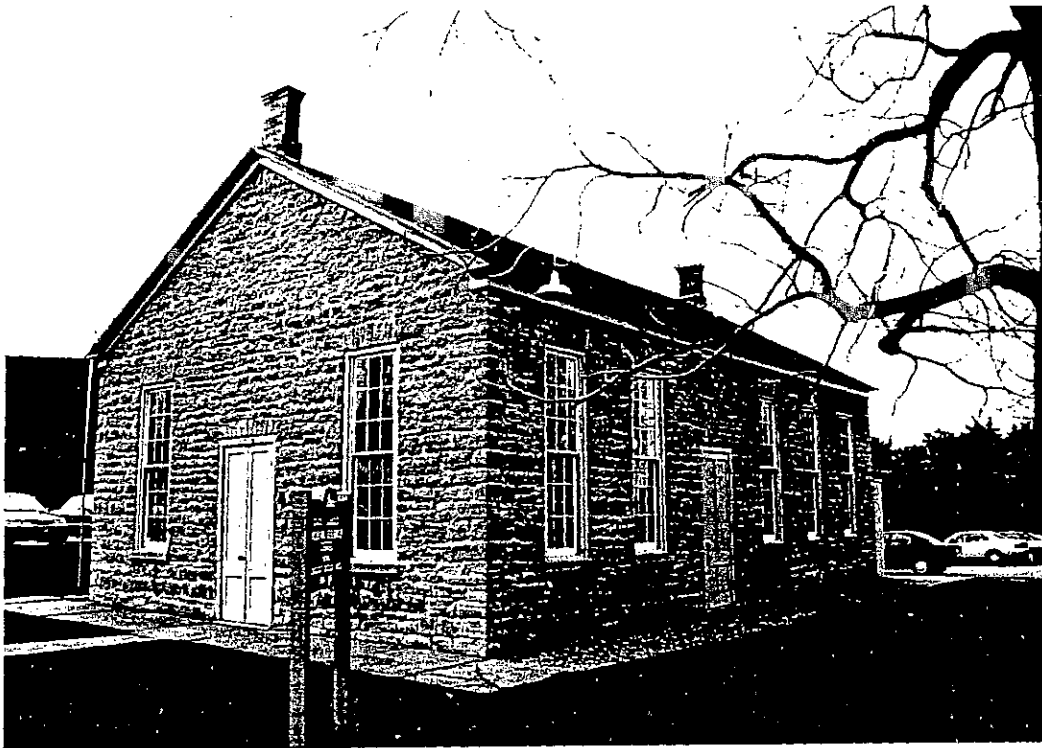


**INTENSIVE LEVEL SURVEY
OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

**TOWN OF AMHERST
ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK**



Prepared for the Town of Amherst by:

Bero Associates Architects
32 Winthrop Street
Rochester, New York 14607
August 6, 1998

TABLE OF CONTENTS

METHODOLOGY 1

SELECTION CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES 4

 INTRODUCTION 4

 LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA 4

 NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA 5

 SUMMARY TABLE OF SELECTION CRITERIA & GUIDELINES 6

 ANNOTATED LIST OF INVENTORIED HISTORIC RESOURCES 12

SUMMARY 31

 TOTAL INVENTORIED 31

 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTIES 31

 PROPERTY TYPES 31

 PERIODS OF CONSTRUCTION 32

 ARCHITECTURAL STYLES 32

 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE 33

RECOMMENDATIONS 34

 DESIGNATE LOCAL LANDMARKS 34

 PURSUE STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS 35

 COMPLY WITH STATE/NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAWS ... 36

 SHARE INFORMATION WITH TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICIALS 36

 DEVELOP PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS 37

 CONTINUE TO TAP INTO CLG SERVICES 38

 CONDUCT FUTURE RESEARCH 38

BIBLIOGRAPHY 41

APPENDICES:

 APPENDIX A: CONSULTANT’S RESUME

 APPENDIX B: NYS BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORMS

Cover: Mennonite Meeting House at Main Street and North Forest Road.

METHODOLOGY

The Town of Amherst and the Amherst Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) initiated this intensive level survey to evaluate and document the town's most significant historic resources. The current report is based on the findings of a reconnaissance level survey of the town completed in September 1997. Both surveys were conducted by 36 CFR 61 qualified architectural historian Kathleen A. Howe of Bero Associates Architects (see Appendix A for resume). Field work for the intensive survey was conducted in February-May 1998. The project follows the *Standards for the Completion of Intensive Level Surveys for projects based on previous Reconnaissance Surveys* as established by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). It was funded by a Certified Local Government sub-grant and the Town of Amherst.

The intensive level survey is designed to respond to several of the recommendations made in the reconnaissance survey including documentation, resource protection, and public education. The inventory forms included with this report (Appendix B) may be used as the basis for designating local landmarks and nominating key properties to the State and National Register of Historic Places.

The survey area encompasses the entire incorporated Town of Amherst (excluding the Village of Williamsville), Erie County, New York, and addresses architecturally and/or historically significant buildings, structures, sites, and objects, most constructed prior to 1950. The survey was limited to above-ground historic resources. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were outside the scope of this study.

The reconnaissance level survey identified a total of 254 potentially significant historic resources. Of this total number there were 245 individual properties and nine historic districts. The majority of these resources were residences, although other building types were represented including farmsteads, schools, churches, mills, commercial buildings, clubhouses, and civic buildings. Each of the resources in the reconnaissance survey was evaluated, rated, and assigned a color code (blue, green or yellow) based on its relative historic and/or architectural merits.

Blue-rated properties are the highest rated, while green-rated properties are above-average, and yellow-rated properties are of moderate importance. The scope and budget of the current study allowed for intensive level documentation of 76 individual resources or complexes, most of which are blue-rated. Selection criteria and guidelines were developed based upon the historic contexts, themes, and property types identified at the reconnaissance level. The criteria and guidelines were used in justifying the selection of the properties for inventory.

The annotated list of inventoried historic resources in this report serves as a quick reference of all the properties in the study. This list is a refinement of the annotated list of potentially significant resources that was developed in the reconnaissance survey. Included on the list is

the property name, address, section/block/lot number, tab number, approximate date, property type, applicable local landmark criteria, and potential threats.

The majority of the properties on the list appear to clearly meet one or more the Town of Amherst's Criteria for Designation of Landmarks or Historic Sites. In addition, many may meet one or more of the National Register of Historic Places Criteria.

In February 1998, Claire Ross, Program Analyst of OPRHP, made a preliminary evaluation of Amherst's historic resources. This evaluation was based on information presented in the reconnaissance level survey, a visual inspection of the properties proposed for inventory, and additional information from members of the HPC. Ms. Ross suggested a few minor modifications to the list of properties to be inventoried. Seven of the properties were deleted from the list because, upon closer inspection, they were found to be of slightly lower architectural significance relative to the properties chosen for inventory. The excluded properties are 60 Bentham Parkway, 1035 Eggert Road, 4534 Harlem Road, 217 High Park Boulevard, the stone bridge abutment at Ransom Creek on Hopkins Road, 651 LeBrun Road, and 6461 Main Street. It is important to note, however, that this does not preclude these resources from being inventoried in the future. The following were added to the list of inventoried buildings: the former Swormville Fire Company at 9918 Transit Road and the house at 9920 Transit Road in the hamlet of Swormville; St. Paul's Lutheran Church at 4001 Main Street in Eggertsville; 260 Campbell Boulevard in Getzville; a log cabin at 175 Stuewe Road, identified by commission member Andrea Rebeck; and the WPA park structures on the island in Ellicott Creek Park, also identified by commission members.

Due to budgetary constraints, the five blue-rated historic districts (Audubon Terrace, Capen Street, Eltham-Longleat, Fairlawn-Koster, and University Court) identified in the reconnaissance survey are not included in the present study but are worthy of future intensive level documentation.

Individual properties were inventoried using the NYS Building-Structure Inventory Form (HP-1). These are included in Appendix B. Both field work and archival research were conducted in order to complete the inventory forms. The forms include the following information: building name, address, ownership, use, accessibility to the public, building material, structural system, condition, integrity, threats, related outbuildings and property, surroundings, interrelationship of building and surroundings, other notable features of building and site, date, architect, builder, historical and architectural importance, sources, and theme. Attached to each inventory form is a tax map and representative black and white exterior photographs. Properties were inspected and photographed from the public right-of-way. Photo coverage generally consisted of exterior views of front and side elevations, and contributing outbuildings. Only exteriors were photographed; documentation of interiors was outside the scope of this study. Color slides were also taken for use in presentations.

The summary and recommendations in this report were made based upon the information generated during the study and the input of Town and OPRHP personnel.

SELECTION CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

Selection criteria and guidelines were developed to aid in selecting the historic resources to be documented as part of the intensive level survey. In addition to the local landmark criteria and National Register criteria described below, the following basic principles were applied to the selection process:

Architectural Significance. The relative architectural significance and quality of a resource determined by comparing it with other properties representing the same period, style, construction method and/or building type. The relative rarity of a given resource type is also taken into consideration.

Retention of historic architectural integrity on the exterior. Integrity was an important consideration in determining which properties would be inventoried. In general, historic resources must possess sufficient integrity to allow for an understanding of original use and function, and to evoke the feeling of the period and context they represent. In cases where the resource type is extremely rare, slightly lower integrity levels may be acceptable. On the other hand, in cases where there are large numbers of intact examples of a particular resource type, such as early twentieth century residences, higher standards of integrity are required.

Integrity of setting. Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The setting illustrates the character of the place in which the building played its historic role. The physical features that constitute the setting of a historic property may be natural or manmade. Such features may include the topography, vegetation, fences or roadways, and spatial relationships between buildings.

Importance to Amherst's history. A building may be important for its association with an event or general trend that made a significant contribution to the development of the community. Properties may also have historical value for their connection with a person significant in our past.

LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA

The majority of the properties chosen for intensive level documentation met one or more of the criteria for designation of historical landmarks or historic sites as defined in Sec. 6 of the Town of Amherst's Historic Preservation Law.

Under Sec. 6 of the ordinance the HPC may recommend designation of an individual property as a landmark if it:

- (i) Is associated with the lives of individuals, or of people, or of events significant in the national, state, or local history; or
- (ii) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, a period, or a method of construction; or
- (iii) Represents the work of a master architect or designer or possesses high artistic values; or
- (iv) Represents a significant or distinguished entity whose components may lack individual or special distinction; or
- (v) Because of a unique location or singular physical characteristic, it represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood.

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

A preliminary evaluation of the inventoried properties by Claire Ross of OPRHP reveals that many appear to meet one or more of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. These criteria state that in order for a property to be eligible for National Register listing it must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- A. be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SELECTION CRITERIA & GUIDELINES

The following table summarizes the selection criteria and guidelines specific to each resource type. The information in this table is based upon the historic contexts, themes, and property types developed at the reconnaissance level.

Property Type	Selection Criteria/Guidelines
Residences: National architectural styles.	<p>Houses of high quality design and integrity that exhibit a recognizable architectural style such as Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, English Cottage, French Eclectic, Renaissance Revival, Prairie, American Foursquare, Bungalow/Craftsman, or International. They must retain a generally high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Houses that have been altered with replacement siding, inappropriate window replacements, or other incompatible exterior changes do not qualify.</p> <p>In most cases, the houses in this category demonstrate significance under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Criterion C for the quality of their architectural design. In addition, some may demonstrate significance under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with the area's economic development and social history, especially those associated with early 20th century planned residential developments, for example. In some cases, dwellings may also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion B for being associated with important historic personages.</p>
Residences: Vernacular, 19 th century.	<p>Vernacular dwellings have been defined as a separate property type due to their lack of specific high style references. They must retain a generally high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The houses in this category may demonstrate architectural significance under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C. In addition, some may demonstrate significance under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with the area's economic and social history. In some cases, dwellings may also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion B for being associated with important historic personages.</p>

<p>Stone buildings of the early to mid-19th century (residential and religious)</p>	<p>This category consists of a special group of early to mid-19th century buildings (residences and a church) built of locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. Because these buildings are rare surviving examples of stone construction in the town, slightly lower levels of architectural integrity will be acceptable. In general, stone buildings must retain a sufficient level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>These relatively rare buildings are significant for their use of an indigenous material. Their construction and form reflects the natural resources of the area. While these are vernacular buildings, some of the designs incorporate simple aspects of the Federal and Greek Revival styles of the period. Most are significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C as representative examples of 19th century stone construction. Some may be historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with the early settlement of the town particularly by the Mennonites who have been credited with building many of these stone buildings. In addition, some may be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion B for their association with significant historic personages.</p>
<p>Early 20th century suburban estates</p>	<p>Residences and ancillary buildings and structures (caretaker's cottages, barns, garages, stone walls, etc.) associated with early 20th century suburban estates in Amherst. This is a relatively rare resource type; none of the early estates has survived with the original acreage, setting, and all of the buildings intact. Only scattered resources have survived. Buildings in this category must possess sufficient integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Because of the relative rarity of these historic resources, some loss of integrity of the setting and thereby a slight loss of integrity of feeling and association is acceptable.</p> <p>These resources may be historically important under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with earliest form of suburban development in the town when wealthy Buffalonians moved here to establish large estates and horse farms, many along Main Street. They may also be important under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion B for their association with prominent personages. These resources may also be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a building type, architectural style and/or as an example of quality workmanship.</p>

<p>"Street Furniture" along Main Street corridor</p>	<p>Structures and objects (stone walls and posts, light fixtures, and pictorial street signs) located along the Main Street corridor that are associated with early to mid-twentieth century suburban estates and subdivisions. This is a thematic grouping of discontinuous resources. Resources in this category must retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>May be historically important under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for representing trends in residential development in the town during the first half of the twentieth century. Some of these resources may also be considered aesthetically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and (iii) and National Register Criterion C for embodying landscape and community planning design philosophies of the period. These resources may also qualify under Local Landmark Criterion (v) because they are established and familiar visual features of the Main Street corridor and their corresponding neighborhoods.</p>
<p>Farm Complexes</p>	<p>Historic farm complexes consisting of a farmhouse, associated outbuildings and structures (barns, sheds, silos, etc.), and a rural or semi-rural setting. The collection of outbuildings must retain a relatively moderate to high degree of period integrity even if the farmhouse with which they are historically associated does not retain equally good integrity. The integrity of the rural setting and the historic spatial relationships between the farmhouse and outbuildings are other important factors to consider.</p> <p>The continued agricultural use of a property adds to its historic significance. The town's farm complexes attest to the diversified and adaptable role of agriculture in the 19th and 20th centuries. Outbuildings provide a picture of the daily tasks undertaken in the running of a farm. For these reasons, the town's traditional agricultural structures may be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A. Some farmsteads may also possess significance under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C for the rarity of certain outbuildings or for the architectural design of the farmhouse. Farm complexes that retain their agricultural setting and open space may also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (v) as familiar visual features of a specific area of the town.</p>

<p>Religious Properties: churches, convents, parochial schools, and cemeteries.</p>	<p>Historic buildings and sites relating to the development of religious institutions in the Town of Amherst. Amherst's religious properties are important resources of the town's cultural and social development. These properties symbolize the religious orientations of the residents and represent significant social and cultural networks which characterized the town throughout various historic periods. Religious buildings or complexes must retain a generally high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>The religious buildings in this category may demonstrate significance under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C for their architectural design. In addition, some may possess significance under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A, under another historical theme, such as settlement, social history, or education. May also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (v) as an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.</p>
<p>Educational Buildings</p>	<p>Buildings associated with the history of public education in Amherst. Educational buildings must retain a generally high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>May be historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for the vital role they played in the educational development of Amherst's citizens. Schools may be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of design, construction, or form. May also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (v) as an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.</p>
<p>Civic Buildings: fire halls</p>	<p>Due to the relative rarity of this resource type, the last two remaining historic fire halls were inventoried (Swormville Fire Hall at 9918 Transit Road and the Eggertsville Hose Company at 3826 Main Street). Both have retained a generally moderate to high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>These fire halls are historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with the history of firefighting in the town. They may also be important for their contributions to the civic and social history of the town. They are architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C as intact examples of early twentieth century fire halls.</p>

<p>Commercial Buildings</p>	<p>Buildings associated with historic commerce activities that are significant to the development of Amherst. Surviving examples of intact historic commercial buildings are quite rare in Amherst, perhaps indicative of the rapid growth and economic prosperity in the town following World War II. Buildings must retain a sufficient degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Because of the relative rarity of historic commercial properties some loss of integrity is acceptable. Since ownership and function of commercial buildings often changed frequently, modifications to storefronts is a common occurrence.</p> <p>Because the commercial properties serving the town were at the very heart of its growth and economic development, these properties may qualify under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A. Despite some loss of integrity they may also be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C as embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction and/or as examples of quality workmanship.</p>
<p>Industrial Buildings: Grist Mills.</p>	<p>Extremely rare resource type best represented by Reist's Mill at 265 Reist Street. This mill retains sufficient integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.</p> <p>Reist's Mill is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for its association with the themes of settlement and early industry. It is also important under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion B for its association with the Mennonite settler and community leader, John Reist. The mill is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C as an example of a grist mill. It is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (v) as an established visual feature of the neighborhood. Recent archaeological research on the site indicates that the site may possess archaeological significance under National Register Criterion D.</p>

<p>Recreational/ Social/Cultural-related architecture: country clubs, parks, theaters.</p>	<p>The major building type associated with country clubs is the clubhouse, although the landscape design of the golf course and service buildings may also contribute to a property's significance. Clubhouses selected for inventory must have a high degree of integrity of location, design, settings, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Also considered in this category are parks and related park structures; and theaters.</p> <p>Clubhouses may be historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with the recreational history of the town. They are also associated with the early 20th century suburbanization of the town. These properties may be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type and period, and as examples of quality workmanship. Some may represent the work of a master and thus qualify under Local Landmark Criterion (iii) and National Register Criterion C.</p> <p>Parks may be historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with the recreational history of the town; also association with WPA. Park structures may be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the "rustic" style with Craftsman influences.</p> <p>Theaters may be historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) and National Register Criterion A for their association with cultural and entertainment trends in the twentieth century. May also be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) and National Register Criterion C for architectural design.</p>
--	---

