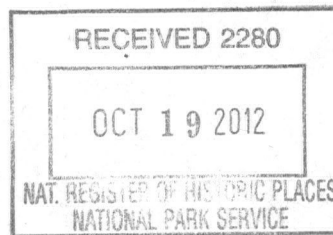


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



998

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 Taylor, William, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 97 South Main Street not for publication
city or town Middleport N/A vicinity
state New York code NY county Niagara code 063 zip code 14105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Ruth A. Purpont DSHPO 10/10/12
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: _____)

Joe Eason D. Ball 12.4.12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Taylor, William, House
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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	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/residence

DOMESTIC/residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Greek Revival

foundation: stone
walls: stone
wood
roof: Wood shingle
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.)

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Summary Paragraph

Built around 1830, the William Taylor House is a Greek Revival gable-fronted two-story residence with a one and one-half story side wing to the south and a two-story stone and clapboard 1871 addition to the east. The main portion of the house is of rusticated Medina sandstone with limestone used in the foundation. A limestone watertable runs the perimeter of the building. The fenestration in the stone portion of the house is generally even and the windows have heavy limestone sills and lintels. Doors are accented by porches with fluted Doric order columns. The roof has a heavy cornice and gable end returns. Portico and roof details are all of wood except for the columns on the 1871 addition, which are non-historic aluminum replacements.

Located near the corner of South Main Street and Telegraph Road, the house is set back from the road, sited on the top of a rise. To the rear and south of the house is a non-historic garage. A long, concrete paved non-historic driveway extends from the garage to the street. To the south of the drive is a creek that separates the property from the adjoining property at 101 South Main Street. A small non-historic shed is located in the northeast portion of the property. Both the garage and shed are non-contributing due to recent construction being after the period of significance. The house's prominent siting and age have made it a local landmark, although the house has yet to receive local designation.

Narrative Description

Located in the Village of Middleport, the William Taylor House is located at the top of a rise near the south end of South Main Street on the east side of the street. The house is set back from the road, following the contours of the land. It originally had a curved drive that went between the street and the west elevation of the house, but this area is now a large lawn. A newer concrete driveway is on the south side of the property, extending from the street to a non-historic single-bay garage. The entire property is located in the south end of the village, surrounded by several residences that vary in age from the mid nineteenth through the late twentieth century. Built around 1830, the William Taylor House is one of the oldest extant residences in the village. Part of the village is located in the town of Hartland and part in the town of Royalton. The Taylor house is in the portion of the village located in the town of Royalton. The towns are located at the northeast edge of Niagara County in western New York.

When viewed from South Main Street, the west elevation of the house is a two story side entrance gable-fronted Greek Revival building with a one and one-half story, slightly recessed side wing to the south. The main construction material is rusticated Medina sandstone and Gasport limestone with wood used for moldings, doors, trims, columns and other accents. The main entrance is accessed by three stone stairs and is covered by a portico supported by two Doric order fluted columns, a heavy entablature and a hipped roof. The door itself is a recessed paneled door surrounded by glass and wood panel side lights, protected by a non-historic storm door. The entrance's stone sill is flush with a stone water table that runs the course of the building. The ceiling of the portico is flush with the top of the door. A window is above the porch and slightly offset to the left. Two more windows are evenly placed near the north end of the façade. All windows in this elevation are six-over-six double-hung wood sash with stone sills and heavy stone lintels. The gable end has wood cornice returns and the roof has a low pitch. The roof is cedar shingle.

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To the south, the single story wing has the same entablature, consisting of a slight cornice and wide frieze as the porch over the main entrance, which seems to extend from the main entrance across the wing's exterior. The full-width porch on this portion has a shed roof supported by four fluted wood Doric columns. The porch has two stone steps leading from the wood floor down to a paved path. An entrance door is in the center of the wing and is a wood paneled door set into a wood molding. It also has a non-historic storm on the exterior. The door is flanked by six-over-six double-hung wood windows with stone sills and lintels. The south elevation of the wing is similar to the west gable-front, except for having four windows (no door), two small basement level windows and a chimney at the roof peak. Also visible is a tall non-historic exterior chimney stack that is located in the center of the wing's east elevation. The chimney is stone clad in an attempt to blend with the rest of the building. To the west of the chimney is another double-hung window in the first level.

Beyond the wing, the main body of the house extends east one bay with another double-hung window in the first story. Another addition extends east of the rear elevation of the main block of the house. The rear addition is stone on the first level and wood clapboard on the second story. This portion of the house dates from 1871 and has a full-width single height porch on the south elevation. The porch has a cement floor and a shed roof supported by four non-historic fluted metal columns. A door is located near the west end of the addition and has an eared door molding and is set into a large wood surround. Two two-over-two double-hung windows are in the second story and have white painted shutters. Like the rest of the addition, the east elevation is stone on the first level and clapboard on the upper level, but a portion of the ground level is in-filled with cedar shingles and a non-historic storm and exterior door. A small louvered opening is in the peak of the gable end.

