

**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

YOUR ADDRESS: 106 W. Sibley Hall

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

DATE: November 15, 1992

TELEPHONE: (607) 256-7101

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**IDENTIFICATION**

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. COUNTY: Steuben TOWN/CITY: Corning VILLAGE: \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 82 East Third Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [ ] b. private [X]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Allan B. and Linda Hansee ADDRESS: 82 East Third Street  
Present: Residence
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Exterior visible from public road: Yes [X] No [ ]
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Interior accessible: Yes [ ] No [X] Explain: Private residence

**DESCRIPTION**

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [X] b. stone [ ] c. brick [ ] 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 [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: Built between 1869-74

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES:

Between 1888-1903, a two-story addition was centrally constructed on the south (back) facade. In addition, a one-story, shed roof structure was constructed flush with the east wall of the two-story addition, and a one-story side porch was constructed on the west facade. The side porch was removed after 1948, and the side door is now partially sheltered with a small awning. Also by 1903 a one-story bay window was centrally constructed on the west facade, north of the previously existing side porch. The bay window addition is concurrent with a major building campaign in bay windows between 1888-1903. Not only was there a bay window added to every house on the north side of block fifty-one except one, but there was a bay window added to every house on the north side of block fifty-six (except one) as well.

According to the Sanborn maps, the previous additions to the rear of the house were extended between 1908-13. The one-story addition was extended to the west, flush with the west wall of the two-story structure, which included a central door. At an unknown date, a second story was constructed on the western portion of the south facade, above the primary one-story addition. The 1913 Sanborn map indicates an angled connection between the side porch and the bay window. This element cannot be further described however, because the porch has been removed.

Between 1913-21, original full-front porch on the south facade was replaced and extended around the corner of the east facade to connect with the north facade of the east wing. The porch projects farther east than the wing and accommodates an enclosed one-story expansion.

It appears there were no major additions undertaken after 1921.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

The residence is located on the south side of East Third Street on block fifty-one, lot six, and is situated near the corner of Wall Street. The north side of the block is generally dominated by Italianate houses, and are situated in approximately the same place on their lots as 82 East Third Street. The neighbor to the west, 76 East Third Street, originally appeared very similar to 82 East Third Street, and was constructed in the same general plan.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE:

This residence is 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 Italianate plan of 82 East Third Street is basically rectangular, with an eastern two-story projection, a western one-story bay window, and a rear addition to the south facade. The front (north) facade of the house consists of three (on the second story level) elongated, two-over-two, double hung windows. There are two additional two-over-two windows on the first story as well as a wood panelled door on the east side of the projecting front facade. The

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

house is constructed with a low hipped asphalt roof, and boasts a wide, over hanging eave void of brackets.

It appears when the front porch was extended around the east facade between 1913-21, the style of the house was updated to the Colonial Revival Style. This follows with a trend of several houses altered and constructed in the Colonial Revival-style on block fifty-six during this period. In addition, the neighboring house to the west (76 East Third) has been slightly altered as well to accommodate this revival style. 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, an accentuated front door with overhead fanlights and sidelights, and a full-width porch.

The expression of the Colonial Revival Style is seen in the replacement of the previously Italianate door, with a wood panelled door surrounded by a half-sidelights consisting of six panes. In addition, the door is crowned by a decorative wood fanlight. These entry door features are installed flush with the facade, eliminating the recessed nature of the original door. The raised front porch appears to have been replaced and installed with simplified columns, rather than square piers characteristic of the Italianate porch-supports. The balustrade is simple and consists of slender, vertical rails. The north facade of the enclosed porch addition is installed with paired windows, also characteristic of the Colonial Revival Style.

Between 1888-1903, a shed was constructed on the eastern portion of the south end of the lot. It is constructed with an asphalt shingled gable roof, with a square window in the west facade, and an awning window above a narrow door facing the alley.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Lot six on block fifty-one was originally owned by Joseph Fellows who was an early and major landowner in Corning. On August 3, 1869, Fellows sold the property to Calvin J. Butler for \$300. This relatively small sum of money indicates that there was probably no house involved in the transaction. Butler is recorded in the City Directory as residing at 82 East Third Street; thus, the house was probably constructed between 1869-74. Butler and his wife resided in the house until the early twentieth century when Calvin Butler's son, Archie, occupied the house. By 1905 the house was listed as vacant in the City Directory. By 1909 the house was rented to Mrs. Julia Tyler, the widow of Truman K. Tyler. Mrs. Tyler appears to have rented the house until 1912, when the residence was sold. Calvin Jerome Butler and his wife Antoinette sold the house on September 30, to Betsy S. Kriger. Betsy Kriger and her husband Frederick Kriger resided in the house until 1936, when Mrs. Kriger became a widow. She remained in the house for several years, until her son Ralf S. Kriger and his wife Marie occupied the house by 1944. (Mrs. Kriger is listed in the City Directory as a resident in 1947. It is a possibility that she remained in the house when her son and his wife moved in.) In 1947, it appears the Krigers acquired a renter, Roy Sunderstrom, and the house was rented out through the mid-1950s. Frank Zimar was one of these renters, and he purchased the house in the early 1950s. On December 10, 1956, Zimar sold the house to Howard and Geraldine Rose. The Roses retained the property for 10 years, and sold the house to Orvis and Mary Dillon on July 5, 1966. Twenty years later, the house was purchased by the current owners, Allan and Linda Hansee.



20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE, Continued:

82 East Third Street maintains historical importance in the Southside neighborhood because it provides documentation resulting from the prosperity of local merchants and tradesmen like Frederick Kriger and Calvin Butler.

Calvin Butler was a pattern maker in Corning. On August 4, 1909, he married Mrs. Antoinette Wayave of Corning. His son Archie was a trainmens time keeper in the late nineteenth century, and a book keeper for T. H. Wheeler Company by 1903. On October 12, 1898, he married Louise Moxley.

Frederick Kriger was a prominent business owner in Corning. On August 6, 1895, Kriger purchased the interest of a dry goods business, and became partners in the business Waite and Kriger with Neville E. Waite. The shop was located at 30 East Market Street, and specialized in carpets, curtains and notions. At one time, Betsy Kriger was President of the Clionian Circle, a literary society founded "to promote general intelligence, the useful accumulation of useful knowledge, and the social and intellectual culture of its members. In 1921, Mrs. Kriger was President of the nominating committee of the Corning Hospital, in its attempt to build a hospital in Corning.

In addition to the historical importance of the residents of 82 East Third Street, the building itself has architectural importance. This residence is an excellent example of the architectural trends of its day, and the stylistic changes that occur due to the evolution of fashion in architecture. The architectural details of this residence eloquently illustrate how through the use of key visual elements, the Italianate-style was moderately updated to the Colonial Revival Style expressing the prominent fashionable trends of both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

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, Corning and Vicinity