

Bath Has Two Historic Districts & Several Homes listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places

The Village of Bath has two historic districts and several homes that have been designated by the state and national registers. The Liberty Street Historic District and the Gansevoort/East Steuben Street Historic District were named to the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1984.

The village historical committee, chaired by Nancy Sprague (Vaughan), spearheaded efforts in the 1970s to get an historical architectural evaluation developed which outlined in detail, several historical districts in Bath. Other members of the committee were Ruth McGill, James E. Hope, Allan C. Johnson, Richard Wolf, Mary Nelson, Mildred Bauter, and Hugh Wilson. Village Trustee Robert Dwyer was also credited for his contribution of many hours on the project.

The village hired the historical architectural firm of Herschenson & Reed of Ithaca to draw up the study, which included many commercial buildings and residential listings around the community.

The evaluation was finally considered by the State Committee on Registers in 1982, but final approval to the national register was delayed for some time due to agency funding and scheduling by the committee. The Liberty Street Historic District includes the commercial and resi-

Downtown District—Around Pulteney Square



The Steuben County Courthouse (1860), Steuben County Clerk's Office (1872), Steuben County Surrogate's Office (1886), and the Balcom House (1819).
T. E. Stackpole



The Balcom House is the oldest standing home in Bath. It was built by William McCay in 1819.
G. Atanesian photo; from the collection of R. Atanesian

Multiple Resources of the Village of Bath

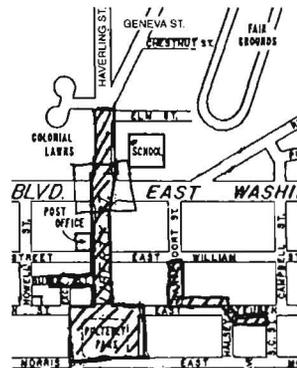
Two Historic Districts:

Liberty Street: Pulteney Square, West Steuben Street to #26, Buell Street to #18, north up both sides of Liberty Street with the exception of #115-119, across Washington Street to #225, 226, #9-13 East Steuben Street.

Gansevoort Street/East Steuben Street: #101-117 East Steuben, #120-126 East Steuben, both sides of Gansevoort Street from #5-14.

Individual Structures:

4 West Washington Street
Shepard House, 110 West Washington Street
Robie House, 16 West Washington Street
120 West Washington Street
McMaster House, 207 East Washington Street
Sedgwick House, 101 Haverling Street
Haverling Farmhouse, 313 Haverling Street
Campbell-Rumsey House, 235 East Steuben Street
Davenport Library, West Morris Street



Bath's Two Historic Districts

T. E. Stackpole

dential core of downtown Bath. It has the village's most notable examples of civic and ecclesiastical architecture. Two Gothic Revival style churches within the district, the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, are distinguished as the works of regionally or nationally prominent 19th century architects.

The Gansevoort/East Steuben Streets Historic District is significant as the only intact group of 19th century middle-class residential architecture in the village. Eleven individual structures were listed in the district and identified as "the most significant

surviving structures associated with the historical development of the village. The buildings are designed in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Italian Village, and Colonial Revival styles. The broad range of architectural styles is representative of the village's growth from its earliest prosperity as a riverfront trading center to later prominence as the county seat of Steuben County and the center of commercial activity for surrounding agricultural regions." □

From "Two Village Districts Designated to Historic Register," *The Steuben Courier-Advocate*, March 13, 1984.



The Barber House at 16 Pulteney Square West, circa 1893-1898, and the residence of Robert Gansevoort abutting the Bath Masonic Temple (originally built in 1832 by John Magee for use as the Steuben Bank.)
Gary & Ruth Waldo



The Presbyterian Church (1877).
From the collection of James E. Hope



The Presbyterian Manse (Parsonage).
From the County Historian's collection

(continued next page)

Downtown District—North End of Liberty Street



Photos by Gary & Ruth Waldo

LEFT: 209 Liberty St. (A. P. Ferris house, 1872), currently dental offices for Dr. Gregory L. Schultz, this grand Italian villa style marks the beginning of Bath's residential neighborhoods north of the commercial district. CENTER: 213 Liberty Street (Breeze Lawn) massive Italianate house built in 1859 by A. E. Brown was originally a 2-story building, the roof was razed and the third story added in the 1930s. RIGHT: The Three Sisters, circa 1890-1900, The Parker House, The Jones House #1 & Jones House #2 late Queen Anne style houses, distinguished by octagonal corner towers.

LEFT: 122 Liberty St., St. Thomas' Episcopal Church organized in 1826, this building was begun in 1869 and opened in January 1871.

From the collection of James E. Hope



RIGHT: 226 Liberty St., the Underhill/Kleckler/Rumsey House, built in 1857 is the best example of Gothic Revival Styles in Bath. The east wing was added after 1915 and may have been part of another house.

From the collection of Gary & Ruth Waldo



The Gansevoort Street & East Steuben Street Historic Districts



The west side of Gansevoort Street looking north. From the collection of James E. Hope



The TenEyck Gansevoort house at 10 Gansevoort. Gary & Ruth Waldo

Individual Residences



4 W. Washington Street. Waldo



16 W. Washington Street. Sherer



110 W. Washington Street. Waldo



120 W. Washington Street. County Historian



Sedgwick House, 101 Haverling Street. Waldo



Campbell-Rumsey House, 235 East Steuben Street. County Historian



McMaster House, 207 E. Washington Street. Waldo