Continuing to the north side, the addition almost appears flush with the main block of the house. Again, it is stone on the first level and clapboard on the second. A door is slightly offset from the center of the stone portion, and like the rest of the doors of the house, has a non-historic storm covering a wood paneled door. Two six-over-six windows flank the door and two more two-over-two windows with shutters are in the clapboard portion of the addition. The main block to the west has six evenly spaced windows (three in each level) that are six-over-six double hung sash with stone sills and lintels.

When accessed from the main entrance (west elevation), a main hall and stair are directly opposite the door with a large room to the left. The staircase has a slender urn-shaped newel and narrow rail, both being dark stained. The balusters are also slender and urn-shaped but painted in a light, contrasting color. The ends of the stair treads have curved designs. The east end of the hall has two doors, one that opens into a large room in the south wing and the other that opens into a room now used as a kitchen. The hallway turns left, leading to a dining room in the north east section of the house. The windows in the first floor rooms have eared moldings and lower wall panels. A fireplace mantel in the south end of the wing also follows the same eared- molding profile. Walls and ceilings are plaster and the floors are wood with many original floorboards extant. The second floor of the main block has three rooms, one of which was subdivided for a bathroom and another bedroom in the upper space in the south wing. Doors and windows facing the hallways have eared moldings with the rest having squared moldings. Like the rest of the main block, doors are wood paneled and walls and ceilings are plaster. The floors in the second story are the original wood.

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Attached to the east end of the main residence, the 1871 addition has two rooms used as bedrooms, one on each floor and a rear stair. An unfinished workroom is in the east end of the first floor. The second floor room has wainscoting that projects slightly. This is at the point where the stone and the clapboard meet and the wainscoting covers the interior surface of the lower stone exterior. The bathroom at the end of the second floor has the same projecting wainscoting. Few changes or non-historic replacements have been made in the house; consequently, the Taylor house retains a high degree of integrity, especially in terms of materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca.1830-1871

Significant Dates

1871

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 begins with the initial construction of the house (ca. 1830) and ends with the final expansion in 1871.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

Constructed circa shortly after the opening of the Erie Canal, the William Taylor House is significant under Criterion C in architecture as an early Greek Revival residence that reflects Middleport's beginnings as a canal village. The Erie Canal was completed in 1825 and the house was built for William Taylor with leftover stone quarried for the canal. Taylor was an early settler and large landowner, one of four men who owned the lands that became the village of Middleport. The house was an expression of Taylor's taste, being built in the fashionable Greek Revival style, and of his confidence in the anticipated growth and prosperity of the village from the anticipated improvements in traffic and shipping on the canal.

Materials used in the construction of the Taylor House also add to its significance. Middleport is located in Niagara County, an area known for having large deposits of sandstone and limestone throughout the Niagara escarpment. The stone was first quarried for the construction of the Erie Canal and as construction progressed, excess material was often left alongside the canal and collected by local builders. Later in the nineteenth century, a thriving quarrying industry developed in Niagara and Orleans counties. Stone for Taylor's house predated the development of the quarrying industry, but it still illustrates the uniqueness of this type of stone as an early locally sourced building material. The house is also one of the few remaining stone structures in the village from the canal era.

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

Middleport got its name from being a stop on the Erie Canal, situated midway between the villages of Lockport to the west and Albion to the east. The village was incorporated on Christmas Day in 1858, but settlement in the region began much earlier, around 1804, after lands in Western New York were surveyed by the Holland Land Company and land sales commenced. A number of the lands sold in eastern Niagara County were purchased by settlers from the Rutland, Vermont area who named the towns and villages, including the Town of Hartland (incorporated in 1812), after their home communities. In 1817, the Town of Royalton was formed from Hartland, which included the village of Middleport except for a small portion in the north end. The creation of these two towns indicated that after several years of slow land sales (mostly due to poor roads and the War of 1812), the population growth was sufficient enough to support the division.

In 1825, the Erie Canal was completed, running through the heart of Middleport on its way to Lockport. The canal dramatically improved transportation, resulting in the rapid development of communities along the canal. Once the canal opened, most of the growth of Middleport was in the southern section adjacent to the canal, which included a commercial center along Main Street, residences on the cross streets and farms in the outlying areas. A number of stores and churches were also built on Main and Vernon Streets close to the canal. Main and Vernon Streets became the prominent north-south roads through the village, eventually merging north of the canal. A few businesses located on Vernon close to the canal, but the street became the primary location for hotels, churches and the local school, known as the Middleport Academy, built in 1842. In the 1850s, railroads were being constructed through the region and eventually a railroad depot

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was built along the New York Central tracks on the west side of Vernon Street south of the Odell House Hotel. With continued improvements in transportation, the village had a thriving population of 1,300 in 1900, having grown from a mere handful of settlers in the early 1800s.

