0007 of 0008. Interior view of side parlor.
0008 of 0008. View of main staircase.

Property Owner:

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

name Sherman Lyke & Chad Faulkner

street & number 123 West Morris Street telephone N/A

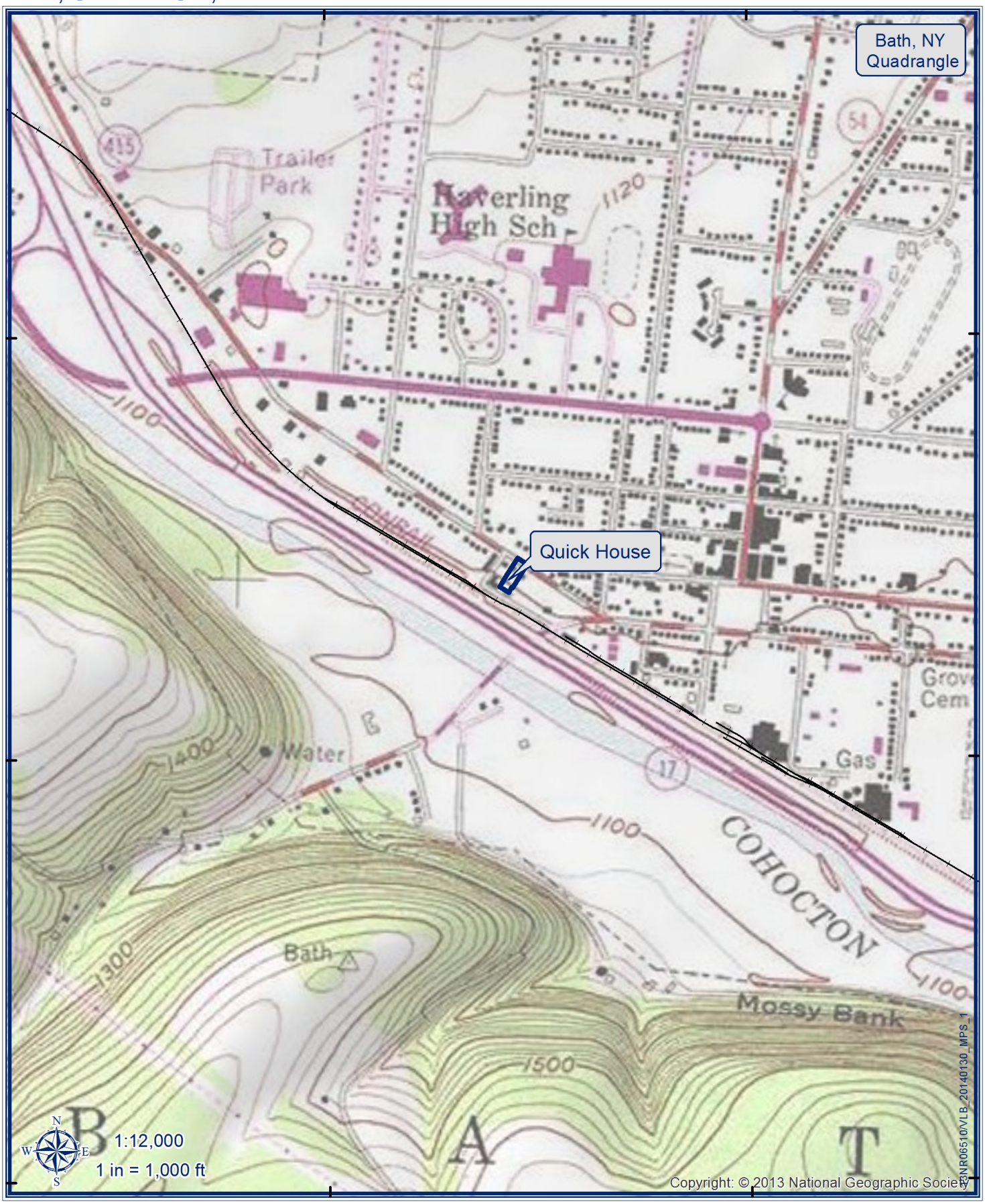
city or town Bath state NY zip code 14810

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.

