

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY _____

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518)474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Richard Carlson

DATE: Dec. 17, 1992

YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall

TELEPHONE: _____

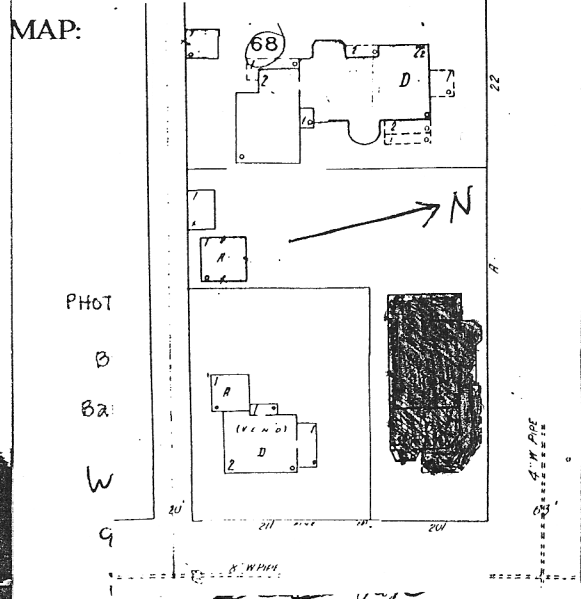
ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Planning Workshop, Cornell University

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S):
- 2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Corning VILLAGE:
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 201 Pine St.
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Edward O. and Gail A. Brown ADDRESS: 201 Pine St.
- 6. USE: Original: One-family dwelling Present: Multi-family dwelling
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Yes [] No [x] Explain: Private dwelling

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [x] d. board & batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other:
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearing walls [x]
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



Continuation Sheet
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Corning, New York

11c. Very few changes have been made to the exterior of this building. A second-story window opening above the west end of the front porch has been filled in to accommodate a much smaller window in the same location. The only difference noted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps--the labelling of a one-and-one-half-story projection on the north facade, just west of the porch, as two stories rather than one--probably marks a difference in interpretation by the mapmakers rather than a change in the building.

17. This house is located on the southwest corner of Pine and Third streets, on the uphill side of the street, in a primarily residential neighborhood. The Corning Free Academy, however, occupies the block across the street to the north. This neighborhood contains a variety of residential styles, primarily Italianate, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival, many of them relatively high style. This house is one of the largest residential structures in the immediate area, and is set slightly closer to the street on the north side than are the other houses on the block. The house's L-shaped lot allows access to a garage on the alley to the south of the house.

18. The basic form of this Queen Anne-style residence is a two-and-a-half-story gabled section, arranged along an east-west

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration []
f. other:

15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [] b. carriage house [] c. garage [x]
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other:

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING 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: 1890

ARCHITECT: Otis Dockstader

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

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18. (cont.)

axis, with a three-story partially-gabled section intersecting it perpendicularly on the east, and a north-facing three-and-a-half-story cross-gabled bay near the northwest corner. The residence is built primarily of brick, but stone trim is also used, especially in the north-facing cross gable and a two-story east-facing rounded bay. Stone is also used for the foundation, front porch, and window sills. Wood is used for the window frames and the front porch columns. Curiously, the main west-facing gable is clad in shingles rather than brick. The roof on the main portion of the house is slate.

The house exhibits a variety of window types, but the most common are tall, narrow one-over-one sash, found in the gable end of the north-facing cross gable and in the third story of the three-story eastern section of the house. Similar windows, equally tall but somewhat wider, are found in most other locations on the building. Where stone courses serve as lintels for the window openings on the turret and rounded bay, as described below, the lintels are flat; in most other cases, segmental brick arches surmount the openings. The window panes are rectangular in all cases; in the segmentally-arched windows, the wood sashes are cut to fill out the curve. Bands of moldings are present in most of the cornices.

The three-story eastern section of the house has a gabled

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18. (cont.)

south end and a semi-octagonal north end, each with a central exterior chimney. The east facade is divided into two sections. Near the southeast corner is a two-story rounded bay with three windows on each story; above this bay is a row of three tall, narrow windows at the third story level. Stone beltcourses and stringcourses form the window sills and lintels on this bay. At the northeast corner on the first story is the front porch, which wraps around the north and west facades of the house. The front porch has a sandstone foundation and steps that sweep out slightly as they reach ground level. Above the porch on this facade is an enclosed second-story porch, surmounted by a triangular pediment, framed in copper, with a carved wooden foliate design in the center.

