

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY _____

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

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: 22 West Third Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: College Center of Finger Lakes ADDRESS: 22 West Third Street
Present: Educational
- 6. USE: Original: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Yes No Explain:

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard 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
c. masonry load bearing walls
d. metal (explain)
e. other
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent b. good c. fair d. deteriorated
- 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 [X] 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 [X] 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 [X]
h. other: Educational

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 in 1899

ARCHITECT: Pierce and Bickford

BUILDER:

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

See Continuation Sheet

21. SOURCES:

See Continuation Sheet

22. THEME:

11c. MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND DATES:

According to the 1903 and 1908 Sanborn maps the house remained unaltered for at least nine years. However, the 1913 Sanborn map indicates a two-story addition to the rear (south) facade of the house in which the wrap-around porch on the southeast corner of the building is interrupted by the addition. The addition extended south, remaining flush with the east facade. Between 1930-1948, the Sanborn maps illustrate an additional two-story expansion extending the 1913 addition and a major portion of the rear of the building to the east, projecting past the two-story bay and enclosed porch on the east facade.

Both additions seem to have been sympathetically designed to harmonize with the existing design vocabulary. In the 1913 addition, a dormer window was added to the north corner on the west facade of this expansion. While this dormer is constructed with a pediment it does not mimick the broken pediment of the original dormers, and is not detailed with pilasters. Both additions contain simplified lintels which resemble the original keystone lintels. The two expansions both include a wide, dentiled cornice which is highly comparable to the original. Evidence of the last addition is present on the south facade of the house, where a vertical seam is visible in the brick wall, as well as a change in color of brick.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

Situated in the middle of block sixty-eight, 22 West Third Street is an imposing high-style, turn-of-the-century residence situated in a residential neighborhood. The imposing nature of the residence is amplified by a brick wall with an iron entry gate, located on West Third Street. The property of the house includes one-half of lot three, all of lot four, all of lot five, and a portion of lot six. Unlike the block to the east, where nearly every house is situated on a single lot, block sixty-eight on West Third Street consists of only two additional houses which are also architect-designed, turn-of-the-century residences. Across the street is the site of the Corning Free Academy.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE:

The house is constructed in an eclectic classical style, including the Neoclassical Style popular from 1895-1950 and the Beaux Arts Style popular from 1885-1930. According to McAlester's A Field Guide to American Houses, the Neoclassical Style expressed a revival interest in classical models popularized in the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. Houses constructed in the Beaux Arts Style were usually architect designed, and displayed elaborate eclectic styles inspired by ornately detailed, classical precedents originating from France's Ecole des Beaux Arts. Mansard roofs, prominent central dormers, side and wing porches, ionic porch-support columns, elaborate cornices and doorways, and transomed and Palladian windows constitute the general elements characteristic of the Neoclassical and Beaux Arts Styles.

22 West Third Street is constructed of brick, with a raised basement of cut stone. The plan of the house is classical in nature and retains a basically symmetrical front (north) facade. The two-story front facade consists of three bays, including two sets of one-over-one sash with a keystone lintel, and a central second-story Palladian-style window. The Palladian-style window consists of two one-over-one windows crowned by an arched, quarrel sash, flanked by sash detailed with paired ionic pilasters and an entablature. The entrance to the house is

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

dominated by a circular, one-story wood porch, supported by ionic columns and adorned with a wide dentiled cornice. The entry door is recessed in a concave bay with two windows surrounding the door. The door is detailed with a transom window and an ionic door surround. A classical wood balustrade adorns the porch and spans the front facade of the house. The house is constructed with a slate hipped roof, installed with three dormer windows ornamented with scroll-like, broken pediments and ionic pilasters. The dormers contain one-over-one sash and the central dormer additionally contains a lunette. The house is detailed with a wide cornice ornamented with dentils. The eastern portion of the front facade is flanked by a two-story porch supported by ionic columns and a dentiled cornice. The second story open porch projects from a pent corner of the house, and the first story portion of the porch is enclosed with glazing

Both the east and west facades are constructed with a two-story bay window, slightly off-set from each other in plan. In addition, the west facade contains a recessed, two-story open porch, located next to the bay window to the north. A one-story porch projects south from the west bay window and wraps around the corner where it is interrupted by an addition to the house. The east and west facades both contain two dormer windows, identical to those on the front facade.

