

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518) 474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Jennifer L. Baskerville
YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall
ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Planning Workshop, Cornell University

DATE: December 11, 1992
TELEPHONE: (607) 255-6851

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S):
- 2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Corning VILLAGE:
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 213 Cedar Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [X]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Theodore K. and Carol Ann Imhoff ADDRESS:
Present: Residence
- 6. USE: Original: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [X] No []
Interior accessible: Yes [] No [X] Explain: Private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [X] other: Vinyl siding
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [X]
c. masonry load bearing walls []
d. metal (explain)
e. other
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [X] b. good [] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [X] b. moved [] if so, when?
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

See Continuation Sheet

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP:

14. THREATS TO BUILDING:

- a. none known b. zoning c. roads
d. developers e. deterioration
f. other:

15. RELATED OUT BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:

- a. bam b. carriage house c. garage
d. privy e. shed f. greenhouse
g. shop h. gardens
i. landscape features:
j. other:

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):

- a. open land b. woodland
c. scattered buildings
d. densely built-up e. commercial
f. industrial g. residential
h. other:

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDINGS

(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district):

See Continuation Sheet

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

See Continuation Sheet

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION:

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

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11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES

According to Sanborn research, this house appears to have maintained its footprint since 1903. Between 1903 and 1908, the south facade acquired a one-story porch--filling in the corner created by the El of the rear section of the house. Between 1908 and 1913, a small one-story porch was added to the northwest corner of the house. In 1986, the house was reclad in vinyl siding. This house may have been converted to a two-family unit as early as 1903 according to city directory research.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

The residence at 213 Cedar Street is of similar set back to the two houses to the south of it. The rear of the house nearly abuts the east property line although it has right of access to the lot adjacent to it because that is where the garage is located.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE

This house is an example of the Italianate style of architecture. It has a hipped roof on both the two story main mass of the house and the one-story rear section. The roof has overhanging eaves with "supported" by decorative brackets. The house rests on a fieldstone foundation (the foundation on the rear (east) section of the house is parged) with basement level windows.

The front (east) facade has two entrances. The first is in the one story enclosed porch on the south facade. The door faces east and has a one-over-one-light double-hung window to the immediate south of it. The second entrance is in the third bay of the main mass of the house, and faces south. This entrance is actually an entry porch with a hipped roof and wrought iron balustrade. The east facade of the entry porch has a large square window with long rectangular lights. The first level of this facade also contains two one-over-one-light double-hung windows in the first two bays. The second level features two of the same in the first and third bays only. There is no window in the second bay area.

The north facade features one awning window and two one-over-one-light double-hung sash. The second level features two one-over-one-light double-hung windows. There is also a door on facing north on the rear section of the house. The west facade also features a hipped roof shelter supported by three square piers. There is one visible brick chimney. An outbuilding with a hipped roof and clad in stucco lies to the west of the house and features car doors on the north facade and an entry door and six-light window on the east facade.

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20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The Southside neighborhood of Corning is historically and architecturally significant as an intact manifestation of Corning's growth from an early nineteenth-century settlement through its very prosperous early twentieth-century period. The first settlers to the area which is now the City of Corning arrived late in 1789. The Chemung River which runs through Corning provided an early transportation link to points south including Pennsylvania and southern New York. Lumber was the primary industry during this early period. With the relocation of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Works to Corning, the town witnessed its first manufacturing advance. This company, later to be renamed the Corning Glass Works and then Corning, Inc., would dictate much of the future growth and prosperity of Corning. The Southside neighborhood above Third Street would begin to be settled in the late 1870s. In the area of Southside in which Blocks 56 and 68 are located, the Italianate and Second Empire styles of architecture would continue to be popular during the 1860s and 1870s. By the 1880s, the Queen Anne Style would become quite prominent. Other styles such as the Colonial Revival Style would also become popular after the turn of the century.

This house is significant as an early example of multi-family dwellings in Corning resulting from the Corning Glass Works' growth in the city. The property was owned by John W. Lauternborn, listed as a barber in city directories, as early as 1893. The house would remain in the Lauternborn family until 1907 when it was purchased by Ervan Wetmore. The south half of the lot (sixteen) would be sold to J. Percy Carr in 1919 so that Carr could build the house which now stands at 215 Cedar Street. At that time, the house would be sold to Lawrence R. Livermore for \$1,000. Arthur Pitts would be the next owner of the house, and would reside in a part of the house until 1955 when he died. His wife Emma, would take over the deed and continue to live in the house until 1965 when it was sold to its current owners. Throughout the years, the second apartment in the house would serve as a residence for employees of Corning Glass Works, the New York Central Railroad, and Ingersoll-Rand among other companies.

21. SOURCES

Atlas of Steuben County, New York. M. Levy. Philadelphia: J.E. Gillette, publisher, 1857.

Clayton, W. W. History of Steuben County, New York. With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers. Philadelphia: Lewis, Peck, & Company, 1879.

Map of Corning. Corning: Harry C. Heermans, City Engineer, 1893.

Corning City Directories, Boyd's 1872-73, 1874-75. Hanford 1893-1920.

City of Corning Tax Assessment Rolls, Corning City Hall Tax Assessor, Corning, NY.

Hakes, Hazlo. Landmarks of Steuben County. Syracuse: D. Mason & Company, 1896.

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SOURCES (Continued)

Sanborn Map Company. Fire Insurance Maps of Corning, New York, (1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, and 1930).

Steuben County Directory, 1868-69. Syracuse: Hamilton Child.

Steuben County Deed Records, Steuben County Clerk's Office, Bath, NY.



↑ 213 Cedar