1. Name of Property

historic name  Abel Stowell House

street & number  319 William Street

city or town  Elmira

state  NY  code  36  county  Chemung  code  015  zip code  14901

2. Location

street & number  319 William Street

city or town  Elmira

state  NY  code  36  county  Chemung  code  015  zip code  14901

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national  ___ statewide  _X_ local

Signature of certifying official>Title  Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official>Title  Date

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register  ___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register  ___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:)  ________________________________

Signature of the Keeper  Date of Action
Stowell House  
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### 5. Classification

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Section 7 page 1
Stowell House
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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Abel Stowell House, at 319 William Street, is located in downtown Elmira, Chemung County, just outside the boundaries of the Elmira Civic Historic District Boundary Expansion. The immediate setting differs in building types, styles, and functions from the commercial and public buildings that characterize the nearby district. Once part of an intact historic neighborhood of similar buildings, the house is now within an area characterized by scattered nineteenth-century residences, industrial buildings, and parking lots. Nevertheless, the building, constructed ca. 1850, stands out as a highly intact example of transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style residential architecture.

The wood-frame building is distinguished by its intact, fully developed period exterior as well as its intact historic floorplan, features, and finishes, including mantels, windows, trim, moldings, and wall paneling. While the exterior exhibits a mix of Greek and Italianate motifs, the residence also has features that represent a later period, including a layer of early twentieth century Colonial Revival style embellishment, such as moldings and trim, and Colonial Revival, neo-Federal, and Georgian Revival mantels. The boundary encompasses the original small lot associated with the building, and the residence is the only resource on the property.

Narrative Description

The wood-frame residence is oriented to William Street and is composed of three distinct sections. The main portion of the house is rectangular in form, three bays wide by two bays deep. It sits on a stone foundation and is surmounted by a steep, front-gabled roof with overhanging eaves. Two slightly smaller wings behind it are similar in form, but each is smaller in size. The middle wing is also rectangular, two stories tall, three to five bays deep and two bays wide, and the third wing is generally one and one-half stories tall, two bays deep and two bays wide. The entire building is sided in wood clapboard. The front and middle sections are nearly identical in form and decoration; each features a wide frieze with projecting cornice supported by deep brackets alternating with dentil moldings. Windows are regular and symmetrical, set within wood frames with slightly projecting sills and peaked wood lintels. Windows themselves are wood, double-hung, with six-over-six panes...
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in most cases; a few on the rear section are irregular and some are non-historic. Most windows are flanked by shutters. There are also single square windows with matching trim in the front and rear gables of the front section. The main section features narrow corner boards on each corner. Two interior chimneys pierce the gable roof: one on the south side and another on its rear wall that serves fireplaces on the same interior wall. A third chimney divides the middle section in half and is centered at the ridgeline.

The façade is characterized by a side-hall entry, sheltered by a one-bay porch supported by Doric columns on plinths. Sanborns suggest that the porch may have been added as late as ca. 1898-1903. Both the porch and a short run of steps feature decorative balusters. The main entrance is recessed behind full-height pilasters with Doric capitals. The door, a later addition, is paneled on the lower third and features an elaborate multi-pane window with Gothic tracery above. It is flanked by single sidelights with paneled bases and narrow pilasters identical to the larger ones. There is a wide, three-part glass transom above the door, which is protected by a non-historic aluminum screen door. On both the north and south elevations of the main block, windows are set back one bay.

On the south side of the house, the middle section, which is recessed, features an entrance in the first bay west of the main section. This is sheltered by a roof with cornice and one bracket. The small deck is very deteriorated but features a balustrade (in pieces) similar to the front porch. Evidence on the side wall suggests that an original, or earlier porch was longer, perhaps extending beyond the first two bays of the wing. This may have been removed ca. 1898-1903, according to Sanborn maps. On the north side of the house, also recessed, there is a one-story, two-bay projecting wing off the middle section that is composed of two sections. This appears to be utilitarian from the side, but the east, front, wall has a corner board and a window with decorative trim matching the other windows; the rear section is more utilitarian. The third and smallest section of the building is surmounted by a broad gable roof with overhanging eaves; this section features irregular fenestration and siding. There is an entrance at ground level on the rear.