Throughout the nineteenth century, the local economy was dominated by the canal and agriculture, with several related industries being established in the village along the south side of the canal. Among these were several mills, a cooper shop, lumber yards, a basket factory, and a boat yard. Jeddo Creek and Johnson's Creek were important waterways through the town of Royalton and were the site of grist and lumber mills predating the canal. By the late nineteenth century, agriculture surpassed the canal in economic importance with a number of agriculturally related industries locating in the Middleport vicinity, such as the Francis and Burt Canning Factory (1883), the Batavia Preserving Company. Perhaps the most important related industry was Niagara Sprayer Company, founded in 1908, which made agricultural chemicals (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) and spraying equipment. The company became Niagara Chemical in 1940 and is currently owned and operated by FMC Corporation of Chicago, still producing chemicals used in agriculture.

The William Taylor House

Four of the early settlers who bought large tracts of land from the Holland Land Company gradually sold off lots that became the village of Middleport. One of these men was William Taylor, who moved to Niagara County with his family from New Jersey around 1811-12. Local history accounts credit Asher Freeman with being the first to purchase 500 acres and settle in what became the village in 1811 but Holland Land Company records list William Taylor as having purchased his land (400 acres) in the previous year.¹ He later purchased property in the Holland Land Company's 40,000 Acre Tract further east but decided to remain in the fledgling settlement of Freeman's Corners. It was also known as Barlow's Corners, Taylor's Corners and Ewing's Corners, at times sharing names with the other major village land holders. Taylor's lands in the Town of Royalton were in the eastern part of the village, where he sold off several lots to newly arrived settlers. He kept a parcel of land south of the main settlement along Jeddo Creek where he had a house built around 1830. Local accounts state that the house was built sometime after the Erie Canal was completed north of the settlement of Freeman's Corners (1824-25) and prior to the death of Taylor's wife, Elizabeth, in 1833. Decorative features of the house point towards the ca. 1830 date along with a major contributing factor being that the stone used in the house was left over from the construction of the canal.

Lockport was a short distance to the east of Middleport and had an on-site quarry for the construction of the flight of five locks, which required vast amounts of stone to carry the canal over the Niagara Escarpment. As construction progressed, excess stone was left in piles along the banks and was easily transported by wagon or by the canal to places such as Middleport, making a ready supply of building material available for Taylor's house. The stone was brought to Middleport since the earliest nearby quarries opened in Medina and Albion in the late 1830s. Later in the nineteenth century, the Wickwire quarry opened in Gasport, making it the nearest to the village of Middleport. By that time, a thriving quarrying

¹Karen Livsey, *Western New York Land Transaction, 1804-1824* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1991), 42.

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industry had developed with several quarries in Niagara and Orleans Counties.² Large deposits of red sandstone and gray limestone were found in the region, mostly limited to western New York, but some deposits were found west of Utica.³ The stone was highly prized for its hardness and its ability to be easily cut and fashioned for "architectural shapes" and was shipped throughout the United States.⁴

Taylor's house was a modest, L-shaped building, built of rough faced stone in the Greek Revival style. By the 1820s, the Greek Revival was becoming the preferred building style for a number of reasons, the foremost being the development of a sense of a style that was clearly American. In his 1944 publication *Greek Revival Architecture in America*, Talbot Hamlin stated that the country was searching for new literary and artistic expressions that were a departure from past English inspired traditions. Disdain for anything English as fanned by the War of 1812 and as the birthplace of democracy, ancient Greece, became the dominant source of inspiration. "There was a conscious separation from Europe," wrote Hamlin, "and a fierce will to be American."⁵ This was especially true for the Niagara Frontier, which was one of the fronts during the War of 1812. This fact, coupled with a number of pattern books published by American builders and architects, spread the popularity of classical Greek forms and details. One of the favored forms for builders in rural areas like western New York was the gable-fronted, side entrance house that often had one or two side wings. Columned porches could vary from being full-height and full-width to limited treatments, such as surrounding the entrance of the façade. Columns were topped with capitals that followed one of the classical Greek Orders of Doric, Ionic or Corinthian. The overall appearance reflected a sense of balance and symmetry, regardless of form.

Taylor's house reflected the sense of balance through fenestration and other exterior features. Upper windows were placed over lower windows or doors and evenly placed according to the dimensions of the elevation. Windows had the same size stone sills and lintels. In the main façade, the entrance was set in the south part of the first level. Being larger in size and protected by a portico, the upper window was placed slightly to the left of the lower door to permit even placement in the second story. The side wing to the south was recessed and slightly lower in height than the main block, allowing for the roof ridge of the side wing to meet the edge of the roof eave on the main block. The wing had a centrally located entrance flanked by two windows and the porch had three fluted columns evenly spaced to enframe the windows and doors. Two more columns supported the porch around the main entrance and all were fluted with Doric capitals. To further add to the balanced appearance, the height of the cornice on both the side wing porch and main entrance was as the same height, giving the illusion of forming one continuous band when viewed from the road.

