

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 BUILDING 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: ca. 1904

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

11C. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES:

According to the Sanborn maps, this house has not been altered significantly since its construction. A small room was added on top of the porch, dates are unknown. At the rear yard, a shop was built ca. 1912. The garage was also added ca. 1930.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

The house is located on the north side of West Fifth Street. It is one in a row of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century homes. Its scale and setback are inconsistent with that of its neighbors to both sides, as is its east-to-west spacing.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE:

An example of a vernacular Queen Anne Style house, according to Herbert Gottfried & Jan Jennings in their book American Vernacular Design. A wraparound porch surrounds the south and east facades. It has closed railing and classically derived columns in the Ionic order.

The residence has two-and-a-half-stories. Contiguous gables are found on the south (main) facade. The gabled section of this residence projects out toward Fifth Street. Square windows are centered in the gable ends. The fenestration is asymmetrical in all facades and the windows are one-over-one double-hung sash, six-over-one double-hung sash and six pane windows (in the latest addition). A gabled hood covers an entry stoop located on the east facade. A wall dormer without window projects out from the same facade. A one-story canted bay window projects from the west side of the house. The residence is sided in clapboard. The roof is made of asphalt shingles and a brick chimney is centered atop the roof.

The foundation is made of stone and covered with stucco.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This house is located on lot 12, block 90 as shown on the 1855 Brewer and Canfield map of Corning. According to Auwaerter, the development of this section of the Southside neighborhood of Corning, occurred slowly, and "as late as 1911, there was much open land along Fifth Street and above." The lot where the house is situated was sold to Peter Eick by John Cavanaugh in the late nineteenth hundreds. "Peter Eick was born in Brooklyn in 1875. His German-born father, Joseph Eich was a glass cutter for Corning's Hoare & Dailey by 1880, according to a story in the *Journal* on October 14 of that year. The family name was Anglicized about 1892, as directories show.

Young Eick went to work for the Hawkes Rich Cut Glass Works at the age of ten. He learned to cut glass there, and also met his future wife, who worked in the packing department. Around 1912, while still employed by the Hawkes company, he built a five-frame cutting shop behind his West Fifth Street house. When work was slack at the Hawkes factory, he carried on his own business.

In normal times Eick's five frames enabled him to move from one operation to the next without changing cutting wheels. When sales were brisk, cutter William Macmahon helped out. Mrs. Eick did the clerical work she and the Eick daughters washed and wrapped the glass and assisted in packing and shipping it. Eick's shop became one of Corning's most succesful. During these years Eick also worked from time to time for John Illig's company.

By 1919 Eick had left the Hawkes company, where his salary was \$17 a week. His Corning Glass Works employment record shows that he was hired to "engrave" in the Pyrex finishing department August 4; it listed John Illig as his former employer.

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20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Eick now set up a second cutting shop with one frame in the basement of his house. He did additional work on Pyrex brand glass, and put in extra hours monogramming glass for a local store. He was expert at cutting Old English letters."

Death came to Peter Eick in 1935, when he was at the peak of his career. A few years later his large shop was razed, and the equipment in both shops sold.

21. SOURCES:

Auwaerter, John. Reconnaissance Level Survey. Southside Neighborhood Proposed Historic District. Corning, New York, 1991.

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. *American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940*. Iowa State University Press, 1988.

Corning and Painted Post Directory 1905, 1915-1916, 1936, 1939, 1944, 1947, 1950, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1958, 1959, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1967, 1970, 1978, 1986.

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

Steuben County Deed Records, Steuben County's Clerk's Office, Bath, NY. Liber 559, page 283.

The Complete Cut & Engraved Glass of Corning. Pages 176-177.



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