ANNOTATED LIST OF INVENTORIED HISTORIC RESOURCES

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
5 Berryman Drive (79.08-5-5)	1	ca. 1928	English Cottage style residence.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman/English Cottage style .	----
89 Berryman Drive (79.08-5-16.1)	2	ca. 1922	Craftsman style house. Contributing frame garage and stone wall on property.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the English Cottage style.	----
130 Berryman Drive (80.05-1-18)	3	ca. 1928	Bungalow style residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Bungalow style.	----
Kramer's General Store Brenon Road (north side of road; directly across from street from 215 Brenon Rd.) (14.12-1-1)	4	ca. 1830; enlarged ca. 1880s.	Commercial architecture: Erie Canal-era vernacular store of plank construction.	Criterion (i): historically significant for the role it played in the Erie Canal settlement of Pickard's Bridge. Association with Jacob Kramer, Jr. Criterion (ii): rare example of an early 19 th century commercial building. Also significant as an example of plank construction. Criterion (v): familiar visual feature on the Erie Barge Canal.	Immediate threat: severely deteriorated structure.
Jacob Kramer, Jr. House 215 Brenon Rd. (directly across the street from Kramer's Store) (14.12-1-20)	5	ca. 1881	Farm complex with vernacular farmhouse and two contributing gable roof barns and a silo.	Criterion (i): association with the Erie Canal settlement of Pickard's Bridge. May also be important under agricultural history. Association with Jacob Kramer, Jr. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of a 19 th century farm complex. Representative tri-gabled L-plan vernacular farmhouse.	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
305 Brompton Road (cor. Sturbridge) (69.16-2-6)	6	ca. 1924	Early 20 th century suburban estate: Colonial Revival residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (i): association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. Local Landmark Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style.	----
260 Campbell Boulevard. (41.11-1-10)	7	ca. 1856-65	Late 19 th century commercial, residential, and social-related building. The building has historically housed a store, post office, dance hall, and private living quarters.	Criterion (i): significant for the role it played in the history of the hamlet of Getzville. Criterion (ii): significant as a rare survivor of a nineteenth century commercial building in Amherst. Vernacular with Italianate influences.	Moderate threat: deteriorated condition and close to the road.
1899 Campbell Boulevard (southeast corner of Tonawanda Creek Rd.) (15.00-2-33)	8	ca. 1880s	Farm complex with vernacular farmhouse, contributing L-plan gable roof barn, & 2 contributing sheds. Rural setting.	Criterion (i): agricultural history. Association with nearby Hamlet of Wendelville. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late 19 th century farm complex. The vernacular farmhouse has Eastlake details. Criterion (v): familiar visual feature of neighborhood.	Moderate threat: House & barn in poor condition. 68 acres of land for sale.
Frank & Ida Bapst Estate: House 1 Cloister Court (79.11-1-1)	9	ca. 1914	Early 20 th century suburban estate: Prairie style residence. Note: 9 Cloister Court, a former garage/caretakers quarters, was historically part of this estate.	Criterion (i): association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. Also association with Frank Bapst, owner of early asphalt paving company. Involved in community affairs. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Prairie style.	----
Frank & Ida Bapst Estate: garage/caretaker's quarters 9 Cloister Court (79.11-1-8)	10	ca. 1914	Early 20 th century suburban estate: Prairie style garage/caretakers quarters. Note: this building was historically associated with the house at 1 Cloister Court (see separate inv. form).	Criterion (i): association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. Also association with Frank Bapst. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Prairie style.	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
The Edward J. Lublin House 85 Crosby Boulevard (corner of Park Circle) (79.25-5-26)	11	ca. 1941	Tudor Revival style residence.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style; decorative brickwork. Architect: W.G. Lanphear & John J. Wade. Builder: Edward J. Lublin; Jack Belinson.	----
91 Crosby Boulevard (79.25-5-27)	12	ca. 1939	Tudor Revival style residence. Contributing gable roof frame garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style; decorative brickwork. Architect: W.G. Lanphear & John J. Wade. Builder: Edward J. Lublin; Jack Belinson.	----
The James A. Croley House 128 Crosby Boulevard (79.25-5-21)	13	ca. 1937	Colonial Revival residence. Contributing brick garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. Architect: William C. Lurkey.	----
31 Darwin Drive (80.06-11-6)	14	ca. 1927	English Cottage style residence.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the English cottage style.	Moderate threat: Original cedar shingled roof is deteriorated.
1645 Dodge Road (Corner of Casey) (42.00-1-53)	15	ca. 1855	Vernacular farmhouse with Italianate details. Contributing early 20 th century frame garage.	Criterion (ii): intact example of a mid-19th century vernacular farmhouse. Criterion (v): familiar visual feature at corner location.	----
1990 Dodge Road (corner of North French) (28.18-6-3)	16	ca. 1910-20	Craftsman style residence. Contributing concrete block shed.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style.	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church complex, 1317 Eggert Road (corner of Main and Eggert) (67.20-1-29)	17	1928 - rectory. 1931 with 1952 additions - school. 1952 - church. 1957 - (convent).	Religious institution comprised of Late Gothic Revival style church, school building, rectory, and convent on (Westfield Rd.)	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of Late Gothic Revival and Tudor Revival design. High level of design, materials, and workmanship. Note: the church and the convent are non-contributing due to age only. Criterion (v): prominent location and visual feature in Eggerstville. May also be significant under Criterion (i) for its association with the growth and development of Eggertsville in the first half of the 20 th century.	----
Ellicott Creek Park West of Niagara Falls Blvd., on Island (26.03-1-17)	18	ca. 1935	WPA-era park on island with 10 rustic style pavilions	Criterion (i): association with recreation during the depression era. WPA-project. Criterion (ii): Picturesque island setting with significant examples of "rustic style" WPA architecture. Criterion (v): Unique location on island in Ellicott Creek.	
Frank B. Hower House 23 Four Seasons Rd. West (79.16-2-31)	19	ca 1905	Early 20 th century suburban estate: neoclassical inspired residence. Non-contributing garage.	Criterion (i): association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. Association with Frank B. Hower, prominent industrialist. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Neoclassical style.	----
Arthur E. Hedstrom Estate: Main House 50 Getzville Road (on private lane) (67.20-6-27)	20	ca. 1904	Early 20 th century suburban estate: Craftsman and Tudor Revival residence. Contributing stone wall, pool, poolhouse. 2 non contributing garages. Note: 4196-4230 Main St. was originally part of this estate-former caretakers quarters and barn (see sep inv. form).	Criterion (i): association with early history of suburban development in Amherst. Association with Arthur E. Hedstrom, one of Buffalo's largest coal dealers. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. Notable for its rustic stonework.	----

Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources

Town of Amherst

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
3935 Harlem Road (80.13-6-25)	21	ca.1904	Colonial Revival inspired commercial building of rock-faced concrete block. Also, contributing 1-story cast concrete block commercial garage building.	Criterion (ii): example of early 20 th century cast concrete block construction. Also important as an intact example of historic commercial architecture.	Moderate threat: development. Deteriorated roof & gutters.
The John Schenck House (present Park School Stone House) 4635 Harlem Road (68.17-7-57.1)	22	ca. 1830s	Early 19 th century stone building: vernacular residence.	Criterion (ii): example of early construction type in Amherst using locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. Criterion (i): association with the early settlement of the hamlet of Snyderville. Built by the Schenck family, early settlers of Snyder. Later association with Chancey J. Hamlin Estate. Hamlin founded the Buffalo Museum of Science. Also important for its association w/the Park School.	Moderate threat: Future development of Park School; proximity to road.
4655 Harlem Road (68.17-7-58)	23	ca. 1915	Bungalow style residence.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinguishing characteristics of the Bungalow style.	----
John G. Sattler House 32 Ivyhurst Road (67.20-2-64)	24	ca. 1910-20s.	Early 20 th century suburban estate: Prairie style residence. Deep setback with mature trees. 2 stone posts at entrance to driveway that match the stonework of the curved walls at entrance to Ivyhurst. Non-contributing garage.	Criterion (i): association with early history of suburban development in Amherst. Also association with John G. Sattler, Buffalo department store owner and real estate developer in Eggertsville (Hollywood Subdivision). Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Prairie style.	----
74 Keswick Road (79.08-3-22)	25	ca. 1925	French Eclectic style residence. Contributing garage and stone wall.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the French Eclectic style. May also be significant under Criterion (iii) as representing the work of Ernest Flagg.	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
Christ the King Roman Catholic Church 30 Lamarck Drive (southeast corner of Main and Lamarck) (80.06-8-1)	26	1928-29	Tudor Revival style church. Non-contributing school building (1952) and non-contributing rectory (ca. 1954).	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style.	----
145 LeBrun Circle (79.11-2-1)	27	ca. 1919	Colonial Revival residence.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style.	----
Frank X. and Dorothy Dietsche House 367 LeBrun Road (79.16-1-2)	28	ca. 1915	Georgian Revival residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style.	----
Frank and Margaret K. Dietsche House 381 LeBrun Road (79.16-1-3)	29	ca. 1923	Georgian Revival residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style.	----
655 LeBrun Road (SE corner of Westmoreland) (79.12-7-3)	30	ca. 1928	Tudor Revival residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style.	----
697 LeBrun Road (NE corner of Westmoreland) (79.08-3-34)	31	ca. 1920s	French Eclectic residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the French Eclectic style.	----
725 LeBrun Road (79.08-3-32)	32	ca. 1925	Georgian Revival residence. Contributing brick garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style.	----
The Samuel J. Dark House 726 LeBrun Road (79.08-3-35)	33	ca. 1932	Italian Renaissance residence. Contributing cottage (combination garage/living quarters/greenhouse.) Stuccoed entrance posts with elaborate light fixtures and gates.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style. Criterion (i): Association with Samuel Dark, president of the Rock Asphalt Corp.	----

Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources

Town of Amherst

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
The Lawrence D. and Lucille Bell House 845 LeBrun Road (SE corner of Keswick) (79.08-3-26.1)	34	ca. 1928	Tudor Revival residence.	Criterion (i): association with Lawrence D. Bell, a key leader in the history of aviation. Founder of Bell Aircraft Corp. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style.	----
889 LeBrun Road (NE corner of Keswick) (79.08-3-25)	35	ca. 1921	Tudor Revival residence	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style.	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
<p>"Street Furniture" along Main Street corridor. Resources in this thematic grouping include:</p> <p>Audubon Terrace & Main: Silhouetted street sign.</p> <p>Burbank Drive at Main: street sign</p> <p>Darwin Drive & Main: "Charles Darwin" street sign, stone wall & posts with light fixtures.</p> <p>High Park Boulevard & Main: stone wall and posts.</p> <p>Ivyhurst Rd & Main: curved stone walls.</p> <p>Lafayette Blvd. & Main: Stone Walls.</p> <p>Lamarck Dr. & Main: stone walls and cut metal signs with silhouetted scenes.</p> <p>LeBrun Rd. & Main: Brick walls.</p> <p>Smallwood & Main: entrance gazebos.</p> <p>Stone walls in front of former Hedstrom Estate cottages, 4196-4200 Main Street. (Note: see separate inventory form)</p> <p>6350 Main Street: Stone wall</p> <p>Roycroft & Main: Stone Walls</p> <p>Westfield Rd. & Main: Stone walls.</p>	<p>36</p>	<p>Early 20th century</p>	<p>Structures and objects including stone walls and posts, light fixtures, pictorial street signs, etc. located along the Main Street corridor.</p>	<p>Criterion (i): historical association with early 20th century suburban estate and residential subdivisions. Community planning.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): aesthetically significant for embodying landscape and planning design philosophies of the period.</p> <p>Criterion (v): established and familiar visual features of Main Street and their corresponding neighborhoods.</p>	<p>Moderate: errant traffic.</p>

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
Amherst Theater 3500 Main Street (west of Springville Avenue) (79.32-24)	37	ca. 1941	Commercial and cultural architecture: Art Deco theater building.	<p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco. Criterion (iii): Representative design of Rochester architect Michael J. DeAngelis. Builder: A.G. Truckinbrod.</p> <p>Criterion (i): significance to Amherst's cultural and social history. This is the only surviving historic movie theater in the town.</p> <p>Criterion (v): The Main Street location and bold neon lettering make it a familiar visual feature.</p>	Immediate threat: Redevelopment of plaza (current plans do not call for demolition or any major alterations to the theater).
Egbertsville Hose Company, 3826 Main St. (NW corner of Maynard) (79.26-1-12.1)	38	1931; dedicated in 1932.	Civic architecture: Georgian Revival fire hall.	<p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style. Representative example of early 20th century firehouse architecture.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): represents the work of architects Bley & Lyman of Buffalo.</p> <p>Criterion (i): historically significant for its association with the history of firefighting in Egbertsville. May also be important under social history; many community groups met here.</p>	----
Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart 3860 Main Street (79.26-2-16)	39	1930	Religious/educational architecture: Georgian Revival School building with convent wing at back.	<p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style. Representative of early 20th century standardized school design.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): represents the work of architects Bley & Lyman of Buffalo.</p>	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
St. Paul's Lutheran Church 4001 Main Street (79.08-2-1)	40	1880; In 1933 church was moved & remodeled to current appearance 1953 - Parish hall & parsonage.	Religious institution: Late Gothic Revival style church.	Criterion (i): Association with the growth and development of Eggertsville. St. Paul's is one of the oldest German Lutheran congregations in WNY. The church incorporated in 1827. Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Late Gothic Revival style. Criterion (v): established and familiar visual feature in Eggertsville.	----
Arthur E. Hedstrom Estate: Caretaker's Cottages. 4196-4200-4230 Main St. (near corner of Getzville Road) (67.20-6-37)	41	ca. 1904	Early 20 th century suburban estate: Tudor Revival caretaker's cottages of former estate. Also contributing limestone wall in front of property and contributing barn in back. Note: The main house of the Hedstrom Estate is located at 50 Getzville Rd. (see sep. inv. form).	Criterion (i): Association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. Association with prominent Buffalonian, Eric L. Hedstrom. Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. Also important as a rare building type in the town. Criterion (v): Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood in close proximity to Main St.	None known, but the wall & cottages are in close proximity to Main St.

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
David and Joseph Coplon Mansion (present Curtis Hall) Daemen College campus, 4380 Main Street (cor. Getzville Rd.) (68.17-20.2)	42	ca. 1918-1919	Early 20 th century suburban estate: Italian Renaissance Revival residence. Contributing garage (present maintenance department).	<p>Criterion (i): Association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. Also important for its association with the Coplons, one of Western New York's oldest and most prominent Jewish families. Established the Rosa Coplon Jewish Home in Buffalo.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Renaissance Revival style.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): represents the work of architect Louis Greenstein.</p> <p>Criterion (v): represents an established and familiar visual feature in the neighborhood.</p>	----
Crouch-Waite Mansion (present Rosary Hall), Daemen College campus, 4380 Main St. (68.17-2-20.1)	43	ca. 1912	Early 20 th century estate: Italian Renaissance Revival residence. Contributing garage, present Serra Hall, to the east.	<p>Criterion (i): association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. Also important for its association with original owner, Herbert Crouch, and subsequent owner, George Waite.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Renaissance Revival style.</p> <p>Criterion (iii): representative work of Buffalo architect George Cary.</p>	----
4511-4521 Main Street (80.05.6-1)	44	ca. 1935	Commercial architecture: Art Deco style store.	<p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco style.</p> <p>Criterion (i): may be significant under the theme of commerce. Also, one of the few remaining intact historic commercial buildings in Snyderville.</p>	----

Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources

Town of Amherst

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
<p>Menonite Meeting House (present Town of Amherst Archival Research Center)</p> <p>5178 Main Street (northwest corner of North Forest Rd.) (80.07-1-11)</p>	45	ca. 1834	Early 19 th century stone building: church (meeting house).	<p>Criterion (ii): example of early construction type in Amherst using locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. Example of vernacular church with some Greek Revival influences.</p> <p>Criterion (i): association with the early settlement of the town by Menmonites. Oldest surviving religious building in Amherst.</p> <p>Criterion (v): established and familiar visual feature at busy intersection.</p>	----
<p>6325 Main Street (house located behind the Newman Center) (69.04-1-11)</p>	46	Early 19 th century	Vernacular residence with simple Federal influences.	Does not appear to meet Local Landmark criteria due to integrity problems.	----
<p>Water tower (part of the former Josephine Goodyear Convalescent Home for Children campus; now the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of the Divine Child Campus) 6380 Main Street (69.04-1-8.1)</p>	47	ca. 1915-25	Octagon-shaped frame water tower.	<p>Criterion (ii): unique building type.</p> <p>Criterion (i): association with health care facility- convalescent home for children.</p>	Moderate threat: half of parcel rezoned in 1997 for office development. Sisters have no plans to vacate or demolish existing buildings.
<p>The John and Elizabeth Metz House 6720 Main Street (69.20-3-15)</p>	48	ca. 1846	Mid-19th century stone building: vernacular Greek Revival residence. Non-contributing garage and shed.	<p>Criterion (ii): example of early construction type in Amherst using locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment.</p> <p>Criterion (i): association with the Metz family, early settlers of Amherst. Farming family.</p>	Moderate threat: development. Close to road.

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
Sisters of St. Francis, 400 Mill Street (69.09-5-2)	49	ca. 1926 (convent) ca. 1901-2 (chapel)	Religious institution: The key visual focal point of this religious complex is the Late Gothic Revival Motherhouse (St. Mary of the Angels). Other contributing buildings on the property include a gatehouse, a boiler house, three garages, and a maintenance building. Across the creek (and accessible from the Reist Street side of the parcel) are a contributing Late Gothic Revival chapel, a contributing barn, two other contributing outbuildings once associated with the original Holy Family Home for the Aged. The property is well-landscaped with curving drives, stone walls, steps, entrance posts, mature trees, an old orchard, religious statuary, and a cemetery (1939).	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of Late Gothic Revival style institutional design. The property may also be significant for its landscape design. Criterion (iii): possesses high artistic values as shown by the materials and craftsmanship. Criterion (i): this complex is historically significant for illustrating an early 20 th century religious and social service institution. Association with John Blocher who donated approx. 100 acres to the Sisters on the condition that they build and operate a home for the aged. (Archaeological sites on the property are outside the scope of this study)	Immediate threat: Redevelopment of the property.
1025 New Road (16.00-3-25.22)	50	ca. 1880	Vernacular Italianate farmhouse. 1 non-contributing frame shed. Semi-rural setting.	Criterion (ii): example of late 19 th century vernacular Italianate residential architecture.	
110 North Ellicott Creek Road (40.10-1-19)	51	ca. 1855-60	Vernacular Italianate residence. Non-contributing frame garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of mid-19 th century vernacular Italianate residential architecture of brick construction. Criterion (i): settlement history - association with Vincent's Corners.	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
J. Getz House 829 North Forest Road (68.07-5-4)	52	ca. 1840s	Vernacular Greek Revival residence.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of mid-19th century vernacular Greek Revival residential architecture of brick construction. Criterion (i): association with early settlement of the town; milling family.	Moderate threat: road project.
The Stimm House 895 North Forest Road (Part of The Chapel property) (68.07-5-5.11)	53	1942	International style residence Contributing garage. (Also 19 th century mill race on property.)	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the International style.	Moderate threat: road project.
954 North Forest Road (68.07-6-13)	54	ca. 1855 (rear portion); ca. 1890s	Queen Anne style farmhouse. Two contributing outbuildings.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style.	---
H.G. Haussauer House 1000 North Forest Road (68.07-1-4.1)	55	ca. 1910s	Bungalow residence. Contributing frame garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Bungalow style.	---
Schoolhouse in District #17 1323 North Forest Road Note: This building was inventoried on the Town's Landmark Designation Application Form in September 1996. A copy of this form is included with the intensive level survey report.	56	ca. 1860	Brick one-room schoolhouse. Mature trees.	The schoolhouse has been designated a local landmark by the Amherst HPC. Meets criteria (i), (ii) and (v). Significant as last remaining brick one-room schoolhouse in town; embodies distinctive architectural characteristics of rural schoolhouse; highly visible landmark.	Moderate threat: Busy corner; commercial development area.

Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources

Town of Amherst

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
The George Kibler House 1841 North Forest Road (corner of Swanson) (55.07-5-66.2)	57	ca. 1836	Early 19 th century stone building; vernacular residence with stucco-clad walls.	Criterion (ii): example of early construction type in Amherst using locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. The design of this vernacular house reflects the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival. Criterion (i): settlement history - association with Amherst Center.	----
48 Park Circle (corner of Crosby Blvd.) (79.25-3-15)	58	ca. 1930-1932	Colonial Revival (Georgian) style residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style.	----
Fogelsonger House 219 Park Club Lane (68.19-1-21)	59	ca. 1821-32	Early 19 th century stone building; vernacular residence with Federal influences.	Criterion (ii): example of early construction type in Amherst using locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. Also important as one of the town's few examples of Federal-inspired vernacular architecture. This is one of the oldest houses in the town. Criterion (i): association with John F. Fogelsonger and his son Wendel. Located nearby was Fogelsonger's limestone quarry and lime kilns.	

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
<p>Reist's Mill 265 Reist Street (on the grounds of the Sisters of St. Francis complex)</p> <p>Note: This building was inventoried on the Town's Landmark Designation Application Form in October 1997. A copy of this form is included with the intensive level survey report. (68.04-1-15)</p>	60	1821; doubled in size in 1840; addition built on west side ca. 1850.	Grist mill.	<p>Criterion (i): Early settlers settled here partly as a result of the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Building of the Erie Canal had an effect on the milling business here. The fact that the mill was owned by one of a group of Mennonites who settled here was also important and had a direct impact on its development. Significant for its industrial/agricultural history. Association with John Reist, prominent miller and community leader</p> <p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of 19th century mill design. Greek Revival influences shown in cornice returns.</p> <p>Potential archaeological significance of the site (mill races and mill ponds).</p>	Moderate threat: Redevelopment of parcel. No plans to alter any existing buildings. Deteriorated condition.
4030 Rensch Road (54.12-133)	61	ca. 1855(?)	<p>19th century stone building: vernacular residence.</p> <p>Non-contributing frame garage.</p>	Requires additional research to determine if it meets criterion (ii) as an example of stone construction. Some integrity problems.	Moderate threat: development.
89 Royal Parkway West (80.11-5-5)	62	ca. 1920	Bungalow style residence. Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of Bungalow residential architecture. Unique design.	----
405 Schoelles Road (27.00-2-5.211)	63	ca. 1855-65	Farm complex with vernacular farmhouse. Property includes the following contributing outbuildings: 2 gable roof barns, a concrete block building, a gambrel roof barn, small sheds and a privy. Row of mature trees along road. Rural setting.	<p>Criterion (i): agricultural history.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of a 19th century farm complex. Outstanding collection of outbuildings. Vernacular farmhouse.</p> <p>Criterion (v): open fields are an important visual feature of this farm.</p>	----

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
Park Country Club of Buffalo 4949 Sheridan Drive (68.04-1-9)	64	1927-28	Recreational/Social-related architecture; country club featuring a Tudor Revival style clubhouse.	<p>Criterion (i): association with the recreational history of the town. Also associated with early 20th century suburbanization of the town and the move of Buffalonians and their country clubs to Amherst.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. Example of architectural design related to social and recreational uses. Architect: Clifford C. Wendehack of NY. Builder: Robert E. Williams & Son, Buffalo.</p>	----
459 South Ellicott Creek Road (40.11-5-9.11)	65	ca. 1850s (brick section)	Italianate style brick residence with frame wings. Colonial Revival porch.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Italianate style. May also be significant for its later Colonial Revival architectural features (porch & entrance).	----
Log cabin at 175 Stuewe Road (41.20-3-31)	66	ca. 1850?	Log cabin.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of log construction in the German tradition.	----
The George A. Daigler House 3049 Tonawanda Creek Road (16.01-3-1)	67	ca. 1872	Farm complex with vernacular farmhouse and several contributing outbuildings including two gable roof barns, a concrete silo, a wagon shed/corn crib, and sheds. Also on the property is what appears to be a former contributing tenant house. Fields to the north and east.	<p>Criterion (i): agricultural history.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of a late 19th century farm complex. Vernacular farmhouse architecture. Outstanding complex of outbuildings.</p>	Immediate threat to former tenant house (?); very deteriorated.

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery 8950 Transit Rd. (42.04-2-1)	68	ca. 1854	Small cemetery with variety of gravestones types. Deep setback from the road. Allee of trees.	Criterion (i): historically important for its association with many of the Germans who settled in East Amherst. Criterion (ii): may also possess aesthetic value as an intact example of 19 th century funerary design.	Moderate threats: Some of the headstones need restoration work.
Swormville Fire Hall 9918 Transit Road (29.01-2-11)	69	1919	Civic architecture: brick fire hall.	Criterion (ii): representative example of an early 20 th century fire hall. Rare building type in the town. Criterion (i): historically significant for its association with the history of firefighting in the hamlet of Swormville. This is one of the few buildings in the hamlet of Swormville that retains its historic integrity.	Moderate threats to the area: development and possible future (5+ yrs.) NYSDOT road project.
9920 Transit Road (29.01-2-15)	70	ca. 1870	Front-gable-with-wing vernacular residence.	Criterion (ii): representative vernacular residence in the hamlet of Swormville. This is one of the few 19 th century buildings in the hamlet of Swormville (in Amherst) that retains its historic integrity on the exterior.	Moderate threats to the area: development and possible future (5+ yrs.) NYSDOT road project.
John Leising House 9980 Transit Road (29.01-2-8)	71	ca. 1908	American Foursquare residence of rock-faced cast concrete block construction. Two contributing garages.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the American Foursquare style. It is important as an example of early 20 th century cast concrete block construction. Criterion (i): Association with John Leising who was a Justice of the Peace.	Moderate threat: possible future road project.
33 Washington Highway (80.05-2-4)	72	ca. 1907	Craftsman style residence Contributing garage.	Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. Criterion (i): May also be important as a representative house in Amherst's first major residential subdivision, College Hill, developed by Suor & Suor.	----

Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources

Town of Amherst

NAME OF RESOURCE, ADDRESS, & SBL #	NO.	APPROX. DATE	PROPERTY TYPE	APPLICABLE LOCAL LANDMARK CRITERIA	POTENTIAL THREATS
36 Washington Highway (80.05-3-38)	73	ca. 1910-20	Craftsman-inspired vernacular residence. Rustic stone wall in front. Contributing garage.	<p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. Stone wall is a contributing landscape feature.</p> <p>Criterion (i): May also be important as a representative house in Amherst's first major residential subdivision, College Hill, developed by Suor & Suor.</p>	----
55 Washington Highway (80.05-2-6)	74	ca. 1935-36	International style residence with steel paneled exterior walls.	<p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the International style. Also significant as an innovative type of construction with steel panels.</p>	----
Country Club of Buffalo (clubhouse) 250 Youngs Road	75	ca. 1926	Recreational/Social-related architecture: country club featuring a Neoclassical style clubhouse. Extending from the north end of the building is a Tudor Revival wing.	<p>Criterion (i): association with the recreational history of the town. Also associated with early 20th century suburbanization of the town and the move of Buffalonians and their social institutions to Amherst.</p> <p>Criterion (ii): embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Neoclassical style. Example of architectural design related to social and recreational uses. The clubhouse may also be significant as representative of the work of architect Duane Lyman of Buffalo.</p>	----
James F. Youngs House Youngs Road (property of the Country Club of Buffalo, opposite 250 Youngs Rd.) (69.04-1-1.1)	76	ca. 1830s-50s	Early to mid-19th century stone building: vernacular residence.	<p>Criterion (ii): example of early construction type in Amherst using locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment.</p> <p>Criterion (i): association with the Youngs family, early settlers of Amherst. Owned lime kilns.</p>	Moderate threat: possible future road project (5+ years)

SUMMARY**TOTAL INVENTORIED**

A total of 76 **properties** were inventoried as part of the Intensive Level Survey. The majority of these had previously received the highest rating in the Reconnaissance Survey's list of 254 potentially significant historic resources. The two following properties, not included in the Reconnaissance Survey, were added to the list of inventoried historic resources:

Log house at 175 Stuewe Road
WPA structures on the island in Ellicott Creek Park.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTIES

The largest number of inventoried resources is found in the southwest quadrant of town in Eggertsville and Snyder. One reason for this large number is the high density of quality-designed homes in this part of town which experienced rapid growth in the early decades of the twentieth century. Fewer buildings are represented in the less developed northern part of town. The approximate geographic distribution of resources is as follows:

Southwest	43
Southeast	16
Northeast	10
Northwest	7

PROPERTY TYPES

A variety of property types are represented in the survey with residential properties making up about 70% of the total. The approximate distribution by property type is as follows:

Residential	53
(Houses, early 20 th century suburban estates, street features related to residential development)	
Religious	7
(Churches, parochial schools, convents, cemeteries)	
Agricultural	4
(Farmhouse with associated outbuildings and rural or semi-rural setting)	
Commercial	4
(Stores)	
Social/Recreational/ Cultural	4
(Country clubs, parks, theaters)	

Civic	2
(Fire hall)	
Industrial	1
(Mill)	
Water Storage	1
(Water tower)	

PERIODS OF CONSTRUCTION

Approximately 68% of the inventoried properties represent the town's early twentieth-century suburban residential growth while the remainder were built in the nineteenth century. The distribution by period of construction is as follows:

ca. 1800-1850	12
ca. 1850-1900	13
ca. 1900-1950	51

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

A variety of architectural styles are represented in the survey from Greek Revival to International Style. Those identified as vernacular have little or no use of stylistic detailing or forms.

Greek Revival	3
Italianate	5
Queen Anne	1
Colonial Revival/ Georgian Revival	10
Renaissance Revival	3
Neoclassical	2
Late Gothic Revival	3
French Eclectic	2
Tudor Revival	9
English Cottage	2
Amer. Foursquare	1
Prairie	3
Bungalow	4
Craftsman	6
Art Deco	2
International Style	2
Vernacular	18

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The majority of the resources in the survey are architecturally significant. Approximately 60% of these possess additional significance due to their association with important individuals or historic trends. The areas of significance and the approximate percent of resources representing each area is as follows:

Agriculture	5%
Architecture	96%
Commerce	8%
Community Planning and Development	14%
Education	4%
Engineering	1%
Entertainment/ Recreation	5%
Settlement	15%
Industry	1%
Landscape Architecture	3%
Religion	10%
Civic	4%
Ethnic History/ Heritage	6%
Significant People	24%

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations - many of which were originally cited in the Reconnaissance Survey - suggest various ways to protect and enhance the town's historic resources.

DESIGNATE LOCAL LANDMARKS

One of the most effective tools for preserving Amherst's historic resources is the town's historic preservation ordinance which provides not only for the identification and designation of historic resources, but also for their protection. Amherst is one of over 100 municipalities across New York State that have adopted local preservation ordinances designed to prevent destruction or insensitive alteration of buildings and districts having special historic, architectural or cultural character.

We recommend that the HPC use the inventory forms in this Intensive Level Survey Report as the basis for designating local landmarks. Each form should be referenced and attached to the Landmark Designation Application Form as properties are designated.

All of the properties that were inventoried appear to be eligible for local landmark designation with the exception of two:

6325 Main Street
4030 Rensch Road.

The frame vernacular house behind 6325 Main Street and the stone vernacular house at 4030 Rensch Road were inventoried as part of this study but, upon closer inspection, were found to have questionable integrity. However, if new information should come to light concerning the history of these buildings they should be re-evaluated at that time.

In a few cases, the HPC will need to consider drawing boundaries that encompass only a portion of a parcel rather than the entire acreage. If these properties are proposed for designation, a more detailed site inspection should be made at that time to determine appropriate boundaries that will recognize and protect the building's setting. Boundaries for the following properties will need to be determined prior to proposed designation:

1899 Campbell Blvd. (farmstead)
John Schenck House (on Park School campus), 4635 Harlem Road
Amherst Theater, 3500 Main Street
David and Joseph Coplon Mansion, 4380 Main St. (Daemen College)
Crouch-Waite Mansion, 4380 Main St. (Daemen College)
Water tower at 6380 Main St. (Franciscan Missionary Sisters
of the Divine Child)
Sisters of St. Francis, 400 Mill Street
Park Country Club, 4949 Sheridan Drive
Log cabin at 175 Stuewe Rd.
Country Club of Buffalo, 250 Youngs Rd.

James F. Youngs House, east side of Youngs Rd.
(part of the Country Club of Buffalo)

As discussed in the Reconnaissance Survey Report, the HPC may want to consider thematic designations of individual resources that are linked architecturally and/or historically. Suggestions for thematic groupings include nineteenth-century stone buildings, early twentieth-century suburban estates, and street furniture along the Main Street corridor.

PURSUE STATE AND NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

The National Register of Historic of Places is the list of the nation's properties that are officially designated as worthy of preservation, including archaeological or historical sites, districts, buildings, and objects. The Town should promote the benefits of the State and National Register programs, which include bolstering pride in the community's historic resources, protecting significant properties from the effects of government assisted projects, and encouraging the sensitive rehabilitation of historic buildings through the investment tax credit and grant programs.

Based upon a visual analysis of the exteriors only and the research to date all of the properties that were inventoried appear to be National Register eligible with the exception of the following:

5 Berryman Drive
1990 Dodge Road (corner No. French)
725 LeBrun Road
4511-4521 Main Street
459 South Ellicott Creek Road
Trinity Lutheran Cemetery on Transit Road.

It is important to note that an inspection of interiors was outside the scope of this study. If the Town or property owners are interested in pursuing National Register listing for a particular property an evaluation of interiors will be required to assess integrity.

We suggest that the Town investigate the possibility of nominating key buildings and districts as part of a National Register multiple property submission. The submission consists of two parts: a multiple property documentation form and registration forms. The documentation form is a cover document which serves as a basis for evaluating related properties. On it, the themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts and the associated property types. One example of an important historic context for Amherst is Suburban Residential Development in the early twentieth century. Property types associated with this context include Revival style homes in planned neighborhoods and street furniture. The multiple property submission may be used to nominate thematically-related historic properties all at once or at some point in the future.

The actual nomination of each building, site, district, structure or object within a thematic group is made on the registration form.

Much of the information in the reconnaissance survey and the intensive level survey can serve as the foundation for the multiple property submission. Evaluation and documentation of interiors will also be required to determine eligibility.

COMPLY WITH STATE/NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAWS

We recommend that the inventory forms in this report be used to expedite OPRHP review for state- and federally-funded rehabilitation projects. The purpose of OPRHP's review and compliance process is to help protect historic resources from the effects of government-assisted projects. The laws governing the review process are:

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 directs federal agencies to consider historic resource in their project planning.

New York State has a parallel law for state agencies in Section 14.09 of the State Historic Preservation Act of 1980.

Local environmental review for municipalities was initiated under the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) of 1978.

CHECK FOR POTENTIAL THREATS

The HPC should periodically check with the Planning Department to determine which properties may be potentially threatened by deterioration, development or road work. At present, there are about four properties which fall under the category of Immediate Threat and 17 properties which are moderately threatened.

SHARE INFORMATION WITH TOWN AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

The Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board, and the Historic Preservation Commission all have legislative authority in areas affecting the appearance of Amherst's built environment. It is important that the HPC continue to communicate the town's historic preservation policies and programs with other town boards, committees, and departments. We recommend that the list of inventoried historic resources be on file at the Building Department.

The survey can be utilized as a reference in SEQRA reviews by the Town Planning and Zoning Boards. It is advisable that the results of this survey be integrated into the local land use planning process as a means of identifying historic preservation concerns through SEQRA and other environmental review procedures.

We also recommend that the HPC share the information in this report with the Erie County Preservation Board and the Erie County Department of Environment and Planning.

DEVELOP PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The implementation of public education programs such as exhibits, slide talks, and preservation workshops can increase community awareness of the town's historic resources. Such programs can be a joint effort of the Town and community associations, such as the Amherst Museum, church and neighborhood groups, and community service organizations.

We strongly recommend that an oral history project of the town's older citizens be organized. The information gathered from oral histories and interviews can be very useful in piecing together the twentieth-century history of the town, its neighborhoods, and its people. Access to this type of information will enhance future surveys.

The reconnaissance and intensive level surveys may provide information for walking (or driving) tour brochures on Amherst's history and architecture. Possible ideas include brochures featuring the town's nineteenth-century stone houses, early twentieth-century residential developments, and religious properties.

A series of workshops for owners of historic houses could be offered to promote an understanding of the appropriate care and maintenance of older buildings. These workshops could cover a range of topics such as architectural styles, assessment of building conditions, historic windows, masonry conservation, paint colors, and so on.

We recommend that a preservation resource section be set up at the local library for use by town residents. A list of books and periodicals for such a collection could be developed with assistance from the OPRHP.

The development of a *Preservation Primer* booklet for owners of historic buildings would be a useful tool for disseminating information to the public. The goal of the booklet would be to provide standards and guidelines for the maintenance of older buildings to all interested property owners. Possible topics for the booklet might include: 1) owning a designated landmark; 2) architectural styles; 3) appropriate maintenance and repairs; 4) the elements of historic building design (scale, proportion, shape, rhythm), and so on.

CONTINUE TO TAP INTO CLG SERVICES

Amherst became a Certified Local Government on January 25, 1996. Established by the National Historic Preservation Act, the Certified Local Government program is a nation-wide program that supports local preservation activities. The CLG program creates a link between local preservation effort and state and federal preservation programs.

Through the CLG program, local preservation efforts receive a range of services from OPRHP. Direct benefits include special grants, professional legal and technical assistance, training, and membership in the national preservation network. Using federal grants earmarked for CLGs, a variety of goals can be addressed such as historic resource surveys, publications, planning studies, National Register nominations, commission training, and public education programs. Both the reconnaissance and the intensive level surveys were funded by a CLG grant.

CONDUCT FUTURE RESEARCH

Five Year Update of Survey

We recommend that the HPC update the survey every five years to assess conditions and to account for any new research findings. If incompatible changes are made to an inventoried property its eligibility for either local landmark designation or National Register listing could be in question.

Newly discovered research on a particular property may strengthen its case for eligibility. It is important to note that future research and survey efforts take into consideration those properties which may lack sufficient architectural integrity but may be historically significant at the local level. Future efforts should include the identification of properties which may be significant based solely on their history.

Other Sources

While many primary and secondary sources were investigated in the preparation of the inventory forms for this report (see Bibliography), additional sources may yield new information. Sources to consider for future research include:

Abstract of title

Potential information: Summary of relevant deeds, mortgages, wills, litigation, tax sales. Names of owners and dates when property changed hands. Descriptions of legal boundaries.