With the interior, the floor plan of main block and side wing centered around a main hall with a staircase placed along the inner wall opposite the entrance. The hall allowed access to a large parlor in the wing or a smaller sitting room to the left of the entrance. Located beyond the sitting room was a dining room, a relatively new concept in spatial arrangements that became popular during the Greek Revival period. Second floor bedrooms mirrored the size and placement of the lower

² Isaac S. Signor, *Landmarks of Orleans County* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Company, 1894), 153-4.

³ *History of Niagara County, NY* (New York: Sanford & Co, 1878), 129.

⁴ Isaac Signor, *Landmarks of Orleans County* (Syracuse, NY: D. Mason & Company, Publishers, 1894), 152-153.

⁵ Talbot Hamlin, *Greek Revival Architecture in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1944), vii.

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rooms. Windows and doors in the first floor had large eared moldings and recessed panels while the second floor had narrower eared moldings facing the hallway. In the private spaces (bedrooms), moldings, doors were less ornate than in the more public spaces.

In 1871, a single-story stone addition was attached to the east side (rear) of the main block. According to an 1875 atlas, the property was owned by farmer Oliver Chaplin, who is most likely the person responsible for the addition. Later in the nineteenth century, a clapboard second story was added to the stone portion of the addition. A small carriage room and stables were also added to the back of the house. The stables were removed in the 1950s and the carriage area was made into a workspace. The house has always been a residence since its construction and in spite of having several owners, it remains largely intact as to when Taylor had the house built for himself and his family. As evidenced by the 1875 atlas, the family gave up ownership of the house within a generation or two as family members moved from Middleport. William Taylor's daughter Elizabeth (born in 1816) was the one child who remained in the village. She married Solomon Bidleman in 1835 and lived further north on Main Street.

Shortly after Taylor's house was built, other Greek Revival style residences followed, most notably the home of Asher Freeman, built across the road from William Taylor. Unlike Taylor's stone house, Freeman's was wood clapboard and much larger. It followed the same form as Taylor's house by being a gable-front and side wing building and had an entry porch and side wing porch supported by Doric order columns. Freeman's house was more ornate with corner full-height pilasters, paired windows and full pediment in the roof and over the door. The Freeman House no longer stands, having been replaced by a gas station in the late twentieth century, making the Taylor House the last remaining physical connection to the original founders of the village of Middleport.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- "Death of Middleport's Oldest Resident, Mrs. Elizabeth Bidleman." *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, 19 April 1900.
- Fierch, Frederick G. *Images of America Royalton, Middleport, and Hartland*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2010.
- Livey, Karen E. *Western New York Land Transactions, 1804-1824*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1991.
- "Mystery Surrounds Unearthing of Gravestone." *Lockport Union Sun and Journal*, 12 August 1930.
- Pool, William, ed. *Landmarks of Niagara County*. [Syracuse, NY?]: D. Mason & Company, Publishers, 1897.
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- Wiley, Samuel T. and W. Scott Garner, eds. *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Niagara County, New York*. Philadelphia, PA: Gresham Publishing Co., 1892.
- Williams, Edward T. *Niagara County, New York—One of the Most Wonderful Regions of the World—A Concise Record of Her Progress and Her People, 1821-1921*. Chicago, IL: J. H. Beers and Company, 1921.
- Winner, Julia Hull. *Yesterday in Royalton*. Lockport, NY: Niagara County Historical Society, 1957.

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: _____

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.)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>217604</u>	<u>4789535</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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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 Virginia L. Bartos, Ph. D., Historic Preservation Program Analyst
organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation date 20 September 2012
street & number Peebles Island Resources Center—PO Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188
e-mail virginia.bartos@parks.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: William Taylor House

City or Vicinity: Middleport

County: Niagara

State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 6 October 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 14. West elevation of main block of William Taylor House, view looking southeast.

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- 2 of 14. West elevation showing main block and side wing, view looking northeast.
- 3 of 14. West elevation of side wing showing porch.
- 4 of 14. View of Taylor House looking northwest showing south and east elevations and addition.
- 5 of 14. 1871 addition with clapboard second story, view looking north.
- 6 of 14. Rear north elevation, showing later additions, view looking southeast.
- 7 of 14. North elevation, view looking southwest.
- 8 of 14. Noncontributing garage on east end of property.
- 9 of 14. Second floor center hallway looking west.
- 10 of 14. Newell post, first floor hall opposite entrance.
- 11 of 14. Interior view of parlor in side wing.
- 12 of 14. Interior view of side wing entrance (west wall).
- 13 of 14. Interior view of sitting room, first floor north side of house.
- 14 of 14. Interior view of room in clapboard section of rear addition.