The north gable end of the western cross gable features a decorative chimney, windows on every story (including a small one-over-one round-topped sash in the gable peak), and, near its northwest corner, a two-and-one-half-story semi-circular turret. Stone beltcourses and stringcourses, which form the sills and lintels of the windows on the first two stories of the main facade of the cross gable, continue around the turret as the sills and lintels of the turret windows. The third-story window sill on the main gable facade continues around the turret as a stringcourse. Between this stringcourse and the cornice of the

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18. (cont.)

turret is a terra cotta frieze.

The north facade also features a one-and-a-half-story bay, which projects out from the main wall surface to meet the edge of the cross gable. This bay displays two unusual window types: a large multi-paned window above, and two short, squat segmental arch openings below. At the far western end of the north facade is a door opening on the ground level.

The west facade consists of a large central gable, with a smaller projecting gable at its northern edge. The slope of the smaller gable's northern roof matches that of the northern slope of the larger gable. A chimney cuts through the south side of the main gable. The south facade contains only two rows of window openings, one on each story.

Between 1908 and 1913, a square, one-story garage was built on the alley behind the house.

20. This house, which was constructed in 1890-91, is at least the second house on this site; the 1882 bird's-eye view of Corning shows a small two-story gabled structure on this property. The present house was built for Henry P. Sinclair, Sr., then secretary of the Corning Glass Works, who purchased the corner property (with the old house) in 1872, and a lot to the west in 1881. These two lots form the present property. Mr.

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20. (cont.)

Sinclair lived on this site since about 1872.

This house was designed by Otis Dockstader, of the Elmira architectural firm of Pierce & Dockstader. It house was pictured in the journal Architect & Builder in 1890. Dockstader designed several houses in Corning's Southside neighborhood, including 22 West Fourth Street.

The Corning Daily Democrat of May 5, 1890, reported that the "brown stone wall which will surround the porch, running up high enough to make a railing for the veranda," would be a new feature in Corning. According to a 1972 article by Carol Blakeslee in the Andaste Inquirer, the terra cotta work on the house was manufactured by the Corning Terra Cotta Company.

Henry P. Sinclair, Sr., had come to Corning in 1868 with the Brooklyn Flint Glass Works, and became secretary of the Corning Glass Works when it was founded in 1875. He retained this position until his death in 1902. Sinclair's first wife, whose sister was married to Amory Houghton, Sr., died soon after the Sinclaires moved to Corning. Sinclair married his second wife, Anne Watson, in April of 1890. His decision to construct a new house may well have been prompted by his upcoming marriage. While their new house was under construction, the couple lived nearby in Mrs. Olcott's house, which they had leased for the occasion.

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20. (cont.)

Sinclair died in 1902, leaving his wife and a son, Reginald, who continued to live here with their servants. In 1931, all the members of the Sinclair family who had a stake in the property sold it to family members William W. Sinclair, an accountant with Corning Glass Works, and his wife, Mary Catherine.

They lived here until 1965, when they sold the property to the City School District of the City of Corning. Faculty and staff of Corning Community College were housed here from 1965 to 1972. The house has been further divided into apartments since 1972, with the owners often living in the building.

21. Sources:

Architect and Builder. Vol. 13, No. 5 (Aug. 2, 1890), plates.

Blakeslee, Carol. "The Corning Brick and Terra Cotta Works," Andaste Inquirer, Vol. 1, No. 2 (April, 1972), p. 7.

Corning city directories (1872, 1874, 1903-1991).

Corning Daily Democrat, Mar. 15, 1890; Mar. 18, 1890; May 5, 1890; Sept. 22, 1890; Apr. 9, 1891.

Reed, Roger Gates. Architects of Standing: Pierce & Bickford, Elmira, New York, 1890-1930. Cornell University Master's thesis, 1981, Appendix D.

Steuben County deeds, Steuben County court house, Bath.

Steuben County surrogate's court records, Steuben County court house, Bath.

United States census (1880, 1900, 1910).