Architectural drawings

Potential information: Name of architect or builder. Floor plans and materials. Dates. General construction information.

Census records

Potential information: Residents of property for years census taken. Property ownership. Acreage, crops, and livestock. Ethnic background of residents, ages, and education levels.

Deeds

Potential information: Ownership or title. Property value.

Interviews and oral histories

Potential information: Personal recollections about property from current or former owners and occupants, long-time town residents, retired architects and builders. Information on a building's original appearance, evolution, and uses.

Tax records

Potential information: Description of structures, dates. Increases in valuation may suggest new improvements or construction.

Search for Architects

Many of the twentieth-century houses in the inventory appear to be architect-designed. Although several architects were determined, future research may reveal additional architects.

Highly Altered Properties Possessing Historic Significance

Architectural integrity played an important role in deciding which properties were inventoried. It is important to note, however, that future research and survey efforts should take into consideration those properties which may lack sufficient architectural integrity but may be historically significant at the local level. Future research should include the identification of properties which may be significant based solely on their history.

Historic Districts

The five blue-rated historic districts (Audubon Terrace, Capen Street, Eltham-Longleat, Fairlawn-Koster, and University Court) identified in the Reconnaissance Survey were not included in the Intensive Survey due to budgetary limitations but all merit future study. The boundaries proposed for those districts should be re-evaluated at that time.

The Cleveland Park Terrace neighborhood, although not recommended as a district in the Reconnaissance Survey, may need to be reevaluated in the future to determine district potential due to the mix of pre- and post-World War II houses.

If the HPC does not wish to proceed with pursuing historic districts, then future research efforts should be directed at key houses within these neighborhoods. If this route is taken, the HPC will need to determine which houses may meet either local landmark criterion (i) for their association with significant individuals or events; criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, a period, or a method of construction; and/or criterion (iii) for representing the work of a master architect or possessing high artistic values.

Log Houses

Because many of Amherst's nineteenth-century residences were of log construction it would be interesting to do more research in this area to determine the locations of remaining log houses. The HPC has noted that the following houses are of log construction, although now sided with clapboard or other siding:

- 650 Casey Road
- 116 Maple Road
- 151 Meyer Road (Meyer Family Homestead)
- 180 North (or South?) Ellicott Creek Road
- 524 Paradise Road.

Note: The cabin at Tonawanda Creek and Orbit roads is not original to the town; it was moved here from Kentucky.

Post-World War II Resources

Within the next 5 years the HPC should begin evaluating and inventorying buildings from the post-World War II era. The building boom that took place in the late 1940s and early 1950s is an important chapter in the town's history worthy of research and documentation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"A. E. Hedstrom Dies in Florida." *Amherst Bee*, February 28, 1946: 1.

"Alexander Daigler." Obituary. *Amherst Bee*, July 24, 1924: 8.

"Anthony Hale." Obituary. *Amherst Bee*, December 1, 1881: 3.

"Architect John J. Wade Sr. dies; took pride in design of City Hall." *The Buffalo News*,
January 9, 1990: A-8.

Asquith, Claire P. "Religion Prospered as Early Churches got Special Gospel Acres.
Mennonite Church." *Amherst Bee*, Sesquicentennial Edition, August 5, 1968: 3-C.

Assessment Records. Town of Amherst, Tax Assessor's Office.

Bain, Donald. *Urban Decentralization: The Process of Growth in Amherst, New York: 1900-1950*. Ph.d. dissertation, The State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974.

Belinson, William. Interview with Kathleen A. Howe, September 1997.

"Bell, Brilliant Leader in Age of Flight." *Buffalo Evening News*, October 22, 1956: 28A.

Bero Associates Architects. *Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Prepared for the Town of Amherst, September 1997.

"Britting to Break Ground on \$500,000 University Village." *Amherst Bee*, May 8, 1941: 1.

Building Permit Files. Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935-present.

"Catholic Home for Aged Opened Here in April, 1902." *Amherst Bee*. Anniversary Edition,
March 25, 1954.

Cemetery records on Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, Transit Road. Vertical files of the Amherst Museum.

"Christ the King Parish is First with that Name." Unidentified newspaper article from vertical file on churches, Amherst Museum.

"Christ the King Parish Raises \$172,170." *Amherst Bee*, June 23, 1955.

Cleveland Park Terrace Subdivision File (NS-6). Town of Amherst Archival Research Center.

Cloister Court Subdivision File (NS22). Town of Amherst Archival Research Center.

Conlin, John H. *Buffalo City Hall: Americanesque Masterpiece*. Buffalo: Landmark Society of Niagara Frontier, 1993.

Cortinelli, Louise. "House of Steel: Cube Design in Snyder was 1937 House of the Future." *Buffalo News*, 1984: E1.

Cotton, J. Randall. "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses." *The Old-House Journal*, October 1984: 165, 180-183.

Country Clubs in Amherst Vertical File. Amherst Museum.

Cunningham-Fenway Subdivision File (NS-96). Map dated October 8, 1956. Town of Amherst Archival Research Center.

"Dark, Asphalt Firm Head, Dies Suddenly." *Buffalo Courier Express*, February 26, 1947: 20.

"David H. Coplon, 94, dies; Co-Founded Jewish Home." *Buffalo Evening News*, May 11, 1976: 25.

DeAngelis, Michael J. Architectural Drawings for the Amherst Theater. April 7, 1941. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

"Dedication Program of Town of Amherst Archival Research Center." October 12, 1995.

DeForest, John T. Architectural Drawings for renovations to 50 Getzville Road, May-July 1949. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

"Duane Lyman Dies: Dean of Architects." *Buffalo Courier-Express*, May 1, 1966: B-6.

"Duane S. Lyman, 79, Dies; Leading Architect 50 Years." *Buffalo Evening News*, May 2, 1966: 14.

Durkin, Corinne and Elizabeth Wolf. "Rosary Hill College: History of Its Property and of Its Early Years." Typescript, 1964. In vertical file on colleges in the Amherst Museum.

Eberhardt, Rev. Rodney and John Carberry. "Trinity Lutheran to celebrate 140 years of faith." *Amherst Bee*, November 16, 1994.

- "Eggertsville Hose Marks 75th Year." *Amherst Bee*, May 4, 1983: 25.
- "Eggertsville Hose Was First-Aid Pioneer." *Amherst Bee*, Anniversary Edition, March 25, 1954.
- "F. B. Hower Rites to be held Friday." *Buffalo Evening News*, October 6, 1932: 41.
- "Frank H. Goodyear Dead After a Long Illness." *Buffalo Evening News*, May 13, 1907: 1.
- "Frank L. Bapst, Paving Pioneer Here, Is Dead." *Buffalo Evening News*, August 8, 1941: 27.
- "Frank X. Dietsche." Obituary. *The Amherst Bee*, November 5, 1953: 3.
- "George Waite Dies; Air Chute Founder Stricken at Home." *Buffalo Evening News*, December 1, 1947: 14.
- "Goodyear Convalescent Home to Close Soon." *Amherst Bee*, January 13, 1955.
- "Goodyear Home Aids, Children; Work Started in Rented Farm House." *Amherst Bee*, March 24, 1954.
- "Goodyear Home Closing Ends an Era in Convalescent Care." *Buffalo Evening News*, February 3, 1955.
- Hartner, James E. Lynn Kraus Cowan, and Elaine B. Herold. *Cultural Resources Investigation of PIN 5268.27.101, the Reconstruction and Widening of Harlem Road (New York State Route 240), Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* RAS 26 (1). State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, 1994.
- "Herbert E. Crouch, 92; Insurance Agent 41 Years." *Buffalo Evening News*, May 2, 1995: 25.
- Herold, Elaine B. Ph.D. and Monika Bolino. *Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination of the J. Getz Site (UB 2788, NYSM 10342) PIN 5753.70.121, Realignment of CR324, North Forest Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York.* RAS 28 (15). State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, September 1996.
- Hutinett-Dokey, Malinda J., Christine M. Longiaru, and James E. Hartner. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of PIN 5753.70.121, the Reconstruction of BIN 3-32671-0; North Forest Road (County Road 294); NYS Route 324 to Maple Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York.* Volume 27, Number 13. State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, May 1995.

- "Jacob Kramer, Who Passed Away, Was a Well-known Townsman." *Amherst Bee*, April 14, 1932.
- Jayes, Paul. "Larry Bell was Informal, Dynamic Salesman." *Buffalo Courier Express*, October 21, 1956.
- "Joseph Coplton, 90, Co-Founder of Home for Aged, Is Dead." *Buffalo Evening News*, November 25, 1968: 42
- Kowsky, Francis R., et al. *Buffalo Architecture: A Guide*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1994.
- Krasner, Michael J. AICP. Senior Planner for Erie County Parks Department. Information concerning Ellicott Creek Park.
- Lakamp, Patrick. "Town OK's offer to purchase land." *Buffalo News*, June 2, 1998.
- Lanphear, W. G. & John J. Wade. Architectural Drawings for 85 Crosby Blvd. 1941. Town of Amherst, Building Department.
- "Lawrence Bell Dies; Leader in Flight Progress." *Buffalo Courier Express*, October 21, 1956: 1A.
- "Lawrence D. Bell, Leader in Aviation 44 Years, Is Dead." *Buffalo Evening News*: October 22, 1956: 1.
- Lurkey, W. C. Architectural Drawings for 128 Crosby Blvd. April 1937. Town of Amherst, Building Department.
- "Mass to Mark Founding of Christ the King Church." *Buffalo Courier-Express*, May 16, 1976.
- McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993.
- McIntyre, Lawrence. "Area Landmarks: Park Country Club." *Buffalo News*, July 27, 1980.
- McTigue, John. "Interview with Leroy Kramer, grandson of Jacob Kramer, owner of Kramer's General Store on Brenon Road in Amherst." Amherst Museum, February 15, 1997 and May 14, 1997.
- "Merritt Metz Writes Article Concerning Metz Ancestry." *Amherst Bee*, September 19, 1935.

Metz family vertical file, Amherst Museum.

Moran, Marjorie L. History of Eggertsville. Student paper, January 5, 1959. In vertical file at Amherst Museum.

"Mrs. Frank H. Goodyear Dies." *Buffalo Morning Express*, October 18, 1915: 1.

"Mrs. Margaret K. Dietsche." Obituary. *The Amherst Bee*, September 19, 1938: 3.

Murphy, Mortimer J., Jr. (architect). Resume of institutional design, n.d. In vertical file on architects at the Amherst Museum.

Norton, Donald J. *Larry: A Biography of Lawrence D. Bell*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1981.

"Obituary - Mr. Wendel Fogelsonger." *Amherst Bee*, November 10, 1887.

"Obituary - Mrs. Wendel Fogelsonger." *Amherst Bee*, February 17, 1887.

The Park Club of Buffalo 1903-1978. Buffalo: Edward T. Dunn, 1978.

Photographic Collection of Buildings, 1955-1956. Town of Amherst Assessor's Office. In the Town of Amherst Archival Research Center.

Pierce, Carolyn A. *Stage 1 Cultural Resource Investigation for the Sisters of St. Francis New Community Living Center, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Williamsville, NY: Pratt & Huth Associates, August 3, 1997.

"Public Invited to Inspect New Motherhouse This Sunday." *Amherst Bee*, July 25, 1957.

Rebeck, Andrea. *Historic Structures Report: Smith Log House*. Prepared for the Amherst Museum, Amherst, New York, July 31, 1996.

"Rosary Hill College Name Change Official." *Amherst Bee*, August 25, 1976: 4.

Rosenthal, Rosie. *Swormville: Past and Present*. Student paper, 1973. On file at the Amherst Museum.

"Sacred Heart Academy Located Here Since 1930." *Amherst Bee*.

"St. Benedict's New Church Dedicated in 1952." *Amherst Bee*, Anniversary edition, March 25, 1954: 2.

- "St. Benedict's Parish, Eggertsville, To Observe Its 40th Anniversary." *Amherst Bee*, November 17, 1960: 1 & 5.
- "St. Paul's Lutheran Church." Typescript in vertical file on churches in Amherst Museum. n.a., ca. 1975.
- Schaefer, Sister Margaret Mary. "Sisters of St. Francis, Williamsville - 1861."
- Shaw, Andrea. Building-Structure Inventory Forms on historic resources in the Town of Amherst, n.d.
- "Social Center Is Included In New \$20,000 Building." *Amherst Bee*, July 30, 1937.
- Stone House Tour Booklet. Williamsville, NY, September 28, 1963.
- Swanekamp, Kenneth J. Photo inventory of Erie County Parks as part of the Maintenance Management Program, July 3, 1984.
- "Swormville Fire Co. Is 36 Years Old." *Amherst Bee*, March 25, 1954.
- Town of Amherst Planning Board. *Community Development Plan Update: Northeast Amherst, Background Studies*. June 1993.
- Williamsville Sesquicentennial Souvenir Program*. Village of Williamsville, 1950.
- Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818-1965*. Amherst: The Town Board of Amherst, 1965.
- _____. "History of the Town of Amherst: Cutler Building on Campbell Blvd. in Getzville, N.Y." *The Amherst Bee*, March 21, 1957.
- _____. "History of the Town of Amherst: The Fogelsonger Quarry Disappears." *Amherst Bee*, February 1, 1962.
- _____. "History of the Town of Amherst: History of Houses." *Amherst Bee*, July 12, 1956: p. 1, sect. 2.
- _____. "History of the Town of Amherst: Lime Kilns in the Town of Amherst." *Amherst Bee*, June 2, 1955: p. 1, sect. 2.
- _____. "History of Town of Amherst: Log Houses in Amherst." *Amherst Bee*, August 25, 1955: p. 1, sect. 2.

_____. "History of the Town of Amherst: Park School Stone House, 15 North Harlem Rd., Snyder." *Amherst Bee*, March 22, 1956: p. 1, sect. 2.

_____. "History of the Town of Amherst: The Peanut in Getzville." *Amherst Bee*, January 10, 1957.

_____. Interview of Wendel Fogelsonger's Granddaughter, Mrs. Elias Zumstein - Clara Fogelsonger, June 8, 1954.

MAPS

Beers, F. W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Century Atlas Company. *The New Century Atlas of Greater Buffalo, Vol. 3, Suburban Section*. Philadelphia: The Century Atlas Company, 1915.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Deam, William D. *Town of Amherst Map*. 1914.

Diehl, George C. (civil engineer). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

Eggertsville-Snyder Sanborn Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1923 and 1932.

Field, C.H. (Town Engineer). *Zoning Use Map, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* January 1, 1936.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

House Locations (survey books). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart, 1866.

Works Progress Administration. *Getzville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1937.

_____. *Community of Eggertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

_____. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration Mapping Project; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

_____. *Swormville, Towns of Clarence and Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration Mapping Project; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

**APPENDIX A:
CONSULTANT'S RESUME**

bero associates architects

32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, New York 14607
(716) 262-2035 baarch@worldnet.att.net fax: (716) 262-2054

RÉSUMÉ

Kathleen A. Howe

PERSONAL HISTORY/EDUCATION

- 1988 M.A., University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA. Architectural History degree and Historic Preservation certificate. Specialization in nineteenth century American architecture. Teaching assistant for Introduction to Western Architecture and American Architecture courses. Thesis on the Historic Architecture and Landscape of Chautauqua, NY. Honors: Received Governor's and DuPont fellowships.
- 1982 B.A., University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. Internship in architectural survey work for the Landmark Society of WNY. Honors: Graduated Phi Beta Kappa and Magna Cum Laude.
- 1980 Junior Year Abroad, New York University in Paris, France. Course work at the Sorbonne.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

December 1988 - Present

Architectural Historian, Bero Associates, Architects, Rochester, New York. Qualified 36 CFR 61 to practice in Architectural History per Federal Register vol. 48, no. 190. Experience in a wide range of preservation planning and historic documentation projects. Historic preservation consultant to a number of clients including: New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Landmark Society of Western New York, City of Jamestown, Town of Pittsford Historic Preservation Commission, Village of Honeoye

Falls, Yates County Genealogical and Historical Society, and Charlotte-Genesee Lighthouse Historical Society. Recent projects include the following:

Architectural/Historical Survey Reports documenting, researching and evaluating historic resources at the Irondequoit Bay Outlet Crossing, Culver and Cooper Roads, and Titus Avenue in Irondequoit, NY; Penfield Road in Brighton, NY; Turk Hill Road in Perinton; a townwide survey of Pittsford, NY; and intensive level surveys for the city of Jamestown, and the villages of Cuba and Mt. Morris, NY.

National Register Nominations consisting of architectural descriptions of buildings and districts, a statement of significance, and a justification of proposed boundaries. Coordination with SHPO. Recent projects include Immaculate Conception Church Complex, Honeoye Falls Village Historic District, Thomas Youngs House, and several properties in Yates County.

Tax Act Certifications for the rehabilitation of historic properties. Responsible for writing certification applications and preparing photographic documentation. Projects include the Jackson Spa (Dansville, NY), the Twine Building (Syracuse, NY), and the Nusbickel Building (Lyons, NY).

Historic Structure Reports documenting, researching, and analyzing historic properties including the Paddy Hill Library (Greece, NY) and the Genesee Lighthouse and Keeper's House (Charlotte, NY).

Condition Reports. Assisted architects in the preparation of reports assessing the condition of historic buildings including St. Mary's Complex (Canandaigua, NY), Emmanuel United Methodist Church (Lockport, NY), Aquinas Institute (Rochester, NY), and buildings owned by the USDA Forest Service in the White Mountain National Forest.

June 1988 - August 1988

Preservation Planner, Peak National Park, Derbyshire, United Kingdom. Participated in an exchange program for preservation professionals sponsored by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS). Organized a preservation management plan and exhibition for the village of Beeley in Peak Park. Wrote and designed a walking tour leaflet.

May 1987 - August 1987

Rural Preservation Planner, Landmark Society of Western New York, Rochester, New York. Documented over six hundred historic sites including farmhouses, barns, churches, and cemeteries. Prepared architectural survey forms, gave public presentations and helped coordinate a rural preservation conference.

May 1982 - May 1986

Curator of Museums, Campbell-Whittlesey House and Stone-Tolan House, owned by the Landmark Society, Rochester, New York. Managed A.A.M. accredited historic house museums. Trained and supervised five staff members and forty volunteers. Coordinated education programs, exhibitions, fundraisers, special events, and tours. Edited a quarterly museum newsletter. Prepared grant proposals and conducted historic research.