There is an outbuilding located behind the house on the south edge of the lot. The structure is brick with a stone foundation and mimicks the main house in its design vocabulary. It is original to the property and housed the electric motor water pump for the residence.

Between 1930-48 an automobile garage was constructed to the west on the south side of the lot. The garage is also designed in the same fashion as the main house and is constructed of brick with a concrete foundation, and a hipped roof. The cornice is constructed of pressed tin, and the garage door is a large, single wood panelled door.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

22 West Third Street was originally designed as a residence for Arthur A. Houghton. When the house was built in 1899, the context of the block began to change. Prior to 1899, the Sanborn maps indicate there were four houses west of 22 West Third Street, which occupied single lots. However, when the residence was constructed the house to the west (27 West Third Street) was demolished. By 1913, two additional houses to the west (34 and 40 West Third Street) were demolished to accommodate a large residence built on both lots. Thus, what was a fairly dense block, became a spacious area of large, architect- designed houses.

In 1903, Arthur A. Houghton was the Vice President of Corning Glass Works. Corning Glass Works was said in 1891 to be "the most important of all factors in the growth and development of Corning," and together with the various smaller glass firms, made up the main industry of late nineteenth century Corning. The Houghton family owned Corning Glass Works which they relocated in Corning from Brooklyn, New York in 1868. The company was originally named Brooklyn Flint Glass Works, and was relocated with the help of Erastus Corning and local businessmen. The company was renamed Corning Flint Glass Works upon its move to Corning, and by 1869, 150 employees at the plant were aiding in the creation of their foremost product, glass tableware. The Houghton family significantly contributed to the major shift in Corning's nineteenth economy from transportation to manufacturing.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE, Continued:

Arthur A. Houghton continued to occupy the house through 1929. On May 21, 1929, Arthur Houghton's son, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. purchased the house. At this time, Arthur Houghton, Jr. was Junior Assistant to the President of Corning Glass Works, and he occupied the house until 1959. On February 24, 1959, the Corning Glass Works Foundation, Corning Incorporated purchased the house, and the Corning Community College Branch began to utilize the residence for a community college including the Houghton House Library. The building additionally served as a residence for Librarian Charles H. Muller in 1959, for Dean Jack M. Deeringer in 1961, and Professor and Director John N. Martin in 1962. By 1965, the College Center for Fingerlakes occupied the building, and served as a residence for President Howard Burnett. According to the 1970-71 Corning City Directory, the building serves as the College Center as well as the home of Director of Research and Development for the College, Fritz H. Grupe and his wife Evelyn. By 1974, the United Way of SE Steuben County is additionally occupying the building. The 1980 City Directory indicates that the Corning Glass Works Foundation, the owners of the buildings are utilizing the house along with the College Center for Fingerlakes. By 1986, the College Center for Fingerlakes is sharing the building with the Helpline and Institute for Human Services. In 1992, the College Center for Fingerlakes, a non-profit corporation, purchased 22 West Third Street. Thus, the building has had a long history as a residence, educational center, and social service oriented businesses, and continues to evolve with current needs.

In addition to the historical connection of the Houghton family to 22 West Third Street, the house provides us with an excellent example of architecture designed by once prominent, local architects Pierce and Bickford. The firm, located in Elmira and established in 1890, designed many prominent residences in the Southside neighborhood of Corning. This eclectic Classical-style residence stands as documentation of "artistic talent and local interpretation of high styles" (Auwaeter), resulting from the growing prosperity of the executives of Corning Glass Works in the late nineteenth century.

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, "Reconnaissance Level Survey, Southside Neighborhood Proposed Historic District, Corning, N.Y." by John Auwaeter.