Property Owner:

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

name Michael Miano
street & number 97 South Main St. telephone Not available
city or town Middleport state NY zip code 14105

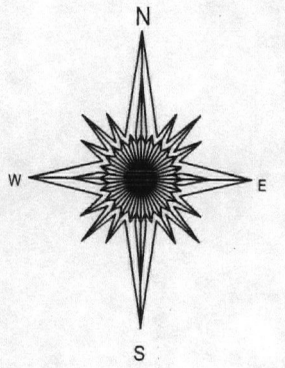
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

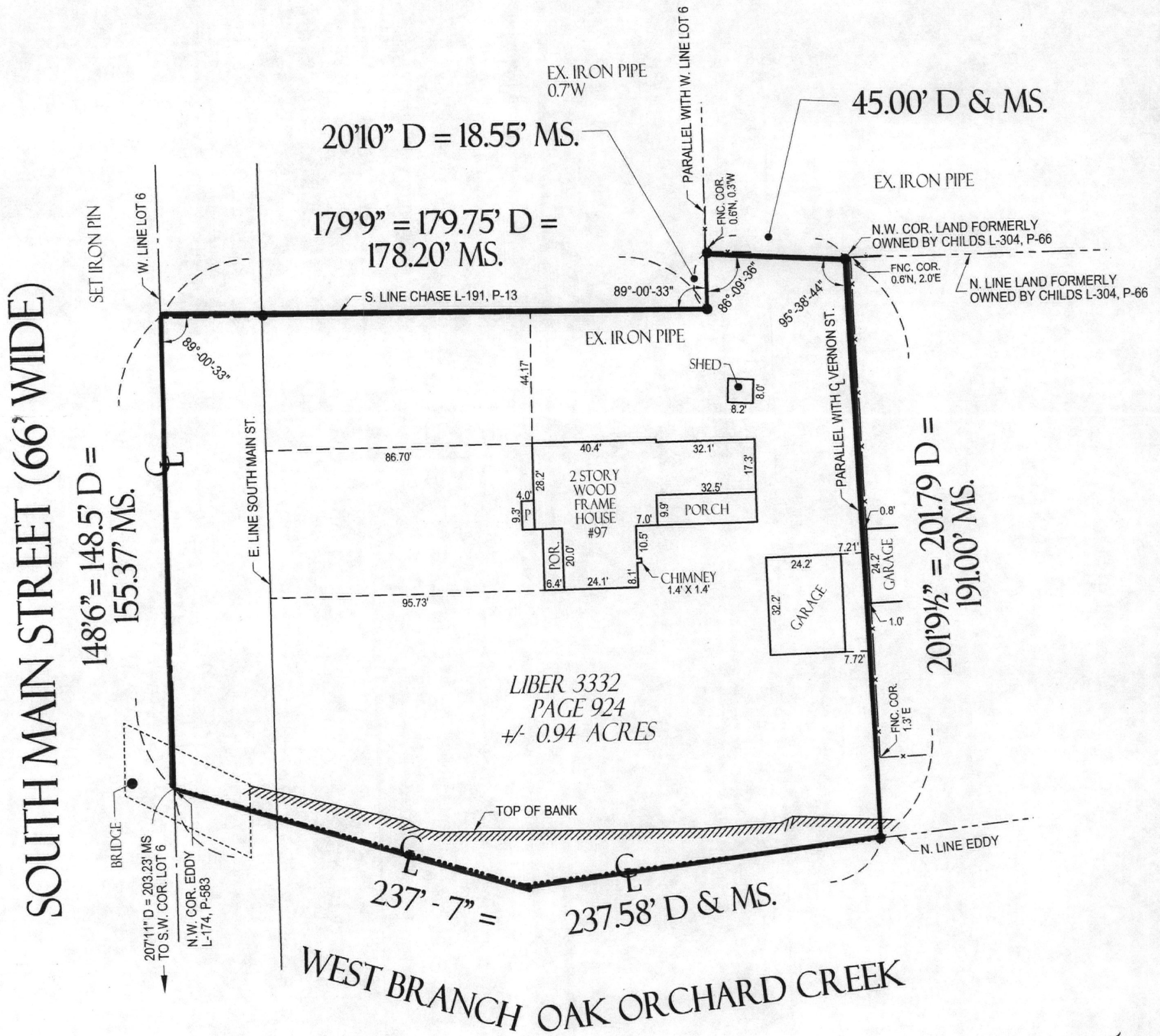
LEGEND
 EX=EXISTING C=CENTERLINE L=LIBER P=PAGE MS=MEASURED D=DEED
 N=NORTH S=SOUTH E=EAST W=WEST STY=STORY WF=WOOD FRAME
 CONC=CONCRETE O/H=OVERHEAD PP=POWERPOLE P=PORCH GAR=GARAGE
 CH=CHAIN OL=ON LINE TJB=TELEPHONE JUNCTION BOX W=WITH
 EJB=ELECTRIC JUNCTION BOX