MEMBERSHIPS/PUBLIC SERVICE

Commission member, Town of Perinton Historic
Architecture Commission

U.S./International Council on Monuments and Sites

Landmark Society of Western New York

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Society of Architectural Historians

**APPENDIX B:
NYS BUILDING/STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORMS**

Note: Each inventory form has been assigned a unique number. The properties are indexed in the Annotated List of Inventoried Historic Resources beginning on page 12 of this report.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S) _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 5 Berryman Drive (SBL: 79.08-5-5)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Corneleus J. & W. O'Connell ADDRESS: 5 Berryman Dr, Snyder, NY
14226-4316
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain No, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [x] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x] (brick veneer at first story)
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

Original roofing material (wood shingles?) either replaced or covered by asphalt shingles. Replacement door at garage.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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 [] 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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: high school nearby
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 105' wide by 134.48' deep lot on the west side of Berryman Drive, a residential neighborhood off Main Street, in the southwest part of town. Berryman Drive is characterized by generally small-scale houses of moderate integrity including both early twentieth-century houses (American Foursquare, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival) and some post-World War II houses (Cape, Ranch, Neocolonial). Amherst High School is located nearby to the east. The street is lined with mature deciduous trees.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story English Cottage style residence with brick clad walls at the first story, wood shingles at the second story, and an asphalt shingle roof. The hip roof and the pent roofs (above the first-story windows) are designed to resemble thatched roofing with curved edges and a broad overhang. Multi-light wood casement windows are arranged as single units, in pairs, and in bands of four. The east facade is three bays wide with the central bay projecting forward from the end bays.

The entrance, located at the north elevation near the front of the house, has a curved hood supported by large wooden brackets. The pent roofs at the facade (east) and south side also feature brackets. A jerkinhead dormer is located on the north elevation. Attached to the northwest corner of the house is a one-story garage which also has a thatch-inspired roof design.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1928

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Built ca. 1928 5 Berryman Drive is architecturally significant at the local level as an example of English Cottage residential design in Amherst. Examples of the English Cottage style with picturesque thatch-like roofs are relatively rare in Amherst; other examples include 89 Berryman Drive and 31 Darwin Drive. This property meets Local Landmark Criterion (ii) because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the English Cottage style. The house retains a moderate level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

The English Cottage style developed as a variation of the Tudor Revival style and shared many common elements. Typical architectural features of the English Cottage style incorporated in the design of this house include the picturesque roof designed to resemble thatch, and paired and grouped casement windows. This was one of several revival styles that became popular in the decades following World War I. The English Cottage style differed from Tudor in that it was most commonly used on medium to small scale houses.

The house was built during the boom years of early twentieth century development in Amherst.

21. SOURCES:

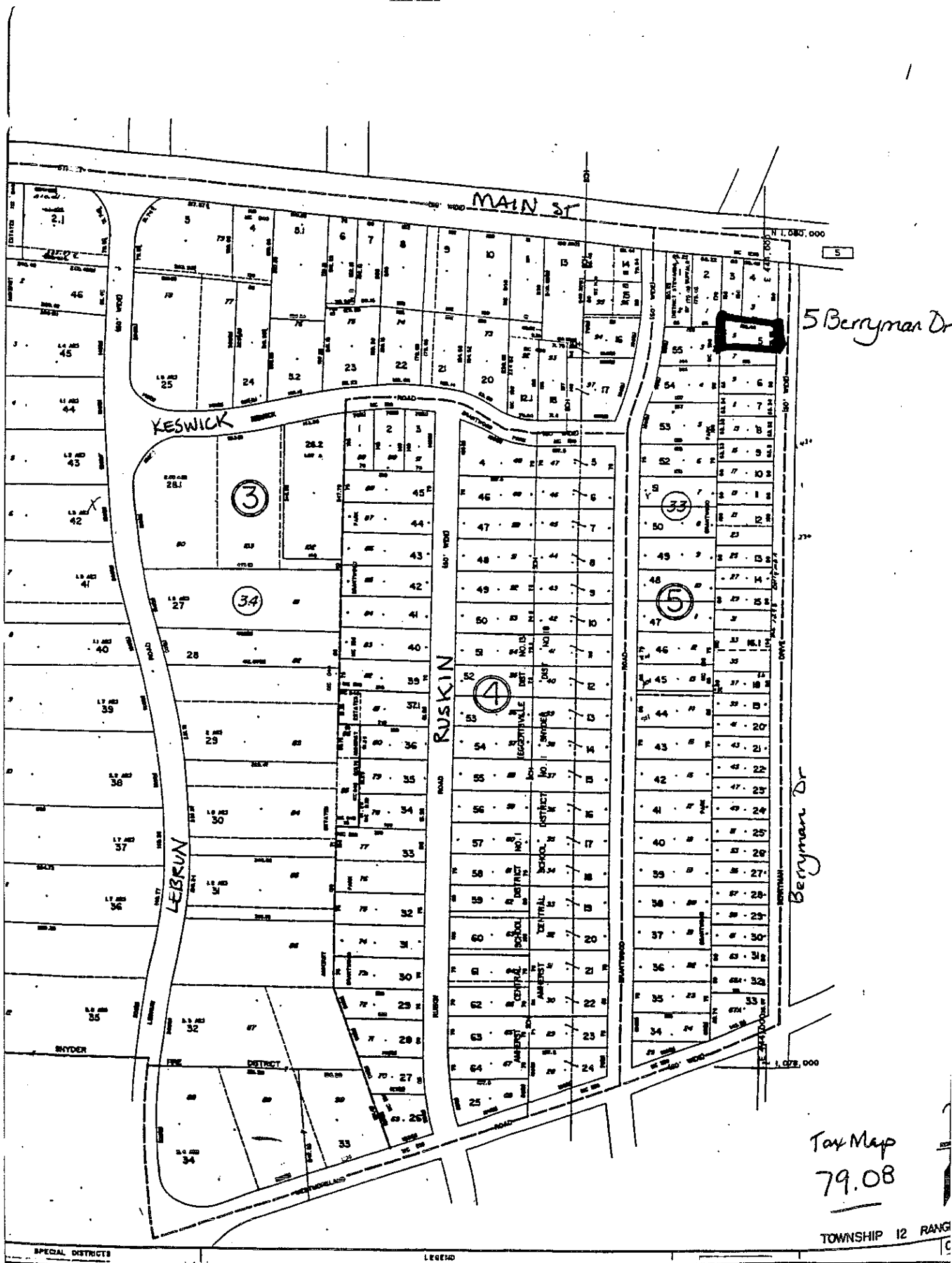
Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Tax Assessor's Office.
Egbertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

22. THEME: Residential: English Cottage style.

5 Berryman Dr.



5 Berryman Drive. East and north elevations.



5 Berryman Dr

Berryman Dr

Tax Map
79.08

TOWNSHIP 12 RANGE C

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S) _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 89 Berryman Drive (SBL: 79.08-5-16.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x] 89 Berryman Drive
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Eileen M. Reidy ADDRESS: Snyder, NY 14226-4316
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: rock-faced cast conc. block
fdn.; asphalt roof shingles.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

Original roofing material (wood shingles?) either replaced or covered by asphalt shingles. Building permit issued for remodeling work in 1993. In-ground pool - 1995.

- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



East elevation.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: Stone wall on north & south sides
j. other: In-ground pool (according to building permit)
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: high school nearby to east

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a lot approximately 150' wide by 135' deep on the west side of Berryman Drive, a residential neighborhood off Main Street in the southwest part of town. Berryman Drive is characterized by generally small-scale houses of moderate integrity including both early twentieth-century houses (American Foursquare, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival) and some post-World War II houses (Cape, Ranch, Neocolonial). Amherst High School is located nearby to the east. The street is lined with mature deciduous trees and retains the historic streetlights.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half story English Cottage style frame house with a rock-faced cast concrete block foundation, walls clad in wide wood clapboards, an asphalt shingled roof, and a stone chimney. A wing projects from the rear of the house. The primary character defining feature of this house is its picturesque pyramidal roof featuring rolled edges designed to resemble thatch and the large curved eyebrow dormers located at the front (east) and sides. The four casement windows of the eyebrow are arched to fit the elliptical shape. The first-floor windows appear to be six-over-six double-hung wood sash (with wood storms). The facade has a band of five windows at the center and a pair of windows to the north. The recessed entrance porch is situated at the southeast corner of the house. This entrance has a simple wood door with three divided lights in the upper part.

At the north side of the house is a concrete and stone stoop with a metal frame for an awning and a cast iron balustrade. Two bay windows project from the north elevation near the east and west ends. A secondary entrance to the house is located at the easternmost bay.

The house is situated on a slight rise with several tall pine trees on the property. A contributing rustic stone wall runs along the north and south sides of the lot. The driveway is situated north of the house at a lower elevation. At the end of the drive is a contributing frame garage with wood clapboard walls and an asphalt shingle hip roof similar in design to the roof on the house.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1922

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

89 Berryman Drive, built ca. 1922, is architecturally significant as an example of English Cottage inspired style residential design in the Town of Amherst. This property meets Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the English Cottage style. The house retains a moderate level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship. The rustic stone wall and contributing frame garage on the property add to the integrity of the setting.

The English Cottage style developed as a variation of the Tudor Revival style. Typical architectural features of the English Cottage style displayed in the design of this house include the picturesque roof designed to resemble thatch, paired and grouped casement windows, and the small scale. Examples of the English Cottage style are relatively rare in Amherst and include 5 Berryman Drive and 31 Darwin Drive.

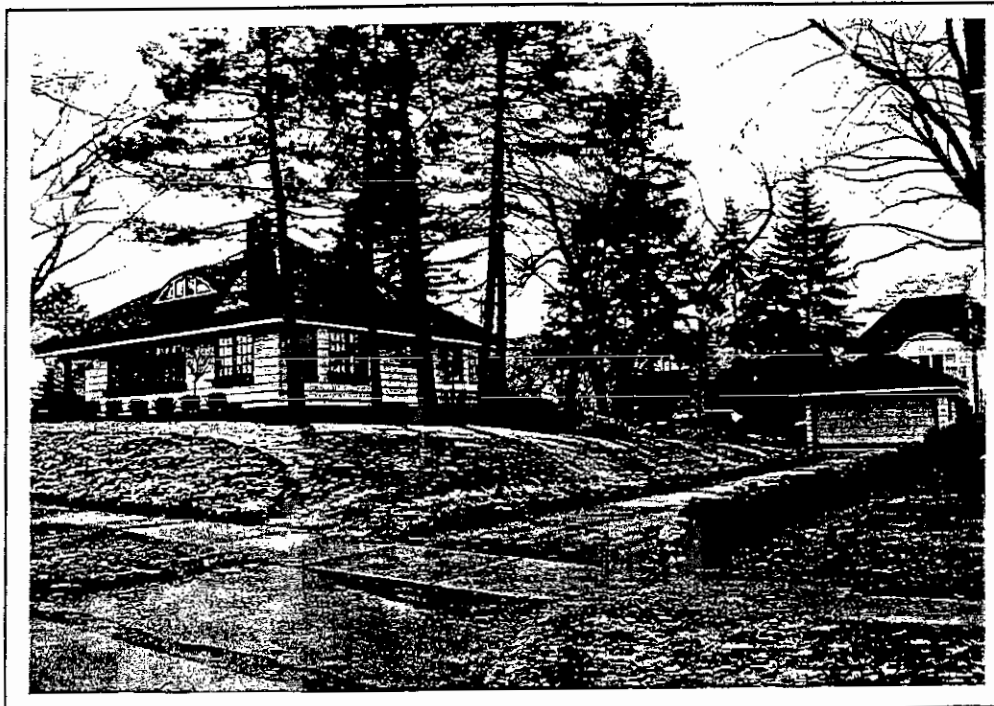
The house was built during the boom years of early twentieth century residential development in Amherst.

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Tax Assessor's Office.
Building permits for 89 Berryman Dr., Town of Amherst, Building Department.
Egbertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Co., 1932.

22. THEME: Residential: English Cottage style.

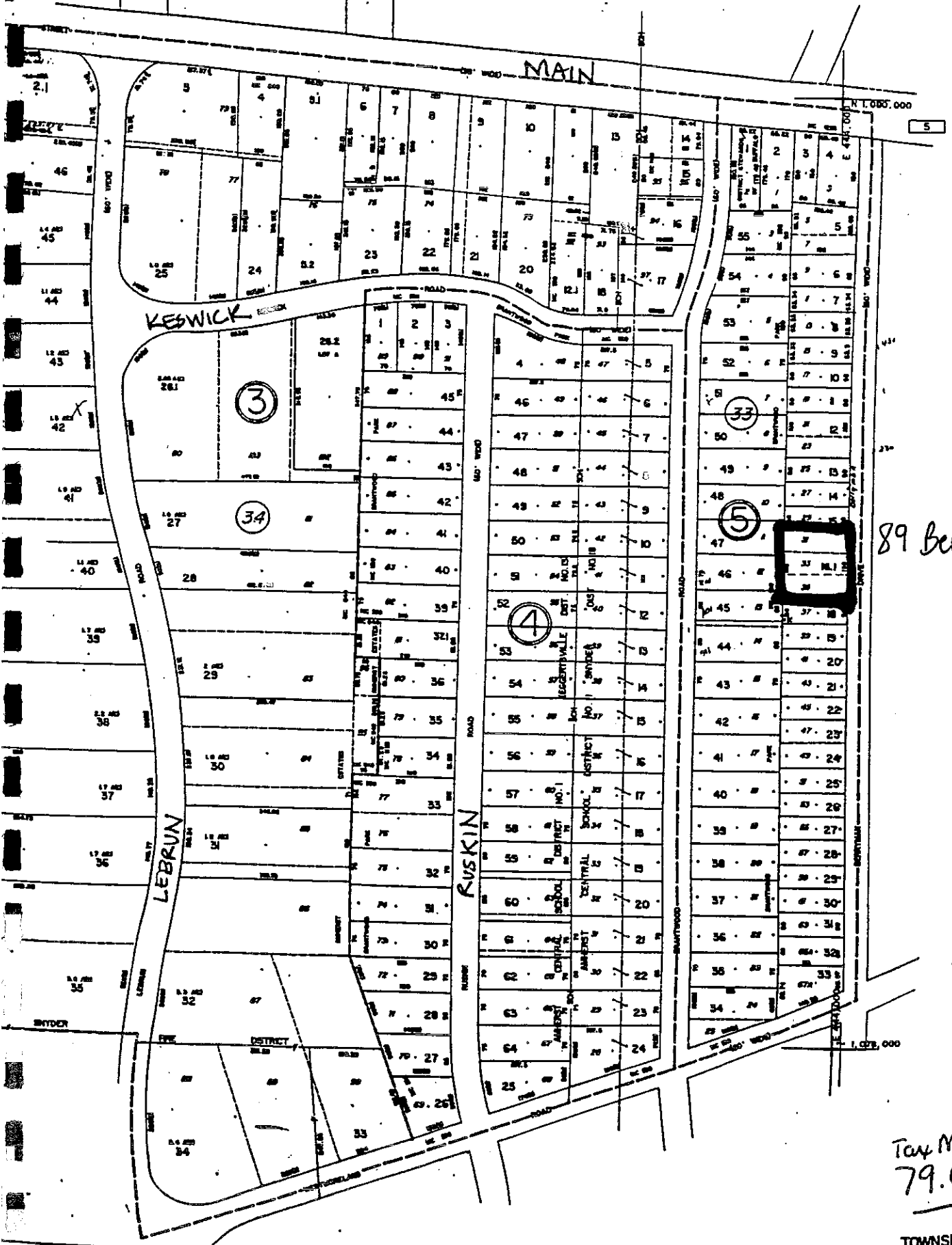
89 Berryman Dr.



89 Berryman Drive. East and north elevations.



South and east elevations.



89 Berryman Dr.

Tax Map
79.08

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S) _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 130 Berryman Drive (SBL: 80.05-1-18)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x] 130 Berryman Drive
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Kurt F. Treiber & Susan M. Waldheim ADDRESS: Snyder, NY 14226-4374
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: tile roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other brick veneer over ? _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

No major exterior alterations. Overhead garage door is a replacement.

- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



North & west elevations.

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 [x]
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 50' wide by 135.54' deep lot on the east side of Berryman Drive, a residential neighborhood off Main Street, in the southwest part of town. Berryman Drive is characterized by generally small-scale houses of moderate integrity including both early twentieth-century houses (American Foursquare, Bungalow, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and some post-World War II houses (Cape, Ranch, Neocolonial). The street is lined with mature deciduous trees and retains the historic streetlights.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half story brick-clad Bungalow with tile-shingled hipped roof. Hipped roof dormers with stucco wall cladding project from the north and south sides of the roof. Of special interest at the front (west) elevation is the Mission-shaped dormer with elliptical window. Projecting forward from the facade, near the south end, is a one-story hip roof bay with slightly tapered corner piers with concrete caps. Simple rafter tails are used in the eaves to accentuate the broad overhang of the roof. The front entrance is located off of the front concrete stoop and retains the original wood door with metal strap hinges and three lights in the upper part. The front stoop has a solid brick balustrade with concrete cap. A metal awning frame is installed over the stoop.

The walls of the house are clad in a light brown brick which contrasts with the dark, reddish brown brick used to accentuate the small niche below the group of three windows at the facade and in the border and diamond shape motif of the chimney on the north elevation. Bay windows are located near the center of the north and south elevations. Most of the windows are three-over-one, double-hung wood sash arranged in pairs or groups of three and four.

Located behind the house to the northeast is a contributing brick-clad garage with steeply pitched pyramidal roof clad in the original tile. A jerkinhead dormer, also with tile roofing is at the front of the garage. The design, materials, and workmanship of the garage match the style of the house. The overhead garage door is a replacement.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1928

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

130 Berryman Drive, built ca. 1928, is architecturally significant as an intact example of the Bungalow style. It retains a relatively high level of integrity of design, setting, materials, and craftsmanship. The house is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Bungalow style.

The house has the distinguishing characteristics of the style including irregular massing, a low-pitched hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves, rafter tails, and multi-light over single-light sash. The intact tile shingled roof further adds to the architectural significance of the house.

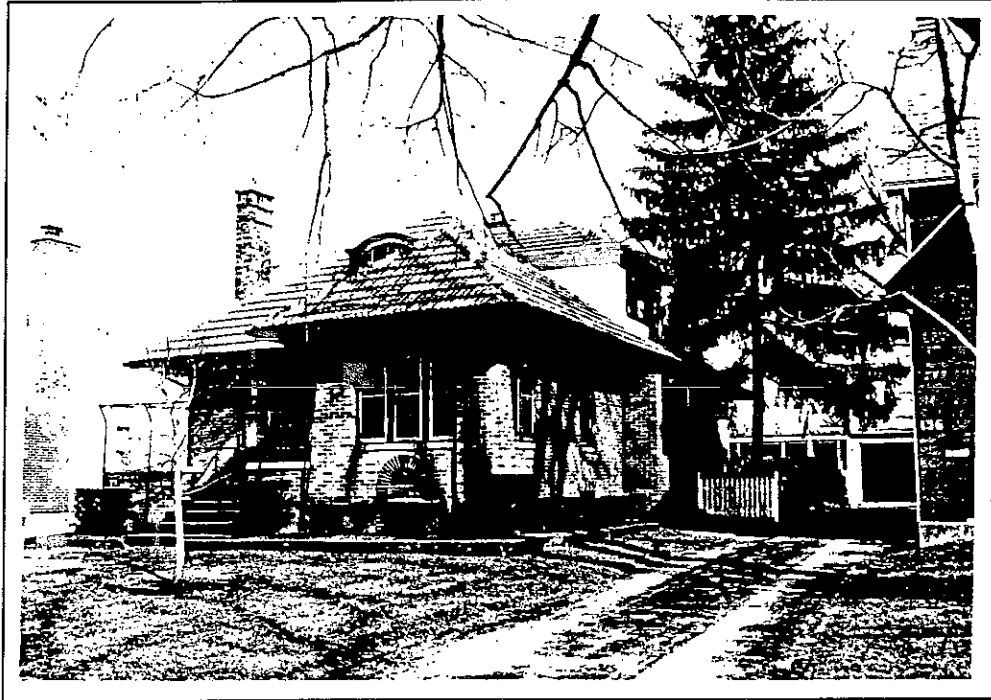
The Bungalow was a popular style for small-scale houses built during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It had originated in California with the upscale designs of architects Charles and Henry Greene. The Bungalow was further promoted as a form of middle-class housing by Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America.

