

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518) 474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO.
QUAD
SERIES
NEG. NO.

YOUR NAME: Eric P. Avner
YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall, Ithaca, NY
ORGANIZATION (if any): Cornell University

DATE: Fall, 1993
TELEPHONE: (607)255-4331

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S):
- 2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Corning VILLAGE:
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 230 Chemung Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [X]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Peter J. & Dorothy E. Grant ADDRESS: Same as above
Present: single-family residence
- 6. USE: Original: single-family residence Yes[X] No []
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road Yes[X] No [] Explain: Private Residence
Interior accessible: Yes [] No [X]

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board & batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: aluminum siding
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: 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 [] b. good [X] 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 OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY: a. barn[] 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:

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: 1891

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES:

This house was constructed in 1891. In 1904, the southern half of its lot was sold off and a house was subsequently built on the sold portion. The only notable alteration to the structure at 230 Chemung since its original construction was the enlargement of the enclosed porch on north corner of the west facade. It now includes a portion of the north facade. A garage was added at the southern edge of the site, adjacent to the alley, between 1921 and 1930. The aluminum siding was installed in the mid-1970s.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is site is on the southeast corner of East Fourth and Chemung Streets. As a corner lot, it combines the topographical features of both these streetscapes. From the frontage on Fourth Street, the house is elevated on a 10 foot bluff overlooking the street. All of the houses on the south side of East Fourth Street are situated on this bluff. However, viewed fronting Chemung Street, it shares characteristics with other Chemung Street homes: on the north facade, there is five feet of foundation visible, versus less than a foot visible on the south facade. The structure is consistent with its neighbors in east-to-west separation and setback, but the massing of this house is much larger than any of its immediate neighbors. Another result of being located on a corner lot is that all four sides of the structure are readily visible from public right-of-ways.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE:

This two-and-a-half-story side-gabled structure exhibits many of the identifying characteristics of the Queen Anne Style of architecture as presented in the McAlesters' book *A Field Guide to American Houses*. These include a steeply-pitched roof of irregular shape; a partial or full-width asymmetrical porch, usually one story high and extended along one or both side walls; an asymmetrical facade that avoids plain flat walls through such devices as bays, towers overhangs, and wall projections; and the use of several wall materials of differing textures wherever expanses of planar wall do occur.

This structure is notable for its complex massing and variety of rooflines. It is basically a principal side-facing gable roof with several cross gables and dormers, with a smaller gable projecting from the south facade. On all but the east facade, the first story windows are typically one-over-one with the second story windows being an unusual ten over-one design. The upper sash has the appearance of being a pair of four-over-one windows. The main entrance is from the west facade. At the northwest corner of the facade, the main roof slope continues beyond the wall plane to cover a one story porch. This enclosed porch wraps around to the north facade. There is a hipped-roof dormer just above the second story level, whose north side is flush with the north facade. There is a pair of square twelve-light windows in the dormer end. The south half of the west facade is dominated by a cross gable containing a semicircular window.

The north facade is dominated by the gable end. On the first story, there is a one-story, three-sided bay window to the east, and a continuation of the wraparound porch to the west. Above the porch, three tall, narrow windows positioned at different levels, stepping up from east to west, probably indicate an interior staircase. The sash of the window is a series of opposing semicircles. In the gable end is a triplet of square twelve-light windows.

The east facade is narrower than the west facade since the eastern slope of the southern projecting gable does not extend as far east as the principal eastern facade. The result is effectively a notch taken out of the building's southeast corner. This facade has a cross gable, flush with the eastern facade, that contains a rectangular, single pane window in the gable end. The southern corner of this gable meets the eastern corner of the principal south-facing gable. A narrow strip of roof extends from the height of the second story from this corner to the southern edge of the east facade, creating a gambrel effect on the south half of the cross gable.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (continued):

The south facade is notable for its variety of rooflines. The large main gable contains the unusual ten-over-one window in the gable peak. A smaller gable projects out from the main gable; its western slope flush with the slope of the main roof, while its eastern slope extends down to form the west side of the "notch" taken out of the southeast corner of the house. In addition, a narrow strip of roof extends across the principal gable from the point where the smaller gable projects out and down to the top of the second story. A small corner section, bounded on the west by the western wall face of the southeast "notch" and on the east by the lower section of the east facing gambrel has a horizontal roofline.