Quick, Martin A., House
Bath, Steuben Co., NY

123 West Morris Street
Bath, NY 14810



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

0 325 650 1,300 Feet

Quick House
Railroad Line

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

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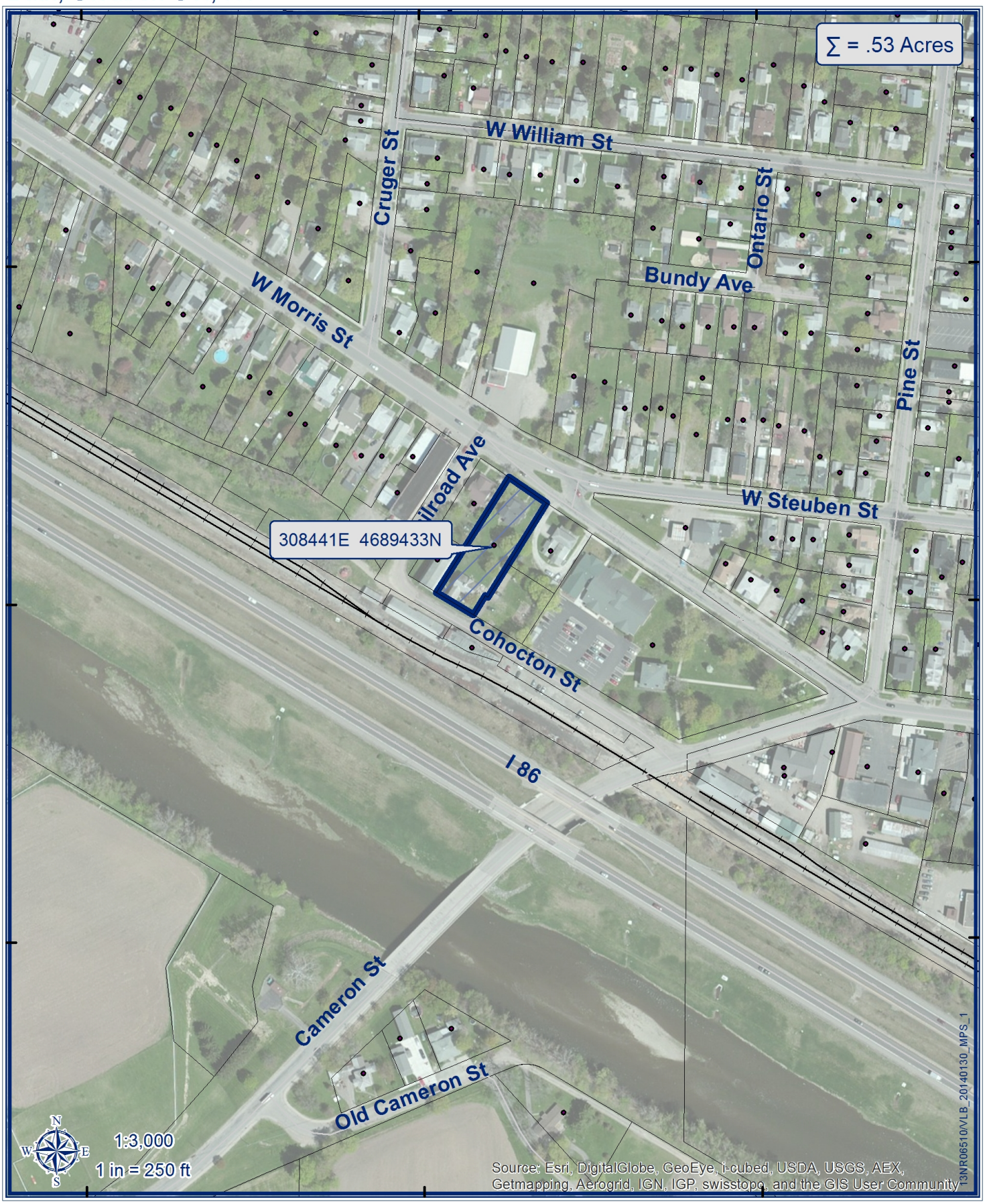
NEW YORK STATE

3NR06510/VLB_20140130_MPS_1

Quick, Martin A., House
Bath, Steuben Co., NY

123 West Morris Street
Bath, NY 14810



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

0 80 160 320 Feet

Quick House

Railroad Line

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

OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION, HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE

W. MORRIS