The house was built during the boom years of early twentieth century development in Amherst.

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Tax Assessor's Office.
Egbertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Co., 1932

22. THEME: Residential: Bungalow style.



130 Berryman Drive. West and south elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S) Kramer's General Store
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: Brenon Road (north side of road; along Erie Barge Canal) (SBL: 14.12-1-1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [] 7035 Campbell Blvd.
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Leroy II & Marlene Kramer ADDRESS: No. Tonawanda, NY14120-9606
- 6. USE: Original: Store Present: Vacant
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, the building is boarded up

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other Plank construction (can see exposed planks on west elevation)
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [] d. deteriorated [x]
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Building enlarged ca. 1880s (?). West wing removed. Exterior stairs on east side of building have been removed. No modern alterations.
- 12. PHOTO: _____ 13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration [x] (severe)
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 [x] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Erie Canal/Tonawanda Creek to the north; agricultural
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Kramer's Store is located on Brenon Road on the south bank of the Erie Barge Canal/Tonawanda Creek in the northern part of Amherst. The building is slightly below the grade of the road. A steel guardrail has been installed along the road edge in front of the building.

Kramer's is one of a small number of buildings that remains in the Erie Canal settlement of Pickard's Bridge. Across the street from Kramer's Store are two nineteenth-century vernacular farmhouses with associated barns and other outbuildings (see inventory form for 215 Brenon Road). The remains of bridge pylons are visible in the creek northeast of Kramer's Store. The town of Pendleton, Niagara County, is on the north side of the creek.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story front-gabled Erie Canal-era commercial building of plank construction. The building is sided with wood clapboards, many of which have fallen off due to severe deterioration. A one-story shed-roofed wing is on the west elevation. Though deteriorated, the late nineteenth-century storefront at the south facade is largely intact and features tripartite display windows on either side of the center entrance, pilasters and a bracketed storefront cornice. Above the storefront, at the second story, are two window openings. The remains of brick chimneys are visible at the north and south ends of the roof. The canal-side elevation (north) has an entrance and three pairs of windows on the first floor with two window openings above.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1830 original building; ca. 1880s (?) enlarged
- ARCHITECT: Unknown
- BUILDER: Original builder unknown.
Jacob Kramer, Jr. is credited with enlarging the building in the late 19th century.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Kramer's General Store, built ca. 1830 and enlarged by owner Jacob Kramer, Jr. in the late 1800s, is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the small, Erie Canal settlement of Pickard's Bridge and with its owner Jacob Kramer, who was involved in his community. The building also meets Local Landmark Criterion (v) as an important visual reminder of the town's Erie Canal era that is visible from both land and water.

The Erie Canal, a section of which is Tonawanda Creek on the northern border of the town, opened in 1825. The canal dramatically changed transportation and commerce in the region by providing a quick and less expensive means of shipping freight from the Great Lakes to the eastern part of the state, New York City (via the Hudson River), and beyond. The Erie Canal played a major role in the economic development of the state in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, opening new markets for agricultural, industrial, and commercial enterprises along its route.

The canal induced new settlement and increased agricultural production in Amherst (Young 1965, 36, 181-183). The hamlet of Pickard's Bridge grew up along the south bank of the canal on present Brenon Road. The settlement was named for the Pickard family who owned hundreds of acres of land in this area. A cluster of buildings were located here near a bridge crossing including a blacksmith shop (non-extant), Kramer's General Store, and a few farmhouses and barns. Kramer's served local citizens, tow drivers, and boat passengers. Canal boats traveling east were generally loaded with grain and cut lumber and returned with limestone, cement, and flour (Young 1965, 101).

Jacob P. Kramer was in business at Pickard's Bridge for 57 years. Research suggests that he acquired an existing store here prior to 1880 (Kramer's name does not appear on the 1866 map). During the early years of the business, much of the trade was obtained from the horse and mule-drawn barges on the canal. Mr. Kramer, in fact, used to board mules and horses and he had some of his own that he would rent out to replace tired animals. He had a barn across the street.

At times he kept a saloon business in the store building. The local post office was also found at Kramer's Store. Kramer's business drew trade from the towns of Amherst, Pendleton, and Tonawanda.

A transcript from an interview of Leroy Kramer, Jacob Kramer's grandson, is on file at the Amherst Museum. This oral history provides many interesting details on Kramer's Store and the settlement at Pickard's Bridge. From this document we learn, for example, that after acquiring the existing ca. 1830 store, Jacob Kramer expanded the business to include not just groceries but also dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, and farm equipment. He also built the house across the street and enlarged the store after he got married. Leroy Kramer recalled that there were some tables and chairs in the store where people sat to have sandwiches and beer. There was also an ice house on the property where ice was brought from the canal and stored. When Prohibition came in Mr. Kramer lost his liquor license. The store was a gathering place for the local community as well as for boaters traveling through the area.

In addition to running the grocery store/saloon business, Mr. Kramer also had two farm properties one directly across the canal and one in Wendelville at Campbell Boulevard. Mr. Kramer was active in his community. He was one of the organizers of the Niagara & Erie County Farmer's Protective Association. He also served as a trustee for the local school district for many years.

Jacob Kramer's obituary in the April 14, 1932 *Amherst Bee* notes:

[that he] was a well-known townsman.....Influential in community and highly regarded. In the years which were just before this present era, the countryside about here was dotted with small population groups, the center of which was always a general store, tavern and the post office, all in one. And always, too, the proprietor of this center was sure to be the man of influence among his neighbors, one who was a leader and who molded public opinion. ("Jacob Kramer, Who Passed Away, Was a Well-known Townsman," *Amherst Bee*, April 14, 1932, p. 9).

After his death in 1932, his son Seymour continued the business until about 1941.

Although this rare building is threatened due to severe deterioration, it has retained sufficient integrity of design, materials, and setting to convey its historic use and character. It is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as a rare surviving example of an early nineteenth century vernacular commercial building in the town. Kramer's General Store is important as an example of nineteenth-century vertical plank construction in Amherst. Vertical plank construction was developed during the second quarter of the nineteenth century as an inexpensive method of building which eliminated the need for a structural frame or a skilled carpenter. Plank construction required a sawmill with a water-power reciprocating saw. In vertical plank construction the planks are stood up vertically like pickets in a fence to support the floor or roof beam above. Use of plank construction was made attractive by the presence of both local sawmills and a cheap supply of lumber.

Kramer's General Store, Brenon Rd.

Historic photographs reveal that there once was a one-story wing at the far west end of the building that had a parapet at the front. Also appearing in some of the historic views is an exterior staircase on the east side of the building. These have both been removed.

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F. W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

"Jacob Kramer, Who Passed Away, Was a Well-known Townsman." *Amherst Bee*, April 14, 1932, p. 9.

McTigue, John. "Interview with Leroy Kramer, grandson of Jacob Kramer, owner of Kramer's General Store on Brenon Rd. in Amherst." Amherst Museum, February 15, 1997 and May 14, 1997.

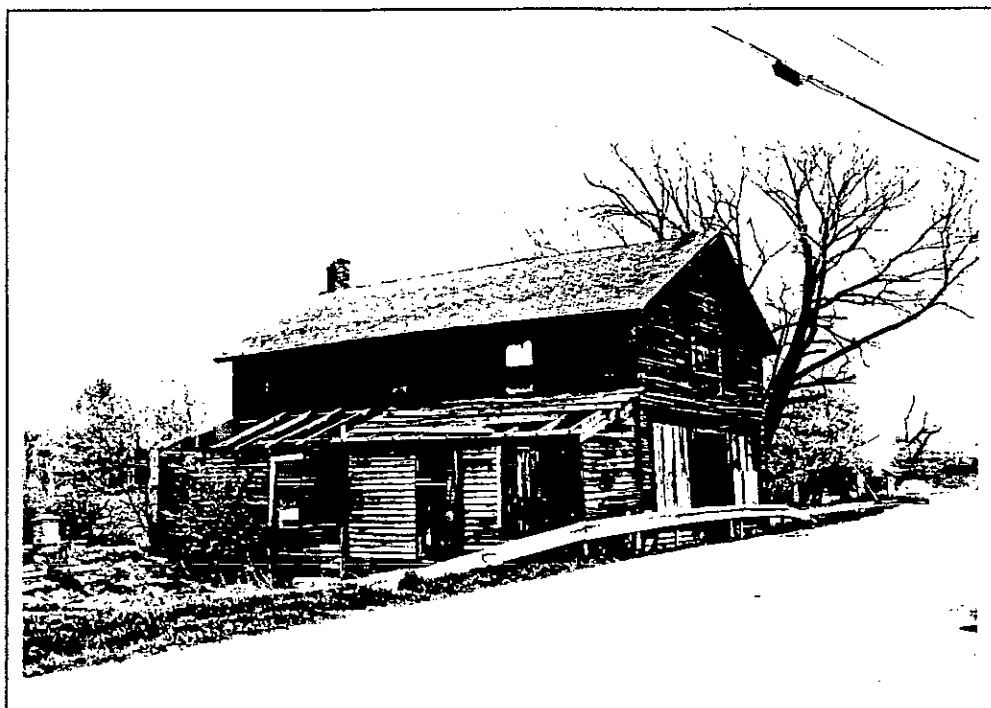
Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818-1965*. The Town Board of Amherst, New York, 1965.

22. THEME: Erie Canal resource: Commercial vernacular building.
Hamlet of Pickard's Bridge.

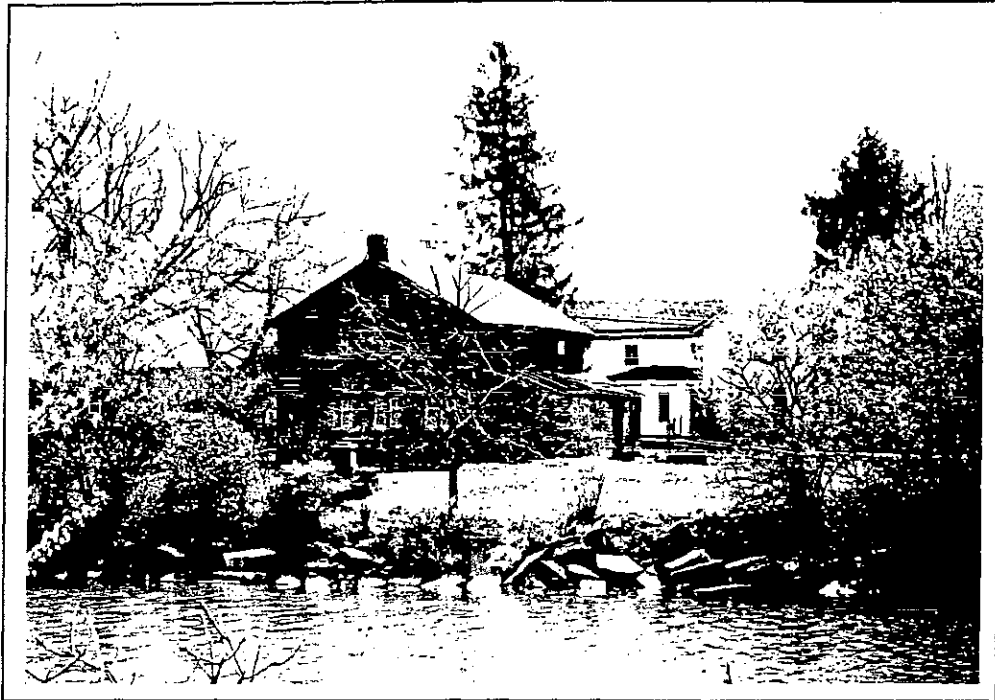
Kramer's General Store, Brenon Rd.



Kramer's Store, Brenon Road. South and east elevations.

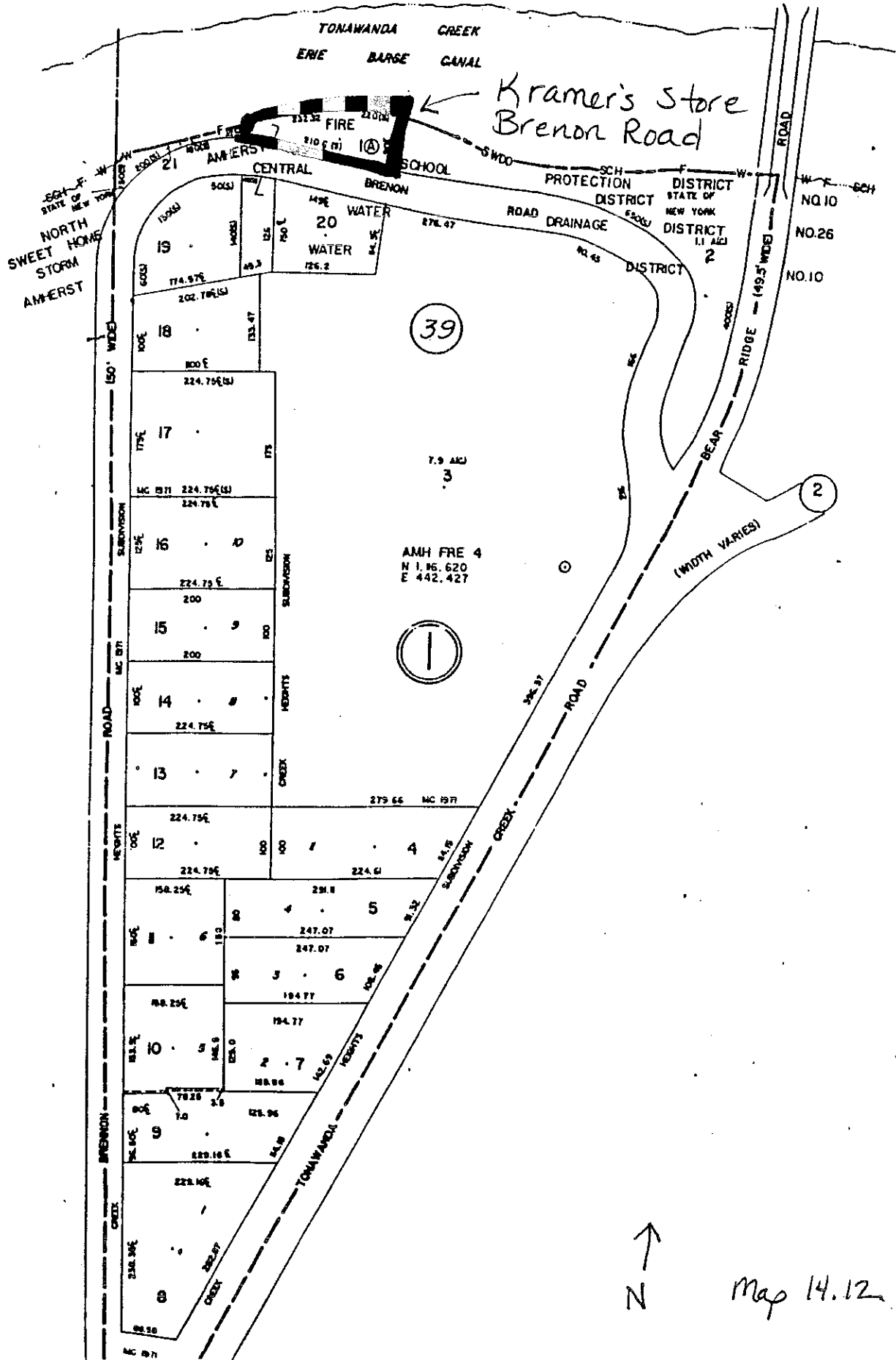


West and south elevations.



Kramer's store. View from Tonawanda Creek. North and west elevations.

NIAGARA COUNTY
TOWN OF PENDLETON



↑
N
Map 14.12

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Jacob Kramer, Jr. House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 215 Brenon Road (SBL: 14.12-1-20)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x] 181 Brenon Road
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Sally Fitts ADDRESS: Amherst, NY 14228-1235
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Front porch has been removed. Modern shed added at east end of side-gabled barn.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North elevation.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration []
f. other: _____
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barns [x] b. carriage house [] c. garage []
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: silo _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Erie Barge Canal/Tonawanda nearby to the north _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This farmhouse is located on a nearly 1-acre lot on the south side of Brenon Road in the northern part of Amherst. Located southeast of the house are two contributing late nineteenth-century barns and a twentieth-century silo.

It is one of a small number of buildings that remains in the Erie Canal settlement of Pickard's Bridge. Kramer's Store, a ca. 1830 commercial building (now vacant) is directly across the street from this house (see separate inventory form for Kramer's). Further north is the Erie Barge Canal/Tonawanda Creek. The remains of bridge pylons are visible in the creek to the northeast. The town of Pendleton, Niagara County, is on the north side of the creek.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story front-gable-with-wing frame vernacular farmhouse with a stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The roof has a moderately wide overhang. Fenestration is regular with tall windows featuring bracketed crowns with decorative carving. Many of the original two-over-two double-hung wood sash are intact. The front porch has been removed as is evident by the outline of the former porch roof.

The front-gabled block is two bays wide by two bays deep. The two-story side-gabled east wing has two tall windows flanking a center entrance. Projecting from the rear (east) wing is a small one-story block.

Of special note on this property are the two late nineteenth-century gable roof barns located southeast of the house, beyond the driveway. The barns are situated at right angles to each other forming an L-shaped complex. They retain their original sliding doors and multi-light windows. On the west side of the barns is a twentieth-century concrete silo. A modern shed has been added to the east end of the side-gabled barn.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1881

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Jacob Kramer, Jr.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Jacob Kramer, Jr. House at 215 Brenon Road is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the Erie Canal settlement of Pickard's Bridge. It was built by Jacob Kramer about 1881 who also owned and ran Kramer's General Store (see separate inventory form) across the street. Kramer was an important citizen of this Erie Canal hamlet.

The Erie Canal, a section of which is Tonawanda Creek on the northern border of the town, opened in 1825. The canal dramatically changed transportation and commerce through the region by providing a quicker and less expensive means of shipping freight from the Great Lakes to the eastern part of the state to New York City and beyond. The Erie Canal played a major role in the economic development of the state in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, opening new markets for agricultural, industrial, and commercial enterprises along its route.

