

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

DATE: December 11, 1992

YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall

TELEPHONE: (607) 255-6851

ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Planning Workshop, Cornell University

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S):
- 2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Coming VILLAGE:
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 19 West Fourth Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [X]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Mary Elizabeth & Richard L. O'Brien ADDRESS:
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: 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: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
 (if known) 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:

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES

According to Sanborn map research, this residence has retained its footprint since 1903. The maps indicate however, that the house had a full-facade porch on the main (south) facade, and a rear porch on the eastern half of the north facade. In 1983, according to building permit research, this rear porch was screened in and at an indeterminate date, the front porch was removed from the west side of the main facade.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

Situated on the north side of West Fourth Street, this house is of similar massing and setback of those to either side of it. Its east facade abuts the east property line with a one-story garage located in the northeast corner of the property.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE

The residence at 19 West Fourth Street appears to be an example of the gable-front and wing houses categorized by the McAlesters in A Field Guide to American Houses, as a national folk style. This style is a descendent of the Greek Revival style of architecture, itself a popular style for the Southside neighborhood. The gable-front and wing design is one which is prominent in the northeast, and particularly prominent in New York State.

This example is a two story house clad in vinyl siding. Its front (south) facade is five bays wide with three bays in the gable-front section and two bays on the wing section. The entrance is located in the third bay. A one-story porch fronts the wing portion of the south facade. The first three bays of this facade on the first level contain two two-over-two-light double-hung sash, and the entrance, respectively. The entrance is executed in a Colonial Revival-style design featuring a shallow portico with a pedimented door hood supported by two square piers. The door itself is a nine-light and paneled door with a wood-carved segmental fan and keystone above it. The fourth bay contains another entry door and the fifth bay, a twelve-over-one-light double-hung sash. The second floor contains another five windows, one in each bay in a symmetrical fashion--all two-over-two-light double-hung sash--with the exception of the third bay which contains a one-over-one-light double-hung window. Two chimneys are visible at the east and west ends of the house.

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 during this early period. With the relocation of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Works to Corning, the town

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19 West Fourth Street
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20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE (continued)

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.

As in the property to the west of it on lot twelve, this property was owned by the Krebs family. Deed research indicates that this property was owned by Leo Krebs as early as 1889, after being purchased from John L. Krebs. The Krebs were large land owners in the late Nineteenth century. They were active in the railroad as engineers and dispatchers, and as glass blowers. Although no Krebs were listed as residents after 1893, the occupants of the house would continue to be people related to the railroad and glass work. In 1922, the Krebs sold the property to Richard L. O'Brien, an employee of the Corning Glass Works. He still owns the property today.

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

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.



19 West 4th