

**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  
YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall      TELEPHONE: (607) 255-6851  
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: 29 West Fourth Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [ ] b. private [ X ]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Everett N. and Brenna S. Larson      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 [ ] 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. 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:

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 house has undergone several changes in the course of its history. 1903 maps indicate a house with the same footprint as is visible today but with a one-story rear half and a wrap-around porch on the south and east facades. By 1913, the house had developed into a full two-story structure with a one-story porch added to the rear (north) facade. 1948 maps indicate similar elements. Today, however, there is no porch on the south or east facades. In 1977, the house was resided and in 1989, the rear porch was removed and replaced with a deck.

## 17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

Situated on the north side of West Fourth Street, this residence is located between two houses of similar size and setback.

## 18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE

This house is designed in the Italianate Style. As noted in McAlester's *A Field Guide to American Houses*, Italianate houses with hipped roof and center gable (as in this example) represent about 15% of the houses in this style. Other Italianate elements which are common are a symmetrical facade, use of a full-width or wrap-around porch, as this house originally featured, overhanging eaves, and tall windows. Houses in this style are prominent in the Southside neighborhood.

The front (south) facade is three bays wide with the entrance located in the third, or easternmost bay. The door is framed by four-light side lights and topped by a pedimented entrance canopy supported by wrought iron supports which rise from the stair railing, also in wrought iron. The second level of the south facade contains three windows. All windows on this facade are one-over-one-light double-hung sash and have wood shutters with heart cut-outs.

The east facade has a center gable similar to the one on the south facade. There is a squared bay window on the first level with one-over-one-light double-hung windows on the outer sections, and a double one-over-one-light double-hung window in the center (facing east). There is a one-over-one-light window on the second level facing south. A wood deck wraps around the east and north facades of the house.

A wood frame two-car garage is also located on the property. It was constructed in 1970.

## 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

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29 West Fourth Street  
Corning, New York

## 20. Historical and Architectural Importance (continued)

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 property has had few owners over the course of its history. Deed research indicates that the property was owned by Leo Krebs as early as 1889, after being purchased from John L. Krebs. The Krebs were large land owners and builders in the late nineteenth century. They were active in the railroad industry as engineers and dispatchers, and as glass blowers. There were many Krebs family members who have resided in this house over time including Joseph, a glass worker and George, a glass engineer. Harry and Doris Rhinehart owned the property from 1941 to 1971 when the house was purchased by Joseph Dowling, a salesman for Corning Glass Works.

## 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.

Mulford, Uri. Pioneer Days and Later Times in Corning and Vicinity 1789-1920. Corning: Uri Mulford

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.

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.



↶ 29 West 4th