Project # 2007-08-QQ
 August 21, 2007

TAYLOR, WILLIAM, HOUSE
 SURVEY OF
 PART OF LOT 6, SECTION 4, TOWNSHIP 14, RANGE 5
 OF THE HOLLAND LAND COMPANYS SURVEY
 TOWN OF ROYALTON,
 VILLAGE OF MIDDLEPORT, NIAGARA COUNTY, NY
 SCALE: 1" = 50'



NR Boundary: ———



Thomas H. Bickle

BICKLE LAND SURVEYING

4063 DAY ROAD
 LOCKPORT, NY 14094
 PHONE: 716-434-8401
 FAX: 716-434-2255

517 A MAIN STREET
 MEDINA, NY 14103
 PH/FAX: 585-798-6357

ONLY PRINTS OF THIS SURVEY MAP MARKED WITH AN ORIGINAL SIGNATURE AND AN EMBOSSED SEAL SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE VALID TRUE COPIES.

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO THIS SURVEY MAP IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209 PROVISION 2 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.

DRAWN BY: T. LAWSON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Taylor, William, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Niagara

DATE RECEIVED: 10/19/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/19/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/04/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/05/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000998

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 12.4.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
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.



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0001



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0002



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0003



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0004



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0005



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Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0006

EPSON



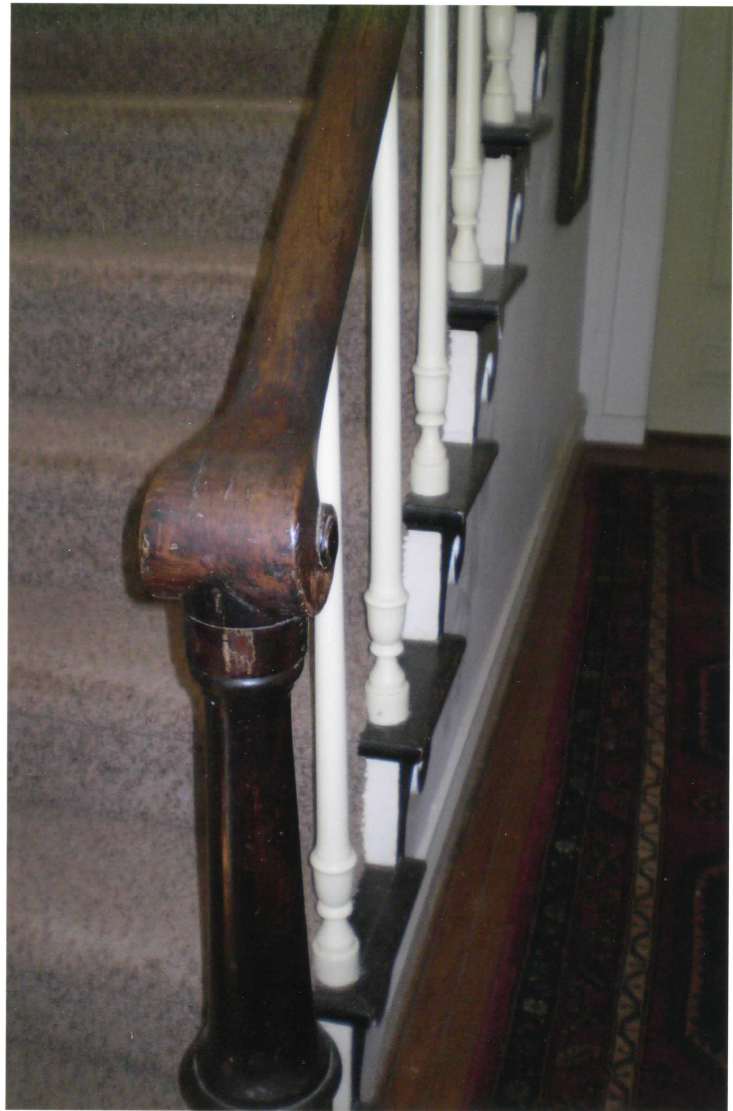
Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0007