**Interior**

The house is laid out in a side-passage plan. The hall features a gracefully winding staircase with a large, fluted newel post. Hardwood flooring is present in the majority of the building. To the south, the main section of the house is divided into two large parlors, connected by a large, central, flat-arched opening. Each of the two
parlors has a single door providing entrance from the hall. All of the moldings and paneling within these parlors – baseboards, crown molding, window moldings, etc. - is wide, Greek Revival in style and is probably original to the house (except for the thin applied wall moldings, which are twentieth century). Each room has a mantel, located on the side and rear walls, respectively. The mantels appear to be early twentieth century replacements: Colonial Revival in the front parlor and neo-Federal in the second parlor. Immediately behind the stair, still within the main part of the house, is a small, square room featuring a full-height wall of built-in shelving.

Access to the middle section of the house is through a single door in the rear wall of the back parlor. Entrance is into a separate, cross axial hall leading from the side entrance to a stairway to the second floor, now closed off. A bathroom has been created in the space in front of the stair. The controlled access to this wing, the separate hall, outside entrance, and original long side porch suggests that it may have originally been subservient to the main house, perhaps a kitchen, that was later finished in a more formal way after the kitchen was moved into the rear wing. The middle section is now divided into two rooms, separated by a chimney, with a fireplace on each side. Each of these rooms is decorated with a Colonial Revival mantel, trim and wood paneling. The second room provides access to the two small northern rooms, one of which features wood-paneled walls; the room to the west is an unfinished pantry.

A single door provides access to the westernmost, smallest wing of the house. There is no basement under this section, and it may have originally been a shed or a later addition. Between the sections is a stair that provides access to the basement and to the second floor. This third section now serves as the kitchen and has non-historic finishes.

Second Floor
On the second floor, the first section of the house has a similar layout to the first, featuring a side hall with a room behind the stairs and two equally sized bedrooms to the left. A small space at the front of the hall has been closed off for a bathroom. An original, six-panel wood-grained door (the original entrance from the hall) separates the bathroom from the front bedroom. Woodwork and trim in the front section of the house are more modest than on the first floor or have been removed, although windows and doors boast full enframements. Mantels exist in the same locations as on the first floor. The only original mantel in the house, a relatively
modest wood mantel in the Greek Revival style, is located in the front bedroom. The second bedroom is similar to the first. As on the first floor, there is a small room behind the stair. The passage to the second part of the house is again just to the right of the mantel in the second room. In the transition to the middle section, there is a remnant of the transverse hall seen on the first floor. A remnant of the closed off stair from the first floor can be seen in the corner. From there, a side hallway follows the south wall, providing access to two small bedrooms on the north side featuring original windows but no other moldings of trim.

At the end of the side hall is passage to the third stage of the house, which is divided into two spaces. A small bathroom has been divided off within the first room. There are no historic finishes in the third section of the house.

While the attic is currently inaccessible, a stair under the third section provides access to the basement. The basement walls have been parged, but parts of the stone basement can be seen. The basement extends under only the first and second sections of the house and is recessed on both sides, outlining the smaller form of the second section. Also visible is the base of a stone chimney dividing the second section of the house in two and both heavy timber and lighter sawn framing above exposed sections of ceiling.

The residence retains a very high level of integrity despite the low level of maintenance in recent years. Features such as tile flooring, acoustic ceiling tiles and kitchen cabinetry were added to the first floor. The addition of a central first-floor bathroom in front of an original stair necessitated closing that stair after the first few steps. A wall was added in the first-floor closet underneath the main staircase, bisecting a window. The staircase to the second floor shows more recent wood wall paneling, but the treads and risers are likely original.

