

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

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

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY _____

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

YOUR NAME: Dana Peak

DATE: November 15, 1992

YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall

TELEPHONE: (607) 256-7101

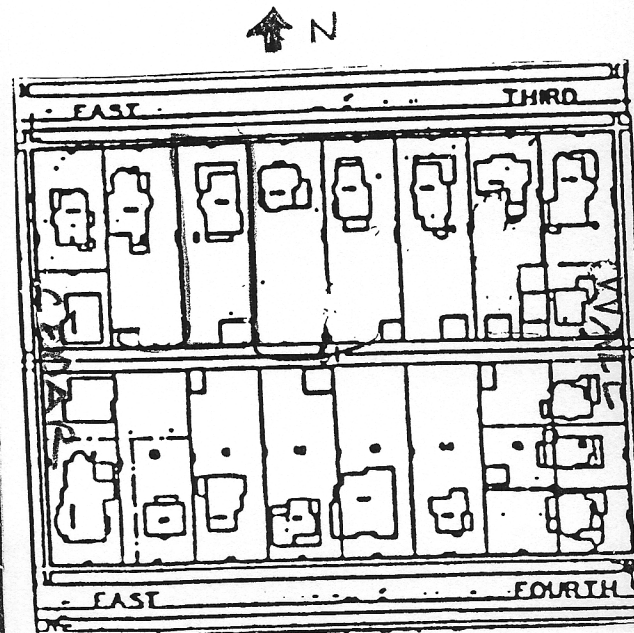
ORGANIZATION (if any): Preservation Planning Workshop, Cornell University

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Corning VILLAGE: _____
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 64 East Third Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [X]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: William M. and W. F. Baldwin ADDRESS: 64 East Third Street
Present: Residence
- 6. USE: Original: 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 & batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [X] g. stucco [] other: _____
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: 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 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: Not Known (Most likely circa 1870)

ARCHITECT: Not Known

BUILDER: Not Known

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES:

The 1888 Sanborn map indicates that there was a full porch located on the north facade continuing around the west facade to the bay window. The front porch remained intact until a one-story, flat roofed addition was constructed on the northern portion of the west facade in 1921, which eliminated the re-entrant angle of the bay window and north corner of the house. At this point the porch spanned the entire front (north) facade, and sometime after 1948 the porch was removed.

The 1888 and 1903 Sanborn maps indicate that by 1903, a small two-story, shed roof addition was constructed on the southern portion of the east facade of the house. By 1903 the Sanborn maps indicate there was a bay window added to the west facade of the house. In addition, between 1888-1903, a bay window was added to every house on the north side of block fifty-one except one. This information leads me to believe that there was a major building campaign in bay windows between this time. A bay window certainly would have been in keep with the Italianate Style in which this residence is built. The 1903 Sanborn map also indicates there was a back porch constructed on the south side, spanning nearly the entire south facade of the house. The back porch no longer exists; however, the back entry door remains and is protected by an awning.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This two-story residence is located on the south side of East Third Street on block fifty-one, lot three, and is situated east of the corner of Cedar Street. In general, the block is dominated by two-story, three bay Italianate houses, and the house is situated in approximately the same place on its lot as its neighbors. The neighbor to the west, 60 East Third Street, seems to have originally appeared very similar to 64 East Third Street with its wrap-around porch, off-set entry door, and similar massing.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE:

This two-story residence was originally constructed in the Italianate Style popular from 1840-85. According to McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, the Italianate Style dominated American vernacular architecture from 1850-80, and was loosely based on Italian Renaissance models which were adapted and modified to a uniquely American expression. A rectangular plan with three bays and two stories, elongated windows, a low hipped roof, broad overhanging eaves, and a recessed doorway are the dominant stylistic features.

The plan of 64 East Third Street is basically rectangular, with a western bay window, a two-story eastern, and a one-story western addition. The foundation of the house is constructed of stone. The original siding of the residence has been covered over by replacement wood shingles. The walls of the original Italianate-style house were probably clapboard. The front (north) facade of the house consists of three (on the second story level) elongated, one-over-one, double hung windows. The first story consists of two one-over-one, double-hung windows, with the entry door located on the western portion of the facade. A one-story bay window is located on the west facade, and is constructed with wide overhanging eaves, but with no ornamentation. The low hipped roof is currently finished with asphalt shingles. Beneath the roof are widely overhanging eaves without brackets.

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

At some point in the early twentieth century the house was altered to the Colonial Revival Style. Colonial Revival was a dominant style for vernacular buildings throughout the country for the first half of the twentieth century. According to McAlester's, A Field Guide to American Houses, this revival style 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, and accentuated front door with overhead fanlights and sidelights.

In the early twentieth century, some of the stylistic architectural elements of 64 East Third Street were altered in order to accommodate the Colonial Revival Style. The large size of the opening indicates that the original entry door may have boasted a typical Italianate-style paired door, apparent in neighboring Southside homes. However, the door was altered to a single paneled door detailed with a radiating fanlight and simple sidelights. The entry door, the asymmetrical western addition, and the wrought iron stair balustrade further the Colonial Revival design vocabulary. In addition, the Colonial Revival Style is elaborated by the french doors installed in the south facade of the house.

The 1888 Sanborn map indicates there was a carriage house located on the eastern corner of the south side of the lot. The rectangular carriage house was oriented in a north/south fashion. By 1903 it appears a new, larger carriage house was built on the south side of the property, oriented in an east/west fashion. The currently existing garage appears to be the same carriage house built by 1903. The garage is sheathed in wood shingles, and is constructed with a hipped roof and two large doors located on the west facade.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

According to the Corning City Directory, and the Heermans 1893 map of Corning, Mary A. Meyers, widow of Jacob W. Meyers, resided in this home in the early 1890s. By 1899, Catherine G. Meyers is recorded as boarding at 64 East Third Street. The property was rented by 1903, and the house was occupied by two Assistant Superintendants for Prudential Insurance, John Mason and William Park. William Park continued to rent the house in 1905 along with an additional resident, Arthur W. Shakelton. By 1905, William Park was employed with the Corning Real Estate and Insurance Agency, and continued to rent the house through 1907, when it appears he established his own firm, Arland and Park. Clare H. Cotton is recorded as residing at 64 East Third Street by 1909, and she managed a residence located at 80 Pine Street. At some point during this rental period, the house was purchased by Warren J. and Addie B. Cheney, and on July 3, 1911, the Cheney's sold the house to Janette F. Saxton. Janette and her husband Frank resided in the house until September 11, 1916, when the Saxton's sold the house to Guy and Edith Cheney. The house remained in the Cheney family until the house was sold in 1992 to William M. and W. F. Baldwin.

Warren Cheney was elected the Director of the Corning Business Men's Association on February 8, 1905, and until January 1, 1910, he was the City Attorney of Corning.

Guy Cheney was a local assemblyman in Corning. When Guy Cheney died in office in the 1930s, his wife Edith announced her intention of assuming the office and won a special election. She was able to retain the office again in 1940-2, and in 1944 was appointed by Governor Dewey to a position in the Education Department of the State War Council. In addition, Edith Cheney served as a field representative for the New York State Youth

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE, Continued:

Commission.

In addition to its historical importance in relation to extensive ownership by the Cheney family, 64 East Third Street is an excellent example of the architectural trends of its day. This residence eloquently illustrates the stylistic changes that occur due to the evolution of architectural trends, as the house matured from the Italianate to the Colonial Revival Style. The many architectural details of this residence chronicle the popularity of two important architectural styles, and the house 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, 1888, 1903, 1908, 1913, 1921, 1930 and 1948; McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, and Corning and Vicinity.