

**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  
YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall

DATE: December 11, 1992  
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: Corning VILLAGE:
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 223 Fine Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [ ] b. private [X]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Albert B. and Valerie C. Brown 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 [X] b. stone [ ] c. brick [ ] d. board and batten [ ]  
e. cobblestone [ ] f. shingles [X] 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:

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES

Building permit records indicate that this residence had new roofing installed in 1980. In 1987, the side porch on the north facade was enclosed and a wood frame deck was erected on this facade as well. There was some window replacement done in 1990 at which time the bottom half of the house was resided in wood clapboarding. Visual evidence reveals that the foundation may have been reparged very recently, and that new windows were installed at the basement level. According to Sanborn maps, the entry porch on the east facade was added sometime between 1913 and 1921. Until that point, this facade featured a one story porch running across the length of the facade--a common element in Colonial Revival-style houses.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

Situated on the northwest corner of Pine and Fourth streets, this residence occupies the southeast part of lot sixteen.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE

The residence at 223 Pine Street is designed in the Colonial Revival style of architecture. Notable features of this style are the use of a pitched roof-- most commonly with the eave line parallel to the road, a symmetrical facade, use of dormers, and other elements which recall the style of houses built in the classical colonial period.

This is a balloon frame structure clad in shingles on the upper levels and wood clapboard on the first level. It is mainly a two-story structure with a one-story wing on the north facade and a one story attached garage on the south facade. The front (east) facade is three bays wide and features a one-story pedimented entry porch with side lights. The windows on the first level are both of a tripartite configuration composed of two sets of four-over-four-light sash on either side of an eight-over-eight-light double-hung window. The second level contains two eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash in both the first and third bays. There are also two shed dormers projecting from the roof over the first and third bays, each containing nine-light fixed double windows.

The north facade features two eight-over-eight-light double-hung windows on the second level of the main section of the house, and two of the same in the north facade of the one-story wing. There is a wood deck on the northwest side of this facade. The south facade is two bays wide and employs eight-over-eight-light double-hung windows, one in each bay on each level. This facade also features a one-story attached garage with one paneled car door.

The house features a centralized chimney and rests on a parged foundation with double single-light windows in each bay. The windows on the first and second levels, on all facades have louvered wood shutters.

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223 Pine 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 1893 Map of Corning indicates that this property was owned by the Ahle family at that point in time. The Ahles owned the south halves of lots fifteen and sixteen in this block. In 1919, the property was acquired by Harry S. Hunt, the owner of the Hunt Glass Works. This company, while smaller than the Corning Glass Works, was one of a dozen or so smaller glass cutting and engraving companies of its time contributing to Corning's prosperity helping it to earn the name "The Crystal City."

## 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.

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12. PHOTOS (Continued)

Top: South and east facades

Bottom: North and east facades



223 Pine