On the second floor, wood wall paneling, carpet, and acoustic ceiling tiles were installed in places, along with a simple wooden door. In the western half of the middle section, the second floor has been modified with the installation of wood wall panels – which have covered an original fireplace - acoustic ceiling tiles, replacement window/door trim, and a bathroom, which required a door to the adjacent room to be closed off by plywood. The creation of a second-floor bathroom in the front of the hall was another alteration, and it caused leaking in the first floor ceiling. Generally, however, the plan is intact and historic changes are readable, and many original decorative features survive, as well as later features that illustrate contributing changes over time.
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

B. Removed from its original location

C. A birthplace or grave

D. A cemetery

E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

F. A commemorative property

G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance
Ca. 1850 – ca 1925

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
n/a (Architect)
n/a (Builder)
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Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the building’s construction in ca. 1850 and ends in ca. 1925, when the last significant alterations are believed to have been made.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Abel Stowell House at 319 William Street is significant under criterion C as a distinctive and highly intact example of mid-century domestic architecture in the southern tier village of Elmira. Constructed ca. 1850, the residence is an interesting interpretation of transitional Greek Revival/Italianate style design, one of the most popular modes for single-family residential design in central and southern New York State in that time period. The two and one-half story, wood-frame building embodies the overall classical form and decoration of the Greek Revival style, including a rectangular form with smaller wing, steep, front gable roof, projecting cornice and wide frieze, and recessed entrance with wide pilasters, blended with perfectly proportioned Italianate decorative elements, such as brackets and dentils and an overhanging roof. The interior contains many intact historic details and finishes, including its original plan, a secondary kitchen wing that was later adapted for formal dining when the kitchen was relocated, Greek Revival moldings and one surviving mantel in the front section, and an overlay of Colonial Revival mantels and moldings from the early twentieth century. Remarkably, the residence retains most of its original windows, lintels, and sills. The residence was apparently constructed for the Abel Stowell family. Stowell was a prominent local builder and may have even built the house himself. Several of his sons also achieved local prominence and the house remained in the family until 1957. When this building was constructed, it stood in a neighborhood of similar, fairly high-style houses; however, due to urban growth, urban renewal and severe flooding, the neighborhood is now characterized by mixed resources, industries, and parking lots. The residence at 319 Williams Street is a rare survivor of the neighborhood’s early history.
Narrative Statement of Significance

Elmira

The city of Elmira is located in Chemung County, in the Southern Tier of New York State. Elmira is just north of the Pennsylvania border and sixty miles west of Binghamton, New York. The city is set within the Chemung River Valley, which runs from Steuben County into Northern Pennsylvania. The city is laid out in a grid pattern on the north and south sides of the Chemung River. The residence at 319 William Street is located near the center of the city, in a transitional area between the downtown commercial/civic core and the outlying residential areas.

European-American settlement of the land that is now Elmira began with the Clinton-Sullivan Campaign of 1779, a Revolutionary War campaign that destroyed many villages and food supplies of the native Six Nations in the central and southern regions of New York. The war also had the effect, perhaps intentional, of opening the region for settlement, and the following year, a group of settlers largely consisting of veterans of this campaign founded the village of Newtown near Elmira’s present-day Sullivan Street. In 1815 Newtown was incorporated and the name was changed to Elmira in 1828. The town continued its westward expansion on Water Street, spurred by the 1833 construction of the Chemung Canal, which linked Elmira to the Erie Canal via Seneca Lake. Water Street became the city’s retail center in the early 1800s due to its location near the river. More roads were created around Elmira as farmland was cleared and the lumber trade grew. Streets grew off Water Street, connecting various parts of Elmira.\(^1\) The building at 319 William Street is located northeast of the downtown core of the city. According to mid-1800s city maps, this area was originally almost exclusively residential, with commercial and civic buildings later moving north from Water Street as the city developed.

In the mid-twentieth century urban renewal led to the demolition of many historic buildings in this part of the city. One reason for this was the increased use of the automobile, which

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necessitated parking lots. Main street merchants either had to incorporate parking into tightly designed streetscapes, allowing for building demolitions adjacent or behind their buildings, or move outside the downtown core to larger lots where retail plazas could be constructed. The large grocery store currently across from the nominated building is one such example of commerce leaving the hub of North Main and West Water Streets. In addition, Elmira lost many buildings, including some in the neighborhood around 319 William Street, in a devasting flood in 1972 that irrevocably changed the city’s waterfront neighborhoods.  

Existing National Register listed historic districts in downtown include the Elmira Civic Historic District Boundary Expansion, which is directly south of the building, the North Main & West Water Commercial Historic District, which is near the river, and two residential districts: Near Westside and Clinton-Columbia Historic Districts. Unfortunately, the high-style mid-nineteenth century neighborhood of which this building was once a part is now characterized by scattered industrial buildings, parking lots, warehouses, and an occasional nineteenth-century house.