The canal induced new settlement and increased agricultural production in Amherst (Young 1965, 36, 181-183). The hamlet of Pickard's Bridge grew up along the south bank of the canal on present Brenon Road. The settlement was named for the Pickard family who owned hundreds of acres of land in this area. A cluster of buildings were located here near a bridge crossing including a blacksmith shop (non-extant), Kramer's General Store, and a few farmhouses and barns. Kramer's served local citizens, tow drivers, and boat passengers.

Jacob P. Kramer was in business at Pickard's Bridge for 57 years. Research suggests that he acquired an existing store here prior to 1880 (Kramer's name does not appear on the 1866 map). During the early years of the business, much of the trade was obtained from the horse and mule-drawn barges on the canal. At times he kept a saloon business in the store building. The local post office was also found at Kramer's Store. Kramer's business drew trade from the towns of Amherst, Pendleton, and Tonawanda.

A transcript from an interview of Leroy Kramer, Jacob Kramer's grandson, is on file at the Amherst Museum. This oral history provides many interesting details on Kramer's Store and the settlement at Pickard's Bridge. From this document we learn, for example, that after acquiring the existing ca. 1830 store, Jacob Kramer expanded the business to include not just groceries but also dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, and farm equipment. He also built the house at 215 Brenon Road and enlarged the store after he got married in 1874. When Prohibition came in Mr. Kramer lost his liquor license. The store was a gathering place for the local community as well as for boaters traveling through the area.

Mr. Kramer used to board mules and horses and he had some of his own that he would rent out to replace tired animals. It is not known if the barns currently on the property are the same ones where he kept the mules and horses. Leroy Kramer, Jacob Kramer's grandson, has noted that his grandfather had a dance floor in the same building that they the horses and mules were kept. This may be the same building that the Amherst Bee mentioned in March 1887...."Mr. Kramer has just finished the large hall he is building."

In addition to running the grocery store/saloon business, Mr. Kramer also had two farm properties one directly across the canal and one in Wendelville at Campbell Boulevard. Mr. Kramer was active in his community. He was one of the organizers of the Niagara & Erie County Farmer's Protective Association. He also served as a trustee for the local school district for many years.

Jacob Kramer's obituary in the April 14, 1932 *Amherst Bee* notes:

[that he] was a well-known townsman.....Influential in [the] community and highly regarded. In the years which were just before this present era, the countryside about here was dotted with small population groups, the center of which was always a general store, tavern and the post office, all in one. And always, too, the proprietor of this center was sure to be the man of influence among his neighbors, one who was a leader and who molded public opinion.

Mr. Kramer spent all his life in Amherst. He was born in 1851, on the New Home road.... His wife, formerly Dorothy Neubecker, whom he married on April 9, 1874, was also a member of one of the old families of that section of the town. ("Jacob Kramer, Who Passed Away, Was a Well-known Townsman," *Amherst Bee*, April 14, 1932, p. 9).

After his death in 1932, his son Seymour continued the business until about 1941.

The property is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth century farm complex including a farmhouse, two barns, and a later silo. The historic integrity of the house has been compromised by the removal of the front porch. Despite this loss of building fabric, the house retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship and setting to convey its historic character and its association with the hamlet. It is a representative example of the tri-gabled L-plan farmhouse common to Amherst's domestic architecture of the late nineteenth century. Although vernacular, the broad projecting eaves and vertically elongated windows with bracketed crowns allude to Italianate influences. The survival and continued agricultural use of the barn adds to the significance of this property.

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F. W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civil engineer). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

"Jacob Kramer, Who Passed Away, Was a Well-known Townsman." *Amherst Bee*, April 14, 1932, p. 9.

McTigue, John. "Interview with Leroy Kramer, grandson of Jacob Kramer, owner of Kramer's General Store on Brenon Rd. in Amherst." Amherst Museum, February 15, 1997 and May 14, 1997.

Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818-1965*. The Town Board of Amherst, New York, 1965.

22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular farmhouse with barns.
Erie Canal era: Hamlet of Pickard's Bridge.



215 Brenon Road. North and west elevations.

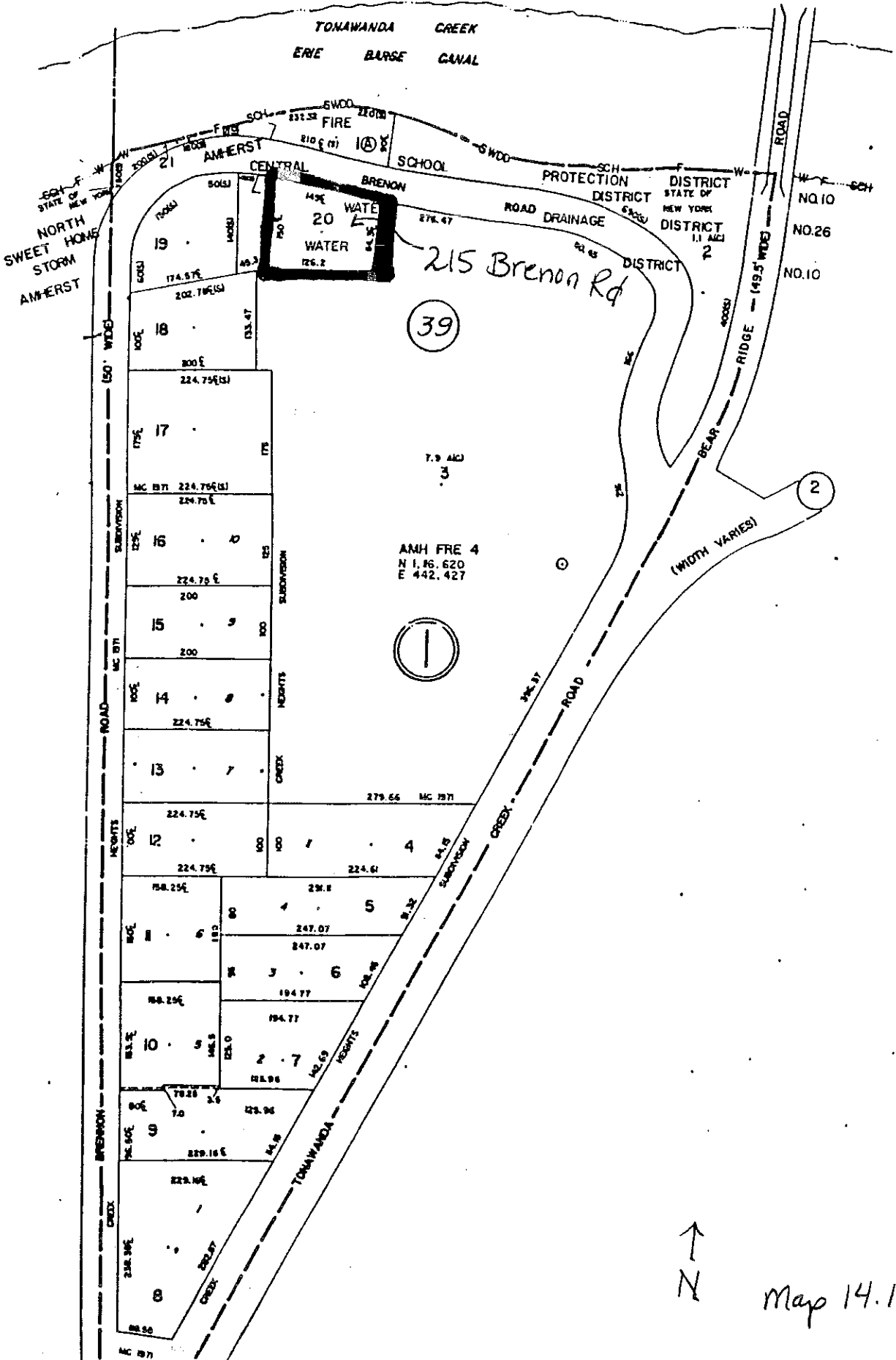


East and north elevations.



Barns east of 215 Brenon Road. North and east elevations.

NIAGARA COUNTY
TOWN OF PENDLETON



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 16, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 305 Brompton Road (cor. Sturbridge) (SBL: 69.16-2-6)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x] 305 Brompton Road
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Marilyn Barber ADDRESS: Williamsville, NY 14221-5959
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Porch enclosed/screened-in.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North & west elevations.

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 [x]
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This early twentieth-century house is situated on a 1.20-acre lot in a residential neighborhood at the southeast corner of Brompton Road and Sturbridge Lane in southeast Amherst. The property is landscaped with shrubs, perennial gardens, and mature trees. A contributing frame garage is located south of the house. Sturbridge Lane, which was developed on the land that was formerly part of this property, is a residential cul-de-sac. Located next door the house to the south is Brompton Heights, a modern nursing home facility.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This two and one-half story Colonial Revival style frame house has wood clapboard walls and an asphalt shingle roof. The house is composed of a main block in the front (west), a north wing and an east wing. The T-shaped house has a hipped roof with broad eaves. Hipped roof dormers, also with deep eaves, project from the front, sides, and rear of the roof.

The west facade of the main block is five bays wide with a center entrance. Flanking the entrance are multi-light sidelights. Of special architectural interest is the wrap-around front porch with hipped roof and evenly spaced square posts. The fenestration is generally symmetrical with windows arranged as single units and in pairs. The original six-over-six double-hung wood sash, shutters, and shutterdogs are intact. A large brick chimney is located at the north end of the north wing. Another brick chimney is on the north elevation of the front block and an interior chimney extends above the roof of the rear wing. A flat-roofed one-story enclosed porch with pilasters is located at the rear (east elevation) of the house. Also of interest on this elevation is the bay window flared roof.

The contributing frame garage was built about the same time as the house. This rectangular plan structure has a steeply pitched hip roof and walls sided with the original wood clapboard.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1924

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

305 Brompton Road, built ca. 1924, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The house retains a degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship.

The frequency of Colonial Revival design and decorative detailing reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

The house exhibits such identifying characteristics of the style as the symmetrical center entrance facade; front door with an entablature and multi-light sidelights; classical porch posts; and regular fenestration with six-over-six double-hung wood sash and shutters. While the design of this house is predominantly influenced by the Colonial Revival, the broad projecting roof eaves demonstrate the influence of Prairie architecture.

The 1924 *Assessor's Map* indicates that this appears to have originally been part of a 10-acre parcel owned by Edgar R. McGuire. The 1936 *Zoning Use Map* shows M. F. McGuire as the owner. Research to date has not provided information on the McGuire family.

The house may have the potential to be historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. In the early decades of the twentieth century Amherst experienced a substantial increase in population due to people moving here from Buffalo. Improved transportation including the trolley line and automobiles improved access to Amherst so that people could live here and commute to their jobs in the city.

Some of the earliest people to move here were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates. The Hedstroms, Sattlers, Farbers, and others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates has survived with the original acreage and setting entirely intact scattered historic resources can be found.

21. SOURCES:

Diehl, Geo. C. (civil engineer). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

House Locations (survey books). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

Zoning Use Map, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y. January 1, 1936.

22. THEME: Residential: Colonial Revival style.
Early 20th century suburban estate.



305 Brompton Road, east and north elevations.



East elevation.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 260 Campbell Boulevard (SBL: 41.11-1-10)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Read Industries, Inc.
ADDRESS: 5661 Main Street, Williamsville, NY 14221-5505
- 6. USE: Original: Commercial/residential Present: Residential (apts.)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private apartments

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints [x] *appears to be of plank construction
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [] d. deteriorated [x]
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when?
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Remodeling work done ca. 1991 (bldg. permit). One-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement sash. Cupola has been vinyl-sided. Replacement doors at front. Chimney added on north elevation (pre-1955). A window and door opening have been removed and infilled on the north elevation (pre-1955). Another window has been removed and infilled on the south elevation. One porch post is missing. Two sets of steps removed at front porch. Interior modifications to accommodate apts. (ca.1930s).
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads [x] *
d. developers [] e. deterioration [x]
f. other: *in close proximity to the road
-
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 [x] e. commercial [x]
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
-
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located in close proximity to the road on a lot approximately 130' wide by 175' deep in the hamlet of Getzville. Getzville, a former stop on the "Peanut" railroad, is centered at the intersection of Dodge Road and Campbell Blvd. in the north-central part of Amherst. The hamlet retains a cluster of nineteenth and early twentieth century residential and commercial buildings, extending north and south from the intersection of Campbell Blvd. and east and west on Dodge Road. The Getzville Fire Company building at the northwest corner of this intersection is the primary modern intrusion in the hamlet. South of 260 Campbell Blvd. is a former railroad bed represented by an earthen berm. Located to the west of the building is the "Port of Entry," a retail complex that includes a ca. 1860 mill building. Many of the historic buildings remaining in Getzville have been altered.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story square-plan hipped roof vernacular Italianate building with a stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingled roof. The roof has a broad overhang with decorative scroll brackets. It is surmounted by a hipped roof cupola. The building appears to be of plank construction as indicated by the exposed vertical planks on the south elevation where a few clapboards are missing.

Extending across the east facade is a one-story hipped roof porch with turned posts, scroll brackets, and a decorative band of trim in the frieze. The first story at the porch has three window openings alternating with two door openings. There are two evenly spaced window openings at the second story. The original four-over-four double-hung sash seen in historic photos have been replaced with modern one-over-one double-hung vinyl sash. Of special note above the window openings are the original decorative wood crowns.

The south elevation has three window openings on the first floor; a fourth opening has been removed, in-filled and covered with clapboard. The second story of the south elevation has four window openings.

The north elevation retains two of the original window openings at the first floor and three above. Changes to the first floor of the north elevation include the infill of a window opening, the removal of an entrance, the installation of a small window, and the insertion of a new entrance in a former window opening.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1856-65

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The building at 260 Campbell Boulevard, built ca. 1856-65, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an example of a commercial vernacular building with Italianate influences. It has additional significance as a relatively rare survivor of a late nineteenth century commercial building in Amherst.

The Italianate, popular between 1850 and 1880, was a romantically inspired style based loosely on the rural architecture of northern Italy. The books of Alexander Jackson Downing of the 1840s and '50s greatly helped to popularize the style.

260 Campbell Boulevard features many of the distinguishing characteristics of the Italianate style including cubic massing, a low-pitched hipped roof with broad, bracketed eaves, and a square cupola. Despite the window and door replacements and its deteriorated condition, the building retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship to convey its historic character. Of special interest is the woodwork at the window crowns, porch, and scroll brackets.

The building is also historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for the role it played in the history of the hamlet of Getzville. It is believed to have been built by George Lorenz (source: A. Shaw). It was used as a general store, post office, community dance hall (at second floor), and a residence. The building is labeled on the 1866 map as a general merchandise store owned by C. Dean.

The history of Getzville goes back to about 1854 when Jacob and Franklin Goetz acquired land at the intersection of present Dodge Road (historically known as Lintz Street) and Campbell Boulevard (then known as New Home Road). The Goetzes established a cooper shop and stave factory here. In the mid-1850s, the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad came through Getzville. The tracks, since removed, ran east-west through the hamlet and were located just to the south of 260 Campbell Boulevard. In 1858 the line was leased by the New York Central Railroad Company and operated as a branch line commonly known as the "Peanut" line. The railroad line attracted settlement and new businesses along its route. During the mid-nineteenth century, this hamlet as well as others (Vincent Station and Transit Station) developed as a result of their location on the railroad line (Young, "The Peanut in Getzville," January 10, 1957). By 1866, Getzville had two stores, a lumber dealer, a stave manufacture, a steam saw mill, and a saloon.

The land that this building stands on has had many owners; the earliest deed was recorded in 1828. The exact date of construction for the building is not known but, based on a review of maps, it was probably built sometime after 1855 and before 1866. Jacob and Franklin Goetz acquired the property in 1854. They sold it to Charles Dean in 1864 who kept a general store here (shown on 1866 map). About 1867 it was sold to Christian Tussing and George Lorenz. After Mr. Lorenz's death in 1869, John Kobel acquired it. Kobel sold it to Peter Fischer in 1880. After Fischer's death in 1901, the property was acquired by Edward Bucher, Wendlin Paulter, Theresa Black, and then Carrie L. Cutler in 1915. Mr. Cutler died in 1930. Mrs. Cutler continued to occupy the house after his death (Young, "Cutler Building..." March 21, 1957).

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's photo of 260 Campbell Blvd., ca. 1955.

Building permit #91-2113 for 260 Campbell Blvd. November 22, 1991. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart, 1866.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of Town of Amherst: The Peanut in Getzville." *The Amherst Bee*, January 10, 1957.

Young, Sue Miller. History of Town of Amherst: Cutler Building on Campbell Blvd. in Getzville, N.Y. *The Amherst Bee*, March 21, 1957.

22. THEME: Commercial: Vernacular Italianate.
Settlement: Hamlet of Getzville.

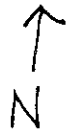


260 Campbell Blvd. East and north elevations.



Vertical planks (?) behind clapboards, south elevation.