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0008



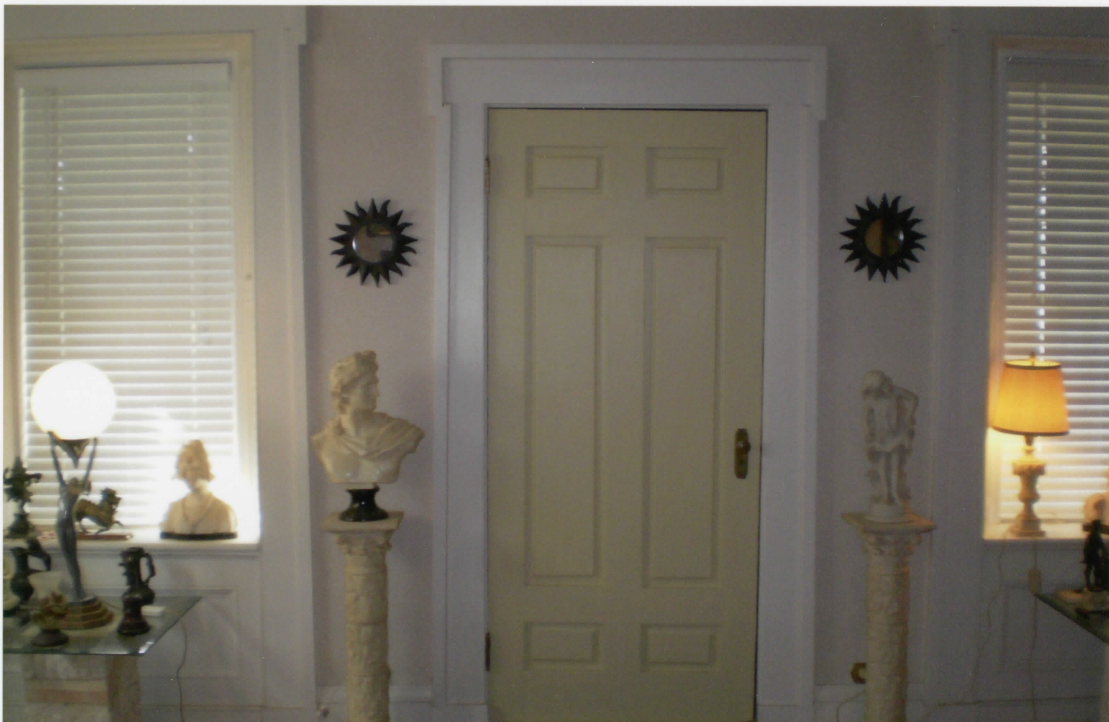
Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0009



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0010



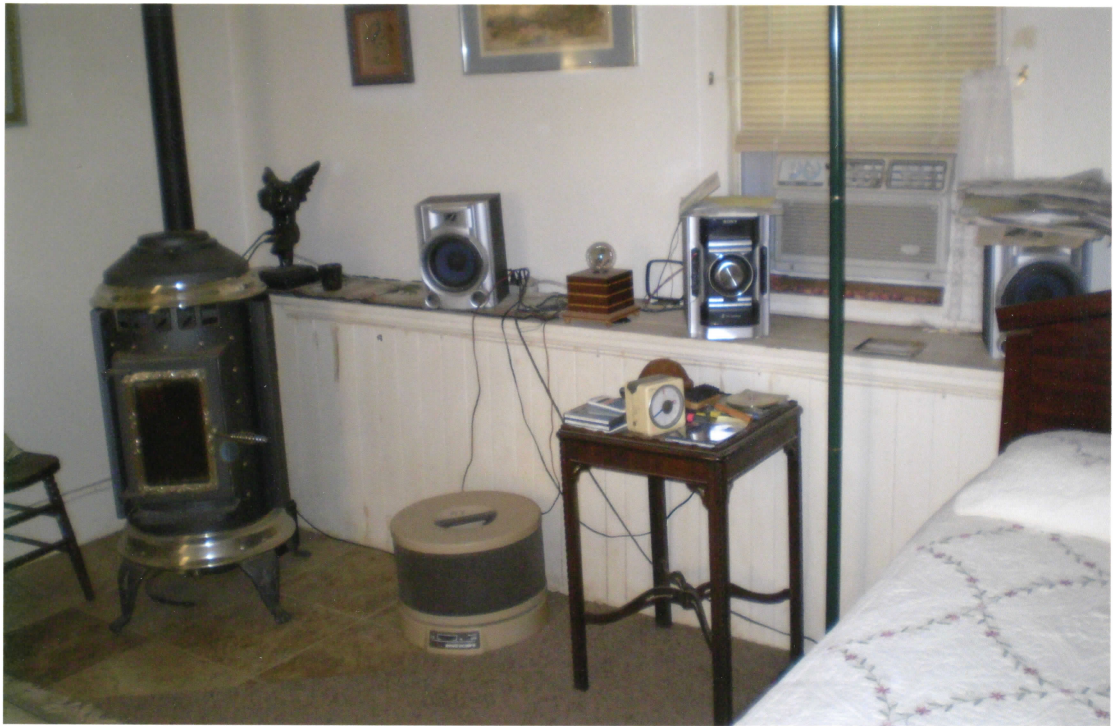
Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0011



