

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 DATE: December 11, 1992
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ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Planning Workshop, Cornell University

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IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S):
2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Coming VILLAGE:
3. STREET LOCATION: 21 East Fourth Street
4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [ ] b. private [X]
5. PRESENT OWNER: Daniel J. and Vivian E. Stubblefield 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 [X] d. board and batten [ ]
e. cobblestone [ ] f. shingles [ ] g. stucco [ ] other:
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. 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

(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: 1915

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

This residence has retained most of its design integrity. A family room and deck were added to the south facade in 1988 at. New brick piers, used to support the deck, were added at this time also.

### 17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

Situated on the north side of East Fourth Street, this residence is located between a large brick residence to the west, and a Queen Anne -Style house to the east. These houses are of very different sizes but have similar setbacks from the street.

### 18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE

Designed in the Colonial Revival Style of architecture, this residence is one of the few of its style executed in brick in the Southside neighborhood. This house, built in 1915, is an excellent example of the style. Notable characteristics of this style include square or rectangular plan, symmetrical fenestration, dormer windows and centered entrance.

This house has an L-shaped double-pile plan with a one-story wing on the west facade and both a deck and porch on the rear (north) facade. The main body of the building is two stories high and has two clustered end-wall chimneys. The house is clad in Corning brick in a Flemish bond pattern and is set on a brick foundation. The hipped roof is covered in tile.

The house is fronted by a semi-circular walkway running the length of the south facade, paved with Corning bricks. The front (south) facade has a central entrance with a hipped door hood supported by large terra cotta console brackets, one on each side of the door. The entrance is comprised of a fanlight and sidelights framing a paneled door. The first level of the front facade contains two triple windows--one to each side of the entrance--composed of six-over-one-light double-hung sash. The second level contains four six-over-one-light double-hung sash--two on each side of a centered nine-over-one-light double-hung sash. The west side of the front facade contains a one-story wing with a tripartite window composed of eight lights in each section.

The first level of the east facade has a bay window with the side panels containing one four-over-four-light double-hung sash each, and the central panel containing three four-over-four light double-hung sash. A hipped dormer projects from this facade.

The rear (north) facade has a complex fenestration pattern and features a second level porch with a brick enclosed balustrade on the east side, and a wood clapboard clad enclosed porch with an extended deck and wood balustrade on the west side. The latter porch features three compass windows and a door with a segmental fan light. Both are supported by brick piers which are recent additions (th piers are not of Corning brick). There are several windows on the third level including a six-set hipped dormer. The



basement level contains several windows and two entrances.

The outbuilding, a garage, is located in the northeast end of the lot and is constructed of brick using various bond patterns--a combination of Flemish, English, and running bonds. The structure has a hipped roof and a chimney.

## 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.

According to the Map of Corning of 1893, this residence is located on a lot which was then owned by Quincy W. Wellington. Wellington was the founder of what became the Corning Trust Company, one of the first banks in Corning. City Directory research indicates that the original house on this lot was occupied by the coachman of Wellington until the turn of the century. Morris E. Gregory, at the time the proprietor of Corning Brick, Terra Cotta and Tile Company, purchased the lot around 1914 and built the house which is currently existing. A brick just to the west of the front door is inscribed "1915" indicating the probable date of the house's construction. M. E. Gregory had purchased the Corning Brick Works in 1896 and renamed it the Corning Terra Cotta and Supply Company. Terra Cotta was first manufactured there in 1899. While the house is a wood frame structure, it is clad almost completely of Corning brick and features terra cotta brackets--both materials were made by Gregory's company. The house would be inhabited by Gregorys including Morris Creveling Gregory, a president of the Corning Terra Cotta Company, until the end of the mid 1940s. Charles A. Bradley, a physicist who served as a manager of project analysis for Corning Glass Works purchased the property in 1955 although City Directory information indicates that he was living at this address as early as 1944.



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21. SOURCES

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

Mulford, Uri. Pioneer Days and Later Times in Corning and Vicinity. Corning: Uri Mulford

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.

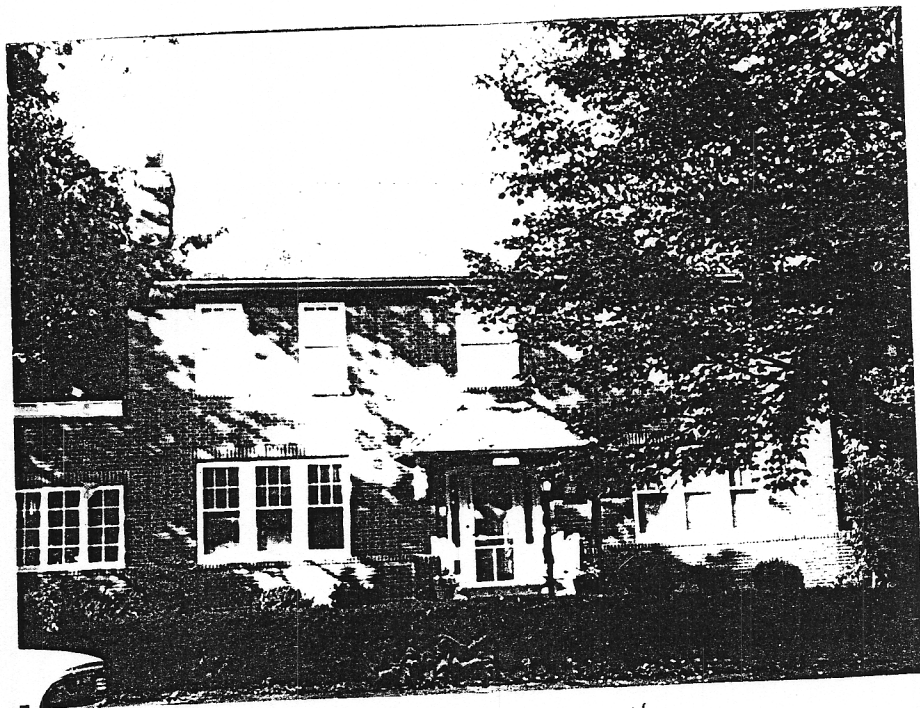
Steuben County Deed Records, Steuben County Clerk's Office, Bath, NY.



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12. PHOTOS (Continued)

21 East Fourth Street Outbuilding--East and north facades



21 East 4th



outbuilding @ 21 East 4th