The house sits on a coursed fieldstone foundation. There is wood frame garage to the north of the house. It is clad in drop siding and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The gable-roofed garage uses the same asphalt shingles as the house. The garage also has design elements classified as Queen Anne Style: There are eave returns on the east and west gable ends, and there are large sixteen-light windows centered in the north, east, and west facades

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This house is constructed on the north half of Lot #1 of Block 38, as laid out in the 1855 Brewer and Canfield map of Corning. This lot was part of a parcel of land bought from the Wilson School for Girls by Harry C. Heermans in 1886. He purchased 26 vacant lots in the Southside neighborhood for \$3100. Mr. Heermans was a partner in Preston & Heermans, later Heermans and Lawrence, a machinist company. They held various plumbing and heating contracts; one of which was with the Corning Water Works. Joseph A. Banks was a bookkeeper with Heermans and Lawrence. In 1890, he purchased the lot from Mr. Heermans. The present house was constructed in the following year. Joseph A. Banks and his wife Bertha C. Banks lived in the house until 1904 when it was sold to Albert H. Agett, a glass molder for Corning Glass Works.

21. SOURCES:

McAlester, V. and L. 1991. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

City of Corning Building Permits, City Engineer's Office, Corning, New York.

Corning City Directories, Boyd's 1874-75; Hanford 1893-1950.

Map of Corning. 1855. Buffalo: H. Brewer and C.A. Canfield.

View of Corning, New York, Looking Toward the South. 1882. Philadelphia: Philadelphia Publishing House, C.J. Corbin, Field Manager.

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

Sanborn Map Company. *Fire Insurance Maps of Corning, New York*, (1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930, and 1948).

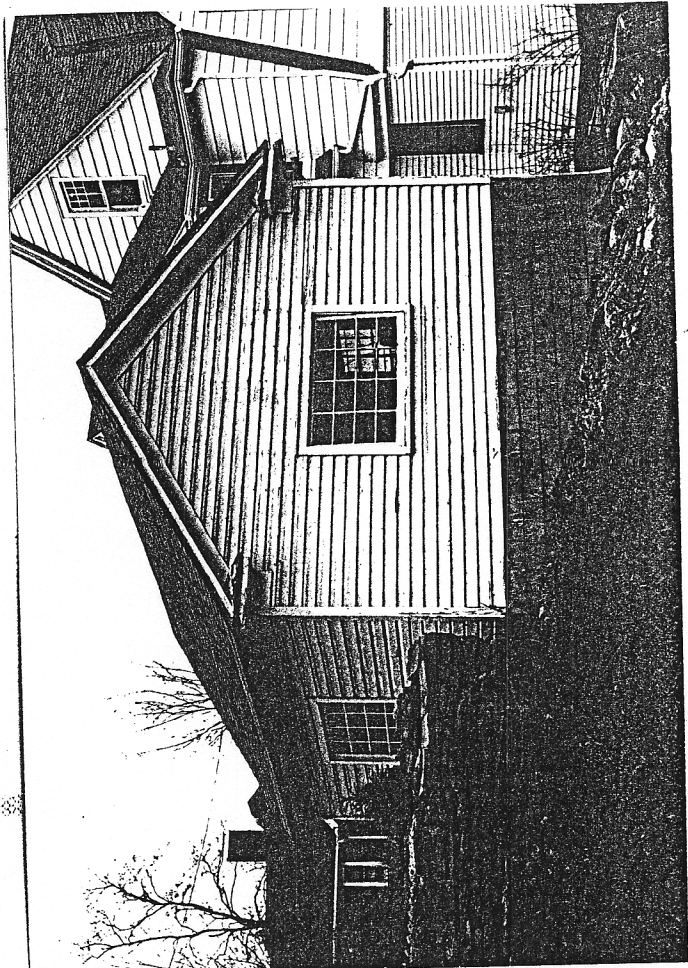
Steuben County Deed Records, Steuben County Clerk's Office, Bath, New York.

