



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  
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 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: Built circa 1919

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES:

It appears that the structure remains intact, with few alterations being made. The 1921 Sanborn map indicates there is a small porch, located on the eastern corner of the south facade. Currently, there is an enclosed addition built on top of the back porch, and it is difficult to ascertain whether this second story structure is original to the house. The style of second story structure is sympathetic to the original Colonial Revival Style of the house and continues with the existing design vocabulary of multi-paned sash, and wood clapboard. It does appear however, that the clapboard siding is narrow than that of the remainder of the house.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

The house is located on block fifty-six, lot six, in a residential neighborhood on the south side of East Third Street. It is situated near the middle of the block between Cedar and Pine Street. The street is dominated by Italianate houses; however, its neighbor 32 East Third Street was built in the Colonial Revival Style between 1913-21 which replaced a house built by the 1870s. The north facades of both 16 and 32 East Third Street are significantly larger than their neighbors. The lot seems to be on a slightly higher elevation and the house is set back farther and on its lot than the houses to the west, but it appears to be similarly situated to the houses to the east.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE:

Between 1913-31, a previously existing 1870s house was demolished, and replaced by the current Colonial Revival Style residence at 32 East Third Street. According to McAlester's, A Field Guide to American Houses, Colonial Revival was a dominant style for vernacular buildings throughout the country for the first half of the twentieth century. It was popularized by a renewed interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard, and is characterized by symmetrically balanced windows with double-hung multiple-pane glazing, tripartite windows, an accentuated front door with overhead fanlights and sidelights, a side-gabled roof, a full-width porch, and a dentiled cornice.

32 East Third Street is a two-story Colonial Revival Style residence, rectangular in plan. The wood clapboard house is constructed with a one-story, near full-width porch supported by four evenly spaced classical columns. The cornice of the porch is elaborated with dentils. The fenestration of the house is symmetrical. There are two paired, six-over-one windows on the second-story which flank a rectangular six-over-six, tripartite window. The first story consists of two rectangular six-over-one tripartite sash, surrounding a panelled wood entry door detailed with a simple fanlight and sidelights. The side-gabled roof is finished with synthetic shingling, and is ornamented with a simplified dentiled cornice. The fenestration on the east and west facades is basically symmetrical and consists of double-hung, multi-paned sash. The south facade consists of a one-story porch constructed flush with the eastern corner, protecting a french door. The back porch, supported by simple, rectangular piers, is topped by a second story structure whose south facade boasts multi-paned sash across its length.

Between 1921-30 a wood clapboard automobile garage was constructed, which today remains on the southwest end of the lot. The garage was constructed with a synthetic shingled gable roof which faces the alley. In addition, the automobile entrance is located on the alley. The east and west facades are installed with multi-paned sash, and there is a small door located

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE, Continued:

on the west facade, near the alley.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

32 East Third Street replaced an existing residence probably dating from the 1870s. The previous residence was originally occupied by George T. Spencer who was a judge in Corning. He resided at the residence for approximately 20 years, and William F. Kriger, a clerk in Corning, occupied the house with his family for approximately 20 years as well. In 1913, the building was the home of the Corning Conservatory of Music. There is no existing City Directory for 1915, and it is assumed that the Conservatory of Music continued to occupy the house until 1917.

According to the Sanborn maps, 32 East Third Street was probably constructed circa 1919. The Corning City Directory indicates this address was vacant 1917-18, and the 1919 City Directory does not list 32 East Third Street as an existing address. By 1921, the present residence appears on the Sanborn map. On March 24, 1919, Allen O. Carpenter purchased the property from the Corning Co-Operative Savings and Loan. There is no available recorded transaction sum, and it is unclear whether Carpenter purchased the house and demolished it, or only purchased the lot. The residence has remained in the Carpenter family to this day.

Allen O. Carpenter was a mechanical engineer in the city of Corning.

32 East Third Street is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival Style architecture. The structure remains relatively unchanged with no major building campaigns initiated since it was built. The many architectural details of this residence (as illustrated above in Other Notable Features of Building Style) eloquently illustrate this revival style, and remains as documentation of stylistic building trends in early twentieth century Corning.

21. SOURCES:

Corning City Directories; Steuben County Deeds; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Corning, 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930 and 1948; McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses.