

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
YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall
ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Planning Workshop, Cornell University

DATE: December 11, 1992
TELEPHONE: (607) 255-6851

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S):
- 2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Coming VILLAGE:
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 35 East Fourth Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [X]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Walter and Betty Schaffer 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: Asbestos shingles
- 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. 1903 maps show a house, basically divided into three sections, two of which were two-story and one, the last section working north, one story. A small one-story outbuilding is also shown on the property at that time, just a few feet north of the house. 1913 maps indicate that the house was enlarged to a full two stories and had acquired a one-story porch on the east facade in between what had become the first and second (and last) section of the house. By 1930, the house had acquired a two-story addition to the west facade, with an open porch on the first level and an enclosed room on the second. At this time, a one-story garage had been added to the property as well.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

The residence at 35 East Fourth Street is located on the north side of East Fourth and is centered (east to west) on its lot. However, it is smaller, and set closer to the street than the houses to either side of it. A garage occupies the northwest portion of the south half of the lot.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE

With its hipped roof and over-hanging eaves, the residence at 35 East Fourth Street exhibits some of the features of the Italianate style of architecture. It is probable the first floor window on the east side of the south facade was originally two windows, which would make the main facade of the house a symmetrical composition--another feature of the Italianate style.

Clad in asbestos shingles, this house sits on a parged and painted foundation. It is two stories high and consists of a main mass, the east side of the south facade, and an added wing, on the west side of the south facade. The main mass of the house is three bays wide with the entrance in the first bay (working eastward). One large window occupies the second and third bays of the first level. The entrance features an entry porch with a flat-roofed hood over the door supported by squared posts. The second level features three one-over-one-light double-hung sash, one in each bay.

The west half of the south facade was originally a porch onto which a second floor was added, and then both levels were enclosed. Both levels use a band of windows which run across both the south and west facades. The first level employs four one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows on the south facade and eight of the same on the west facade. The second level employs four nine-light fixed sash covered with storm windows on the south facade, and eight of the same on the west facade.

The outbuilding is a garage with a hipped roof clad in asbestos tile. The car doors are on the south facade.

CONTINUATION SHEET, Page 2
35 East Fourth Street
Corning, New York

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 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.

The land that this house is located on was owned by William A. Bradley in 1866. Bradley was an associate of Erastus Corning and helped to settle the area in the mid 1800s. At the time, the area was very sparsely populated, and Bradley was a large land owner. By 1893, Mary Jane Hawkins had acquired a portion of lot fifteen and Sarah Hawkins owned, as conveyed by Mary Hawkins, and directly from William Bradley, the north two-thirds of the lot. However, deed although 1899 to 1925 city directories list Sarah A. Hawkins, a laundress, as resident. Sarah Hawkins, probably Mary's sister, and the wife of the Rev. William P. Hopkins pastor of the Citizen's Church of America would sell the northern portions of the lot to G. Arthur Heermans Emma and Arthur Pitts, in 1921. In 1925, Wright D. Morley would acquire the property, and then William O. Drake and then the Schaffers, who have been residents since 1955.

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.

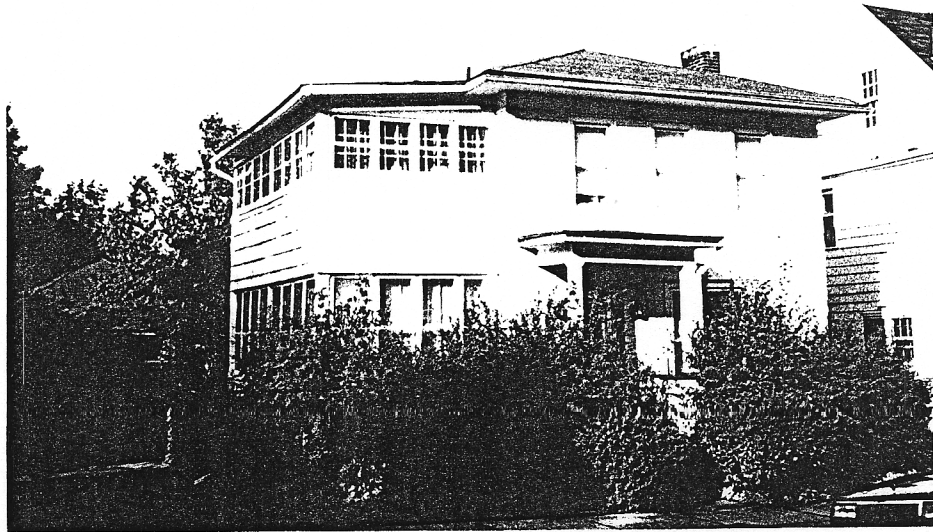
Corning City Directories, Boyd's 1872-73, 1874-75. Hanford 1893-1920.

City of Corning Tax Assessment Rolls, Corning City Hall Tax Assessor, Corning, NY.

Hakes, 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, 1866-69. Syracuse: Hamilton Child. Steuben County Deed Records, Steuben County Clerk's Office, Bath



↑ 35 East 4th