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0012



Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Photo # 0013

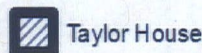
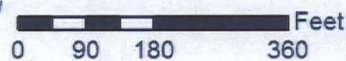
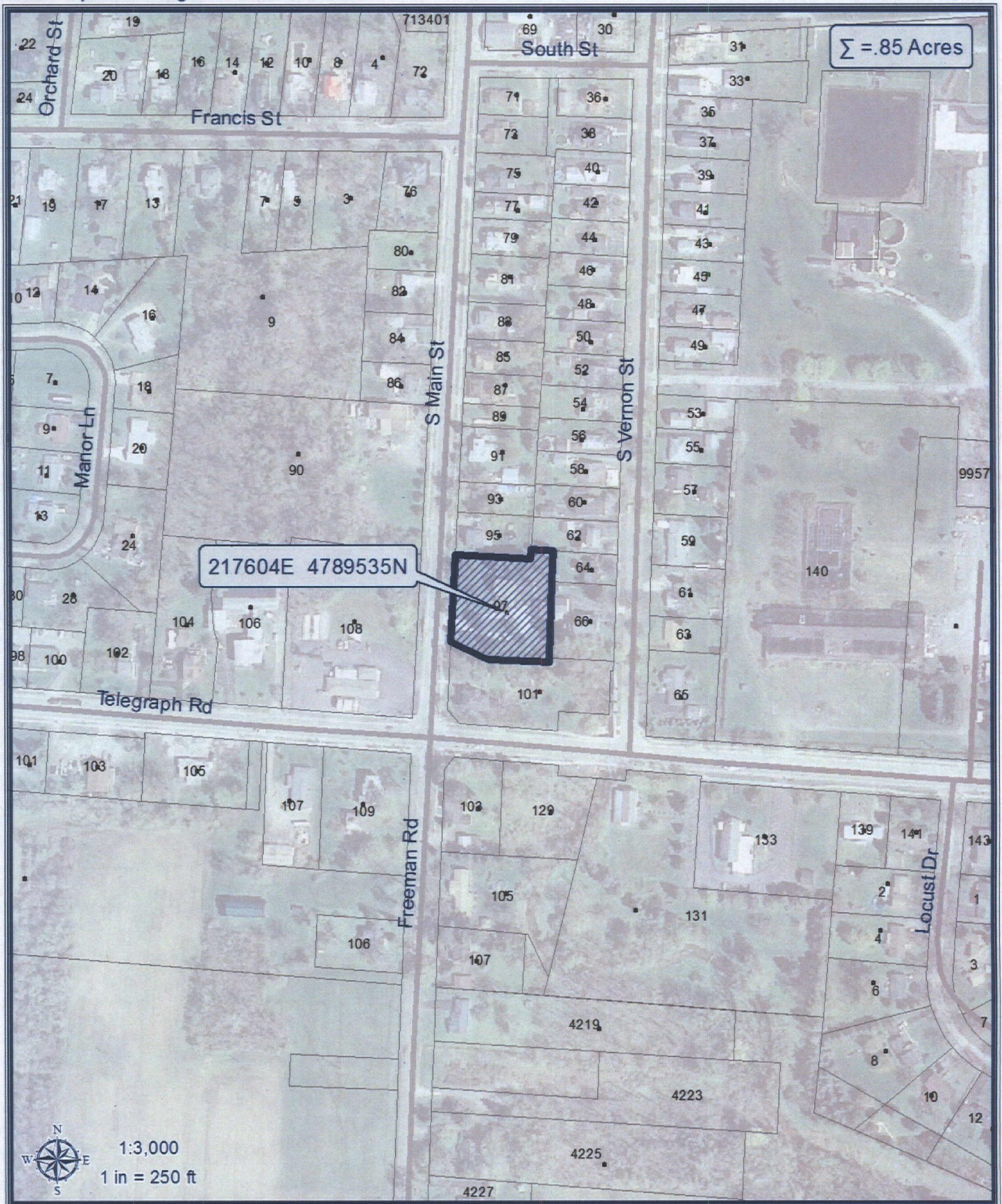


EPSON

EPSON

EPSON

Taylor, William, House
Niagara County, NY
Pusto # 0014



William Taylor House
Middleport, Niagara Co., NY

97 South Main Street
Middleport, NY 14105-1313

Medina, NY
Quadrangle

4790000

4790000

4789000

4789000




217000

218000

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

0 365 730 1,460 Feet

 Taylor House

USGS Topo Quadrangle from:
Services@arcgisonline.com





FIELD SERVICES BUREAU • DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTERS OF HISTORIC PLACES PROGRAM


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, Michael Miano, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name)

97 South Main Street, Middleport, Niagara County, New York
(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.


(signature and date)

June 30 2011

Mailing Address:

Michael Miano
97 South Main Street
Middleport, NY 14105

Revised 5/08





Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

**New York State Office of Parks,
Recreation and Historic Preservation**

Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau • Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643
www.nysparks.com

12 October 2012

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 to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Hamburg Main Street Historic District, Erie County
William Taylor House, Niagara County
Elmwood Historic District (West), Erie County

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. 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