

11. INTEGRITY: a. original site 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 OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn b. carriage house c. garage
d. privy e. shed f. greenhouse
g. shop h. gardens
i. landscape features: See Continuation Sheet
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:

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: 1936

ARCHITECT: Haskell and Considine

BUILDER: Cunningham

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

CONTINUATION SHEET, Page 1
15 Summit Avenue
Corning, New York

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES:

No major alterations have been made to the exterior of this house. The roof was repaired in September 1979.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house fronts Summit Avenue with a shallower setback than its neighbor to the west and a deeper one than its neighbor to the east. Also, the east-to-west spacing among these residences is inconsistent, with larger side yards between this house and its neighbor to the west. The scale and age of this building is similar to that of others in this area. Summit Avenue in front of the house slopes up from east to west in a gentle incline.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE:

This two-story structure is designed in the Late Colonial Revival Style of architecture. The house also shows influence from the Queen Anne and eclectic styles, with its asymmetrical form and tall chimneys. According to the book *A Field Guide to American Houses*, by Virginia and Lee McAlester, these asymmetrical examples of Colonial Revival-style represent 10% of all Colonial Revival-style houses but were about one-third of all examples prior to 1900. In addition, after 1910, few examples were built until the 1930s, when they reappeared with less elaborate detailing.

The walls of the house are covered in brick veneer, a common material in high-style examples. There is a basic rectangular shape, attached to which was a one-story, flat-roofed addition on the east facade and another on the south facade. The single-story parts of the facade feature wooden balustrades and projecting bay windows with copper

roofs on their easternmost and westernmost elevations. These additive elements give the house the same relative shape as a house featured in "Studies of Different Exterior Treatments of the Same Plan," by Lawrence Buck, Architect, from Chicago, taken from H. H. von Holst, American Homes, Chicago, 1911.

The windows are not standard in size; some are paired casement windows with a transom above (first story) while others are the same paired windows, minus the transom (second story). Flanking the main door, which is a single door with a semicircular transom, are two small windows, each with six lights. The brickwork on the facade is elaborate, with flat arches over the smaller windows and blind arches surrounding the larger windows on the first story. There are two courses of stretchers in a Roman arch surrounding the door opening. On the second story, the windows feature projecting brick sills and flat arch lintels. Other elements of the facade are copper downspouts and a front stoop of two brick-veneered steps. The roofline of the house is a truncated hip and features a tall brick chimney at its northeast corner.

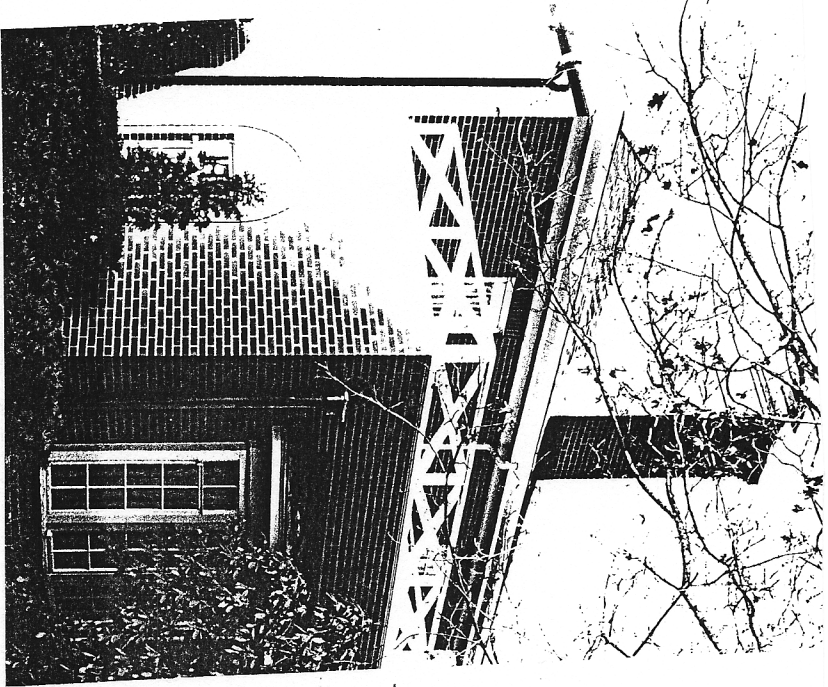
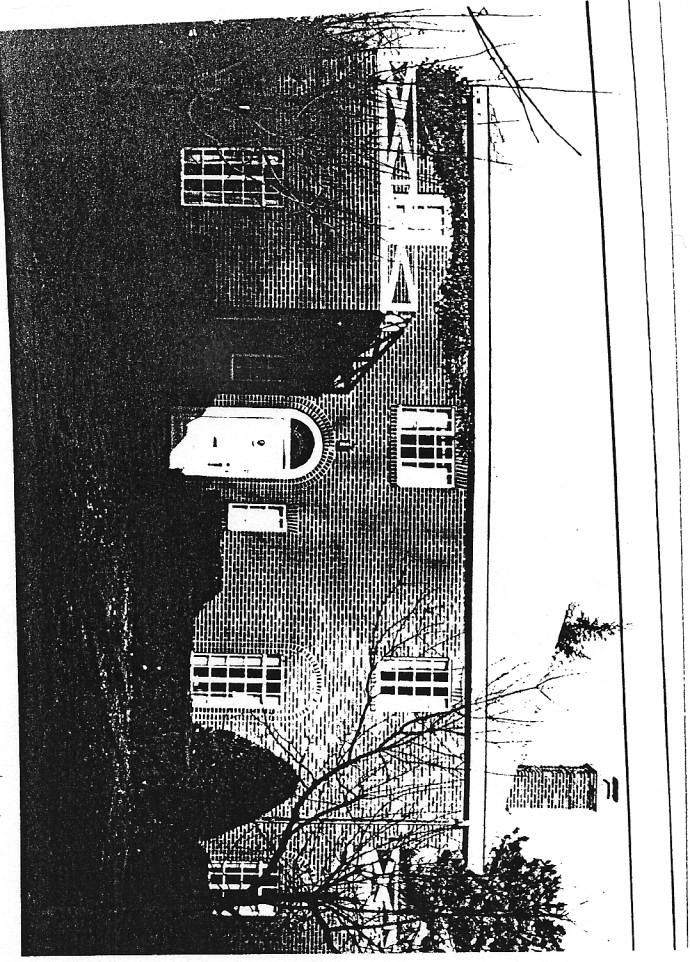
CONTINUATION SHEET, Page 2
15 Summit Avenue
Corning, New York

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This house was constructed on Lots 12 and 13 of Block 54, as laid out in the 1855 Brewer and Canfield map of Corning. The land was owned by Quincy and Mathilde Wellington, prominent members of the community, until June 1886, when it was purchased by the Lathrops, also well-known citizens of Corning's early years. The Lathrops owned Lots 12, 13, and 14 of Block 54 for an unknown period of time around 1893. After the death of Emma Lathrop in 1936, the land was bought by Willard and Helen Kates, who paid \$1,200 for the land. Bids were submitted for the construction of the house by different companies, including the Corning Building Company. However, they lost the bid to Cunningham, and the house, designed by Haskell and Considine, was built at the end of the year.

This house is very similar in detailing to a house located at 262 Cedar Street, east of 15 Summit Avenue and located in the neighboring Block 53. The house on Cedar Street was constructed during the same relative time period as this house on Summit Avenue.

15 Summit Ave.



↖ 15 Summit Ave.
(Rear)