Steuben County Tax Records, Steuben County Records Center, Bath, New York. (1860-1909)

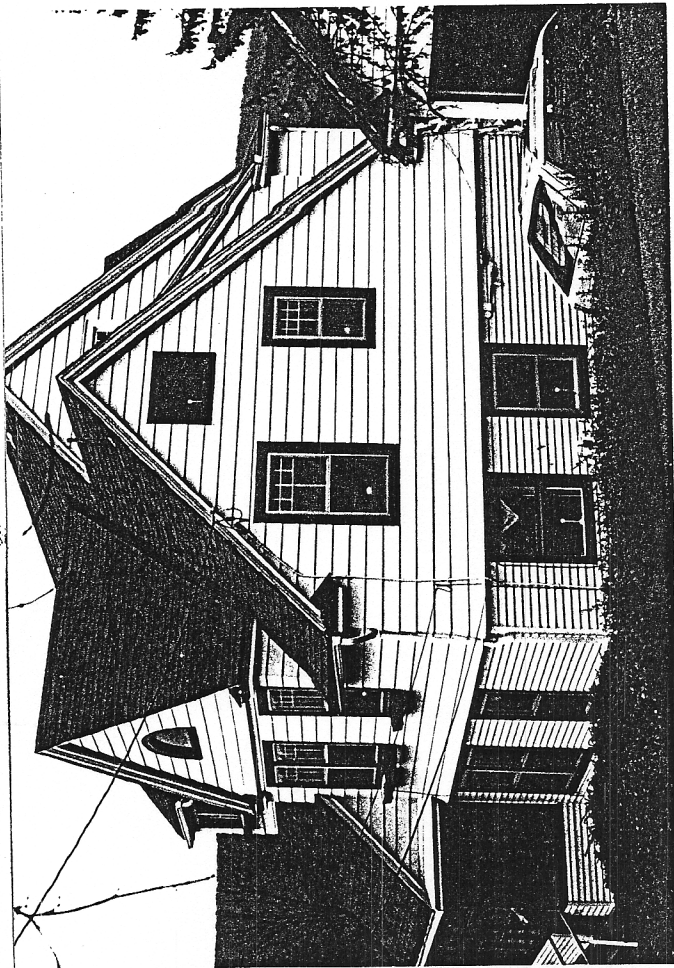
United States Bureau of the Census. 1910 Census Data for Corning City, New York.

CONTINUATION SHEET, Page 3
230 Chemung Street
Corning, New York

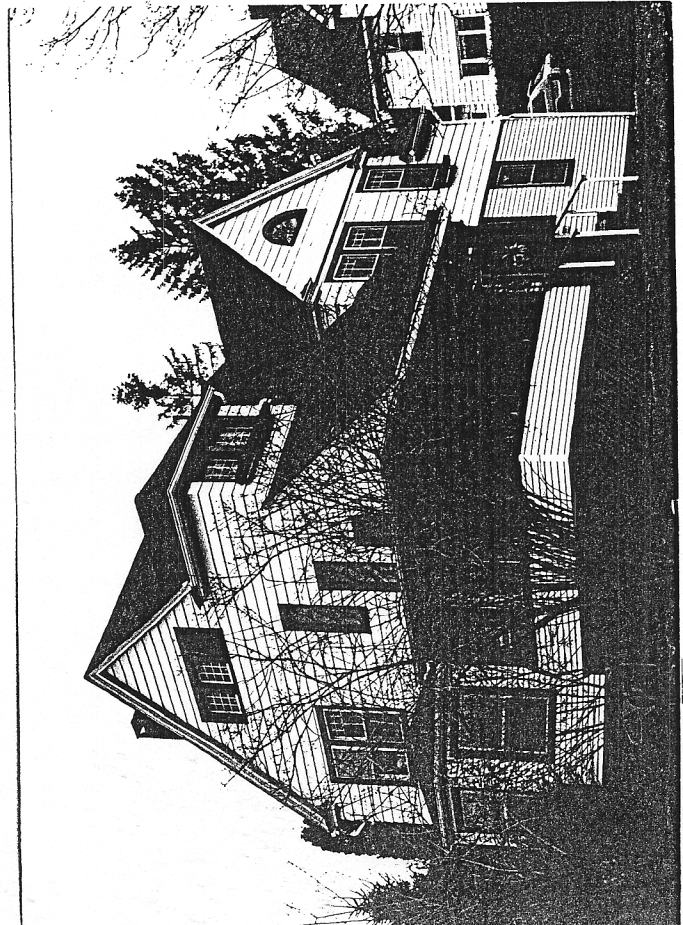
ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS: (To be attached later)



230 Chemung - outbuilding



230 Chemung



230 Chemung