Stowell Family and 319 Williams Street

The residence is believed to date to ca. 1850 based on an 1852 map showing the home, as well as its structural and stylistic qualities. It is also believed to have been originally owned by Abel Stowell. Existing city directories that data as far back as 1857 list Abel Stowell as residing on E. Second St; however, this may be because the two lots between this residence and East Second Street, which runs perpendicular to E. Second, remained empty. Abel Stowell is listed as residing at 21 East William Street in 1860 and the property was known as 21 East William Street until 1873, when the address was changed to 319 William Street.  

The builder of the home is unknown, but it is possible that Stowell built the home himself, given his occupation. Originally from Worcester County, Massachusetts, Stowell was born in 1808 and learned the trade of carpentry/joinery. He moved to Elmira in 1836 and was involved in the

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contracting and building of commercial blocks, houses, a school, and churches over four decades of work. He was also a president of the Elmira Mechanics Society, a local savings bank instituted in 1834.\(^4\)

Abel Stowell and his wife, Elizabeth Stringer, had one daughter, Rachel, and six sons, including Henry Stowell, who moved to Binghamton to work in the wholesale hardware business.\(^5\) A second son, Adna H. Stowell, followed in his forefathers’ footsteps, starting as an assistant with the Elmira Mechanics Society in 1898. He eventually became a secretary and then treasurer, a position he held when the organization became the Elmira Mechanics Savings Bank in 1934.\(^6\) This organization was founded in 1836 and was active until 1982, when the bank closed and was acquired by the Syracuse Savings Bank, which has gone through several mergers and is currently owned by the Acquired Reconstruct Company of California.\(^7\)

When Abel Stowell died in 1886, the house was bequeathed to his daughter, Rachel, and son-in-law, John E. Larkin. John E. Larkin was a photographer and treasurer of the Elmira Mechanics Society (or Savings Bank).\(^8\) Rachel inherited the house when Larkin died in 1924.\(^9\) When Rachel passed away six years later, the home was left to their daughter, Belle.\(^10\)

In 1935 Adna H. Stowell, a cousin of Belle Larkin, became a co-owner of 319 William Street, and the following year, Adna became the sole owner of the house. It is not clear why Adna moved into the home with his cousin, but after Belle passed away in 1940, Adna Stowel lived in the home until his death in 1957, after which the property remained vacant until 1959.


\(^8\) Boyds' Elmira Directories (Elmira, NY: Hall Brothers, 1860-1886).


Whether or not Abel Stowell was involved in the construction of 319 William Street, the building is intertwined with his family’s history. The home stayed in the Stowell family until 1957, a stretch of eighty-four years, spanning three generations. This family made important contributions to the local community, through Abel’s construction business, John Larkin’s photography, and Adna Stowell’s banking, and all three men were involved in the Elmira Mechanics Society.

After 1959, the house was occupied by a succession of businesses, including a law firm, a nursing association, a beauty parlor, an appraisal service, and insurance agencies until 1985. It was vacant into the 1990s, and in 2004 it was purchased by the current owner, Cornerstone Homes, Inc. – a property development firm. The building was designated for residential usage and had several tenants until 2019, when it became vacant again.\(^\text{11}\)

**Neighborhood History**

The original conveyance of the property to Abel Stowell could not be located. However, from subsequent deeds, it was determined that the Stowell lot was originally 58-feet-wide by 150-feet-long. During Abel Stowell’s lifetime, a strip of land 4-feet-wide was transferred from Henry W. Elliot, his neighbor to the north, to Stowell. During Rachel Stowell’s ownership, another 10-foot-wide strip of land was acquired from the property to the north, at that point owned by the First Presbyterian Church Parsonage. Since this acquisition, no other changes were made to the property boundaries.\(^\text{12}\)

When the home was constructed in the mid-1800s the surrounding blocks were almost exclusively residential or undeveloped. An 1852 map shows that no buildings existed on the two lots to the north, owned by Henry W. Elliott, nor on the block to the east owned by S.G. Hathaway. There was a cabinet manufacturer on the corner of William and Church, as well as

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\(^{12}\) Chemung County Deeds, Liber 501, p. 262, Chemung County Real Property Tax Services Office.
county offices on the block to the south. By the late 1800s the surrounding blocks were still largely residential. However, there were now three churches in the surrounding blocks, along with a civic complex at the corner of Market and Williams consisting of a jail, hospital, courthouse, and the county clerk’s office. There were also two factories fronting William St. on the adjacent block to the south. The area just to the north was entirely residential. Most homes were like 319 William in terms of wood construction, similar size, with rear carriage houses. South of Market St, however, the character changes to almost exclusively commercial, as that area began to expand north.

By 1876 the lots directly to the north of 319 William had been combined and a house was constructed on this land at the corner of East Second Street. By 1896 this house was demolished and replaced with the parsonage for the nearby First Presbyterian Church. By 1957 an apartment building was constructed on the western half of this lot; both buildings exist today, although the parsonage has been modified and is no longer related to the church. This one lot speaks to the development of the surrounding neighborhood in the early 1900s. A large brick warehouse was built on the lot to the south. On the opposite side of Academy Place, two offices and an American Legion building were constructed. Two apartment buildings to the south fronting East Church Street were converted for commercial use, and a library replaced a former mansion. The trend of commercial development spreading northward continued throughout the twentieth century, resulting in the current mixed-use character of the neighborhood. The immediate surroundings are mostly twentieth-century commercial, with more residences to the north and businesses to the south. A number of the surviving residences date to the Victorian era, but none appear to show the earlier Greek Revival influence seen in 319 William Street.

Architecture
The small, detached house of moderate size is probably the most popular American single-family residential type of the nineteenth century. And as the century dawned and settlement grew rapidly, American architects and builders began turning away from European and, especially, English influences that might have dictated taste in the colonial era toward something they
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perceived to be a fresh interpretation of ancient architecture that could represent the Democratic values of the new republic. The “newly interpreted” architecture of ancient Greece and Roman provided a catalogue of distinctive forms that could be used to plant these values boldly on the landscape and, thus, small-scale temples and other classically inspired homes proliferated across New York and other states experiencing rapid growth. By the 1840s, this was followed – with some overlap – by the rise of various picturesque modes of design, championed by architects such as A. J. Davis and A.J. Downing, the latter a proponent of the so-called bracketed cottage, among other stylistic genres, and the author of several very influential and widely circulated pattern books. Among the most popular of the picturesque modes was the Italianate. Loosely derived from the architecture of the Italian Renaissance, the Italianate was also formal and balanced but introduced features such as overhanging eaves, large brackets, and other types of scroll-sawn decoration to the more austere Greek mode. The proliferation of builder’s guides made it easy for the average builder to add these features onto the traditional forms they already knew.

The Stowell House is an excellent example of this trend. Built at mid-century, in the peak years of the transition, the form of the building is an almost perfect representation of the Greek Revival style. The two and one-half story form with steep, front-gabled roof, wide frieze, corner boards, three-bay side-entrance plan, and recessed entrance with wide pilasters is a classic Greek Revival form. On the interior, the side-hall plan with double parlors is also typical, as are the wide moldings in the front section of the house; the same plan is repeated upstairs, where one original mantel survives. Fireplaces are on the side and rear walls of the main section of the house. Also typical is the recessed second wing, which was accessed from a side hall and is clearly separated from the main part of the house by a transverse hall. This is believed to have been a kitchen wing, later formalized into dining rooms when the kitchen was moved to the rear of the house. The rather typical Greek Revival features were given a contemporary picturesque update by interspersing large brackets with dentil moldings around the entire frieze and within the pediment. The house also has a portico with a mix of Greek and Italianate decorative elements.
(possibly not added until ca1898-1903), and, on the interior, the lovely curving main stair has a fluted yet faceted newel post, an elegant combination of Greek and Italianate taste.

The architecture has additional interest because of early twentieth century changes, perhaps when the kitchen was relocated to a third wing. At this time the middle wing received an overlay of Colonial Revival style moldings, mantels (which embody different colonial styles) and some wall moldings. Other fireplaces throughout the house also received updated moldings in revival styles as well, so that there is only one remaining original mantel, in the second floor front bedroom. One additional interesting change is the front door, which now contains a half-paneled version with the top half filled with Gothic Revival leaded glass. The date of this change is unknown.
9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)


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Previous documentation on file (NPS):  

x preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)  
previously listed in the National Register  
previously determined eligible by the National Register  
designated a National Historic Landmark  
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey  #  
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record  #  
recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey  

Primary location of additional data:  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Other State agency  
Federal agency  
Local government  
University  
Other  
Name of repository:  

Name of repository:  

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):  

10. Geographical Data  

Acreage of Property  .25  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)  

UTM References  
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)  

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)  
The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.  

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)  
The boundary has been drawn to coincide with the current tax parcel, which is coincident with the historic boundary of the original parcel.  

11. Form Prepared By  

name/title: Matthew Goldberg; revised and edited by Kathleen LaFrank, NYSHPO  
organization: Johnson-Schmidt & Associates  
street & number: 15 E. Market St., Suite 202  
city or town: Corning  state: NY  zip code: _14830___  
e-mail: matthew@preservationarchitects.com  
telephone: 203-628-6263  
date: __4/28/2021________
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.
  
  A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)
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Maps

Stowell House
City of Elmira, Chemung County, New York

319 William Street
Elmira, NY 14901

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter

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Name of Property

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County and State

Stowell House
City of Elmira, Chemung County, New York

319 William Street
Elmira, NY 14901

Stowell House
City of Elmira, Chemung County, New York

Area: 0.25 ac

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Coordinate Units: Meter
Orthoimagery Year: 2018

Nomination Boundary

Additional Documentation page 3
Sanborn Maps

Figure 1. 1898 Sanborn

Figure 2. 1903 Sanborn
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

Figure 3. 1931 Sanborn

Figure 4. 1984 Sanborn
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Photo Log
Name of Property: Stowell House, 319 William Street
City or Vicinity: Elmira
County: Chemung  State: New York
Photographer: Matthew Goldberg
Date Photographed: 3/17/2021

0001 of 21: Looking south across the facade
0002 of 21: Looking southwest at the main entry
0003 of 21: Looking west across the facade
0004 of 21: Looking northwest at the south elevation
0005 of 21: Looking north at the side entry
0006 of 21: Looking northeast at the rear elevation
0007 of 21: Looking east across the north elevation
0008 of 21: Looking northwest at the south elevation
0009 of 21: Looking south at the yard and fence
0010 of 21: Looking south at the north elevation
0011 of 21: Looking south at the rear of the north addition
0012 of 21: Looking southwest up the main stairwell
0013 of 21: Looking northeast at the interior of the main entry
0014 of 21: Looking south at built-in shelving
0015 of 21: Looking south at retained historic trim
0016 of 21: Looking east at retained historic trim
Stowell House
Name of Property
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0017 of 21: Looking southwest in the non-historic addition
0018 of 21: Looking northwest at a retained window
0019 of 21: Looking east at a historic fireplace
0020 of 21: Looking west at historic trim
0021 of 21: Looking northeast down the corridor

Looking south
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0001 of 21: Looking south across the facade
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0002 of 21: Looking southwest at the main entry
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0003 of 21: Looking west across the facade
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0004 of 21: Looking northwest at the south elevation
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0005 of 21: Looking north at the side entry
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0006 of 21: Looking northeast at the rear elevation
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0007 of 21: Looking east across the north elevation
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0008 of 21: Looking northwest at the south elevation
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0009 of 21: Looking south at the yard and fence
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0010 of 21: Looking south at the north elevation
0011 of 21: Looking south at the rear of the north addition
Stowell House
Name of Property

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County and State

0012 of 21: Looking southwest up the main stairwell
Stowell House
Name of Property

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0013 of 21: Looking northeast at the interior of the main entry

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Stowell House
Name of Property

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County and State

0014 of 21: Looking south at built-in shelving
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0015 of 21: Looking south at retained historic trim
0016 of 21: Looking east at retained historic trim
0017 of 21: Looking southwest in the non-historic addition
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0018 of 21: Looking northwest at a retained window
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0019 of 21: Looking east at a historic fireplace
Stowell House
Name of Property

Chemung NY
County and State

0020 of 21: Looking west at historic trim
0021 of 21: Looking northeast down the corridor