Map 41.11



N 1,102,000

270

DODGE RD

WEST GETZVILLE ROAD

627
21
22
assessing

69

Port of
Edy
10

260 Campbell Blvd.

WATER
WATER

TOWN OF AMHERST
DRAINAGE
DRAINAGE

FRANKLIN STREET
DISTRICT

NO 26
NO 16 SWDD

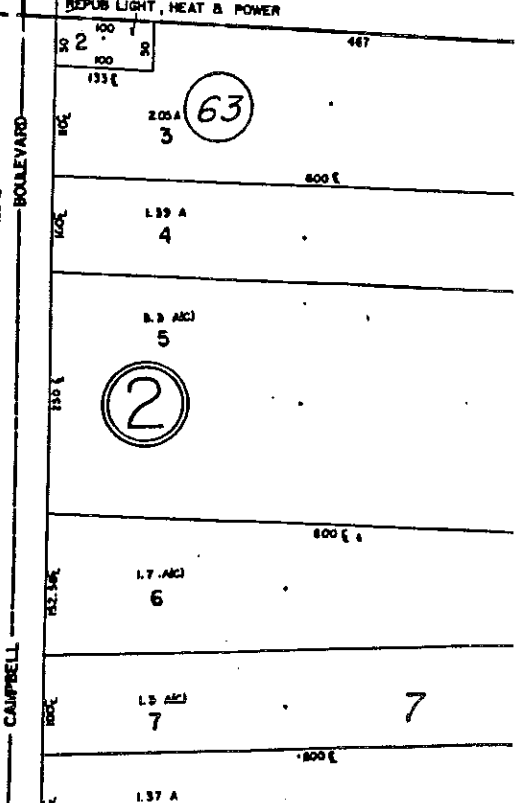
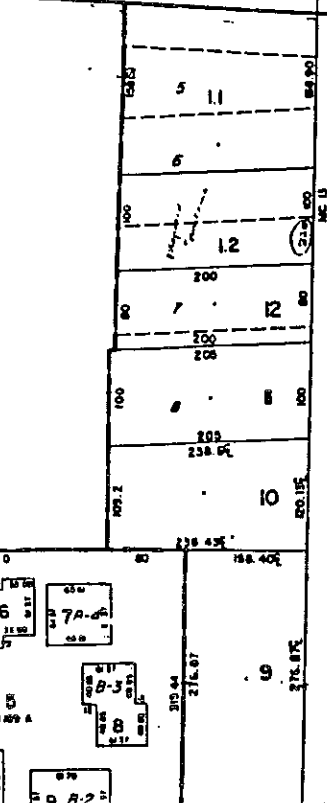
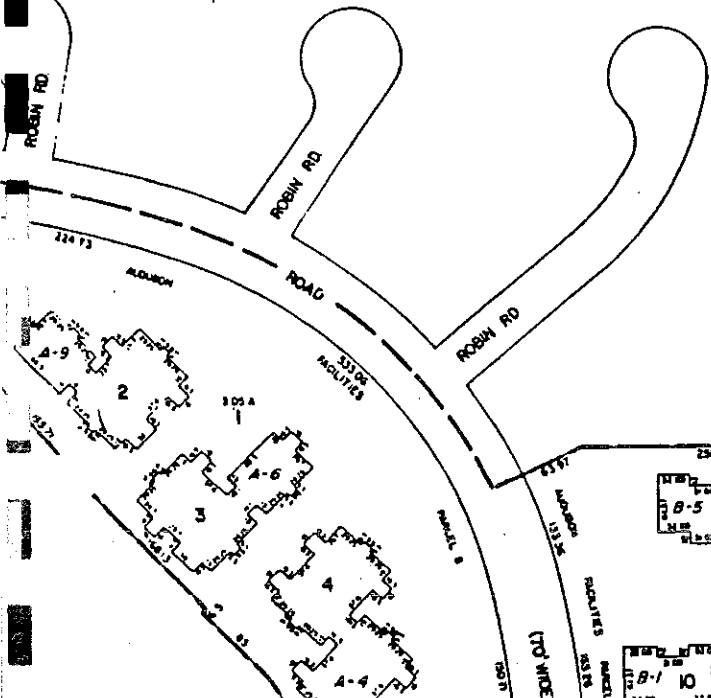
SEPAR LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

SEE SHEET 041.40

63

2

7



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 1899 Campbell Boulevard (SE cor. of Tonawanda Creek Rd) (SBL: 15.00-2-33)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x] c/o Robert Shaw, 162 Berkley Road
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Robert B. Hawkes, et al ADDRESS: Williamsville, NY 14221-7103
- 6. USE: Original: Residential and agricultural Present: Residential/agricultural
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [] d. deteriorated [x]
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Original porch posts and balustrade removed. One-story addition at rear of house. Recent (ca. 1997) addition to barn.

- 12. PHOTO:
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



West & south elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [x] e. deterioration [x]
f. other: house & barns in poor condition. 68 acres of land for sale.
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [x] b. carriage house [] c. garage []
d. privy [] e. sheds [x] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: row of mature trees at front property line
j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [x] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Mixed residential/agricultural surroundings
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This farmstead is located on approximately 67.40 acres on the east side of Campbell Boulevard just south of Tonawanda Creek Road in north Amherst. A partial row of mature deciduous trees is located along the front (west) property line. A contributing gable roof barn is north of the house and driveway. Open fields are to the north and east of the property.

The surrounding neighborhood features scattered residences and farms. The character is predominantly semi-rural in character with other farmhouses and their associated outbuildings, and some post World War II houses (Ranch house across the street). To the north, beyond Tonawanda Creek Road, is a truss bridge that goes over the creek.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story gable-front-and-wing vernacular farmhouse with hip roof wrap-around porch at the west and north sides of the side-gabled wing. Exterior materials include a stone foundation, wood clapboard walls, and an asphalt shingle roof. Fenestration is regular with tall and narrow windows featuring one-over-one double-hung wood sash and Eastlake-inspired window trim and crowns.

The front-gabled block is two bays wide by two bays deep. The west facade of this block has two evenly spaced first-floor windows, a pair of windows at the second story, and a shuttered window opening in the gable end. The main entrance to the house is off the front porch at the west facade of the north wing. A secondary entrance is on the north wall of the main block. The original turned porch posts have been replaced with simple square posts. One of the original posts can still be seen, however, at the south end of the porch. The original porch balustrade has been removed. Still intact at the porch are the scroll brackets and jigsaw woodwork.

Extending from the rear of the side-gabled wing is a two-story gabled rear wing. Attached to the rear of that is a one-story gabled roof addition.

The contributing gable roof barn is L-shaped. A recent shed roof wing was added at the rear of the barn.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca.1880s

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The late nineteenth-century farmstead at 1899 Campbell Boulevard is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) as a visual symbol of Amherst's agricultural history. The property is still in agricultural use today as a horse farm.

The property is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth century farm complex with an intact vernacular farmhouse and contributing outbuildings. It retains a sufficient level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting to convey its historic character. The survival and continued use of the agricultural outbuildings (barn and sheds) further adds to the significance of this farmstead.

The residence is a representative example of the tri-gabled L-plan farmhouse common to Amherst's domestic architecture of the late nineteenth century. Of special architectural significance is the Eastlake-inspired woodwork found at the window crowns.

The location of this property at the southeast corner of Tonawanda Creek Road and Campbell Boulevard and its rural setting make it a familiar visual feature of the neighborhood thus qualifying it under Local Landmark Criterion (v).

The 1880 map shows J. Schoeltes as the owner of this parcel consisting of 88 acres. According to information on the *Assessor's Map* Joseph Winter acquired this property of 76.72 acres on May 1, 1891 (Liber 627, p. 22).

Located nearby was the hamlet of Wendelville which was over the New Home Road (now Campbell Blvd.) bridge north of Tonawanda Creek in Niagara County. Development on the Amherst side of the creek was directly related to this hamlet. Construction and completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 was instrumental in the founding of this and other hamlets along Tonawanda Creek. Some of the landowners in the Wendelville area included M. Wendel, I. Heimiller, C. Lureman, J. Winter, and the Klingenschmitt families (Young 1965, pp. 99-100).

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records. Town of Amherst, Tax Assessor's Office.

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1880.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Diehl, George C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps*. Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y., 1924 (pl. 48).

22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular farmhouse.
Agricultural history: farm complex.



1899 Campbell Blvd. West and south elevations.



North and west elevations.

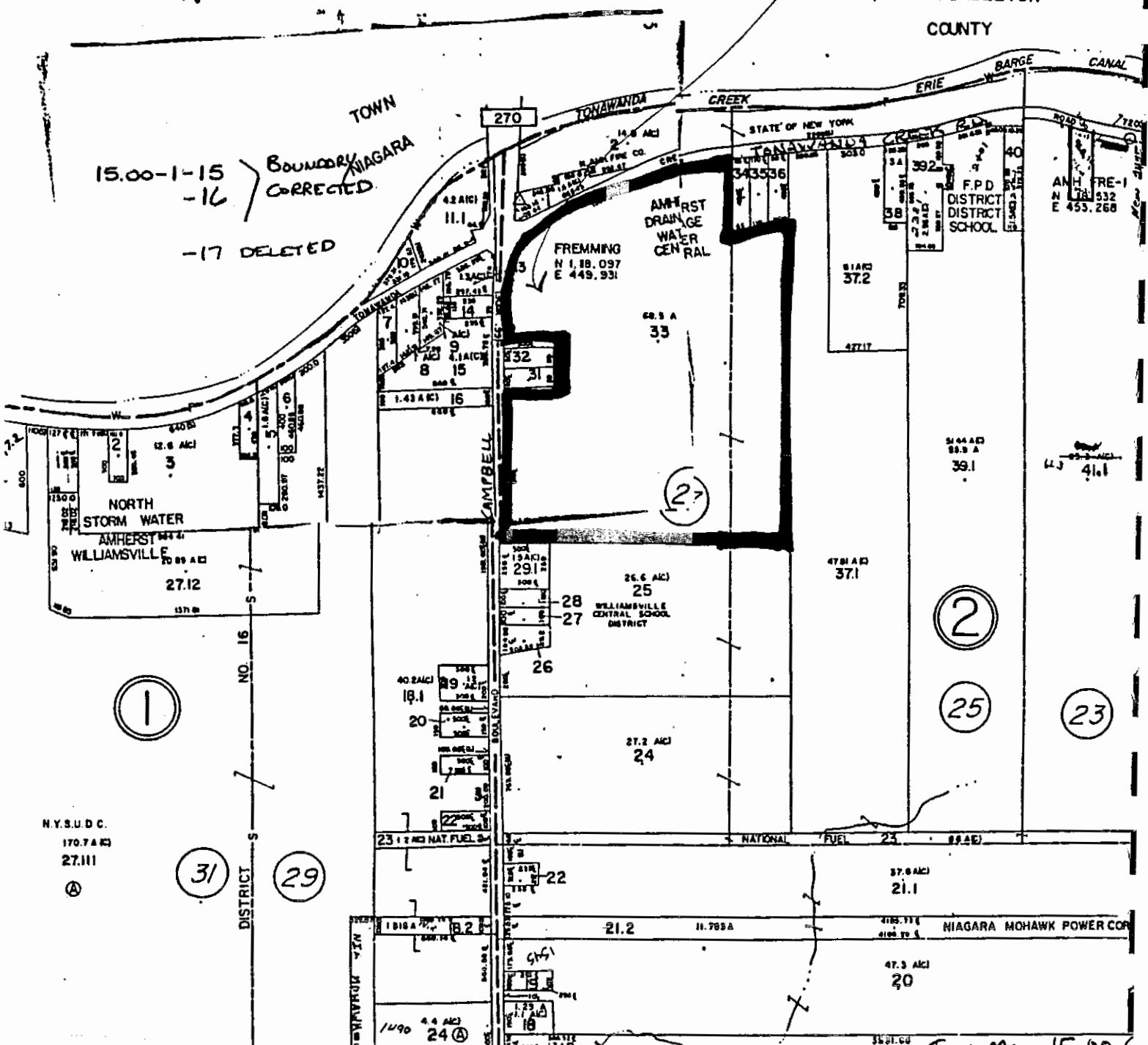


Barn at 1899 Campbell Blvd. North and west elevations.



1899 Campbell Blvd.
PENDLETON
COUNTY

15.00-1-15 } BOUNDARY CORRECTED
-16 }
-17 DELETED



N.Y.S.U.D.C.
170.74 AC
27.111

2

25

23

31

29

21.1

20

24

Toll Mac 15.00

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998
YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035
ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Frank L. and Ida Bapst House
2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
3. STREET LOCATION: 1 Cloister Court (SBL: 79.11-1-1)
4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x] 1 Cloister Court
5. PRESENT OWNER: Edmund A. & Mary M. Egan ADDRESS: Egbertsville, NY 14226-4105
6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: tile roof
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
e. other stucco cladding over ?
10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

Porch enclosure. Two of the windows between the front porches have each been replaced with a single pane of glass. Detached frame garage built ca. 1991 (building permit).

12. PHOTO: 13. MAP: (See attached)



East elevation.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: (See 9 Cloister Ct. for the original garage/caretaker's apt.)
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: at end of cul-de-sac

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This Prairie style house is located on a 1.90-acre lot at the west end of Cloister Court in southwest Amherst. This house and the former garage/caretaker's quarters at 9 Cloister Court (see separate inventory form) were originally part of the Frank L. Bapst Estate. (The building that housed the garage/caretaker's quarters was renovated into a single-family home and is under separate ownership.)

A stone wall marks the entrance to Cloister Court off Eggert Road. Cloister Court was developed in the early 1950s and has several Ranch style houses.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story rectangular-plan Prairie style residence with stucco walls, tile roof, and two large brick chimneys. The steeply pitched, flared hip roof and broad eaves ornamented with rafter tails are important character-defining features of the house. The house consists of a two and one-half story main block with a central hip roof bay and a one-story hip roof entrance porch in front; a two and one-half story hip roof north block set back slightly from the main block, featuring a one-story hip roof porch (now enclosed) at the front; and two one-story hip roof blocks at the north and south ends of the building. Hip roof dormers with rafter tails and tile shingles are located on either side of the central bay of the east facade. The entrance porch features stucco-clad square piers with broad elliptical arches spanning between them. The front door is flanked by wide sidelights. Fenestration is symmetrical with six-over-one double-hung wood sash with shutters. The first-story windows at the facade of the main block are crowned by decorative semi-circular wood fans.

A curved drive is located in front of the house to the east. Directly north of the house is a non-contributing side-gabled frame garage clad in synthetic siding.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1914

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

1 Cloister Court is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. The house, which originally had an Eggert Road address, was built for Frank L. and Ida Matthews Bapst about 1914.

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the first decade of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilitated development along Main Street, especially in the southwest corner of the town. The combination of the trolley line, proximity to the city, and relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms here. The Hedstroms, Howers, Sattlers, Farbers, and many others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates has survived with the original acreage, setting, and buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

Frank L. Bapst, a native Buffalonian, was the owner of an early asphalt paving company. He was also involved in community affairs as a philanthropist and political leader. His obituary in the *Buffalo Evening News* of August 8, 1941 provides the following information:

Mr. Bapst was born in Buffalo May 22, 1855, and educated in private schools. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with an engineering degree.

He and Charles E. Williams and Pliny B. McNaughton formed the Buffalo Dredging Company. Later they and William H. Kinch started the Rock Asphalt Paving Company. Samuel J. Dark subsequently entered those firms....

In Democratic affairs Mr. Bapst came to the fore at the turn of the century when the city decided it needed an especially "representative" mayor to preside at the Pan-American Exposition and to greet President McKinley and other visiting notables. The Democrats, led by Mr. Bapst, nominated Dr. Diehl who triumphed over the Republican candidate....

The University of Buffalo was among his beneficiaries. ("Frank L. Bapst, Paving Pioneer Here, Is Dead," *Buffalo Evening News*, August 8, 1941, p. 27).

The 5.63 acre Bapst Estate was developed as the Cloister Court subdivision by builder/contractor Frederick T. Williams of Buffalo beginning in 1950 (subdivision file NS22).

The Bapst House is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Prairie style. It retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. Examples of Prairie style architecture in the town are quite rare (9 Cloister Court, 32 Ivyhurst Road, 670 LeBrun Road). The Prairie style originated in the 1890s among a generation of young Midwestern architects who sought to redefine the house as a basic building type. Rather than defining a particular architectural style, advocates of the "Prairie School" promoted the concept of architectural design as part of the environment. Inspired by the flat Midwestern plains of its origin, the Prairie style is identified by a characteristic profile composed of low hipped roofs, wide projecting eaves, prominent but plain chimneys, and massive square porch supports. Prairie style design was popularized through nationally-distributed pattern books and plans featured in such publications as the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Craftsman* magazines. Though the style was widely adapted in middle-class home construction prior to World War I, it was never the predominant style of the period. Prairie style architecture fell out of favor with the rising popularity of historical revival styles during the building boom of the 1920s.

Though now part of a separate parcel, the original garage/caretaker's quarters still stands at 9 Cloister Court (see separate inventory form). It was built in the same style and materials as the main house.

21. SOURCES:

Century Atlas Company. *The New Century Atlas of Greater Buffalo*, vol. 3, Suburban Section. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1915.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.) *Assessor's Maps*. Town of Amherst, Erie County, NY, 1924 (pl. 50).

"Frank L. Bapst, Paving Pioneer Here, Is Dead." *Buffalo Evening News*, August 8, 1941, p. 27.

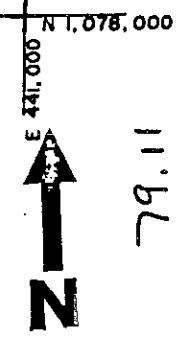
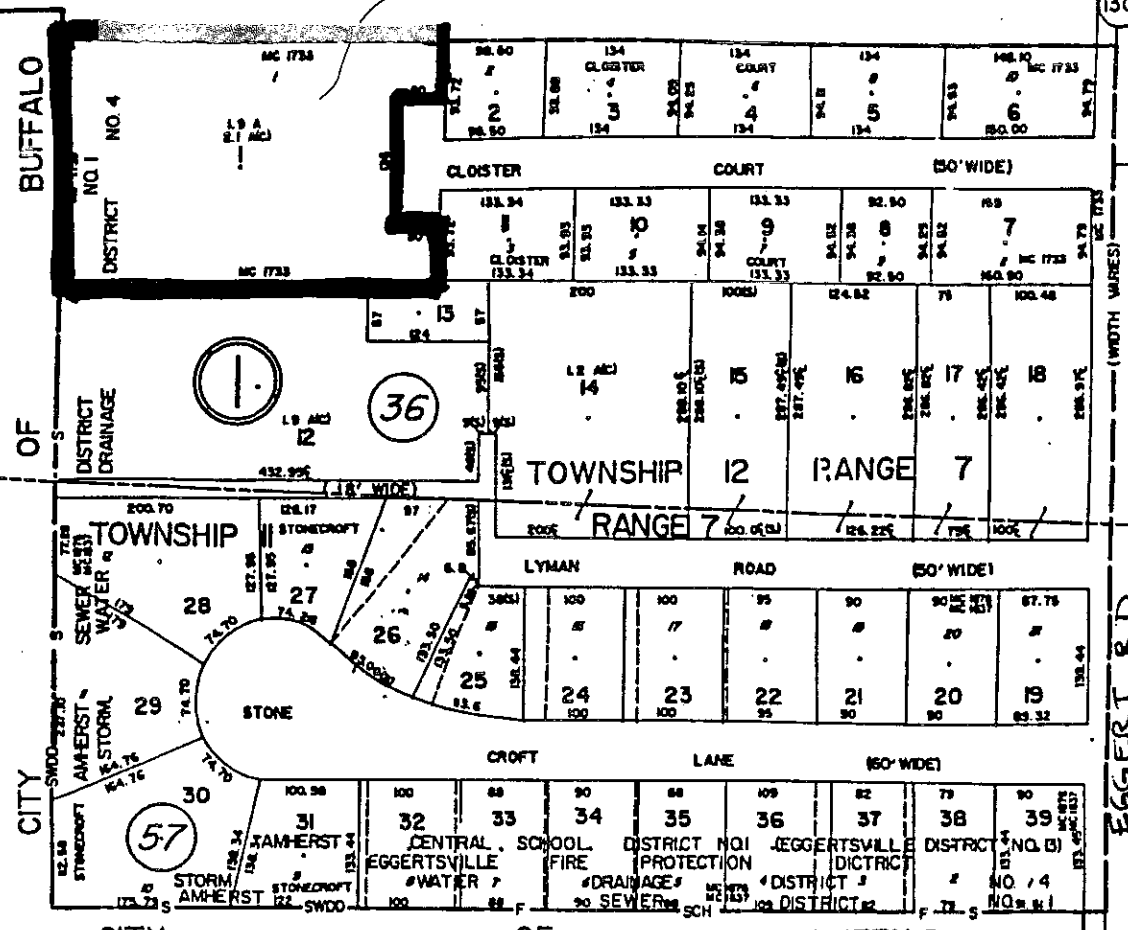
House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

Subdivision Files, Town of Amherst. File NS22, Cloister Ct.

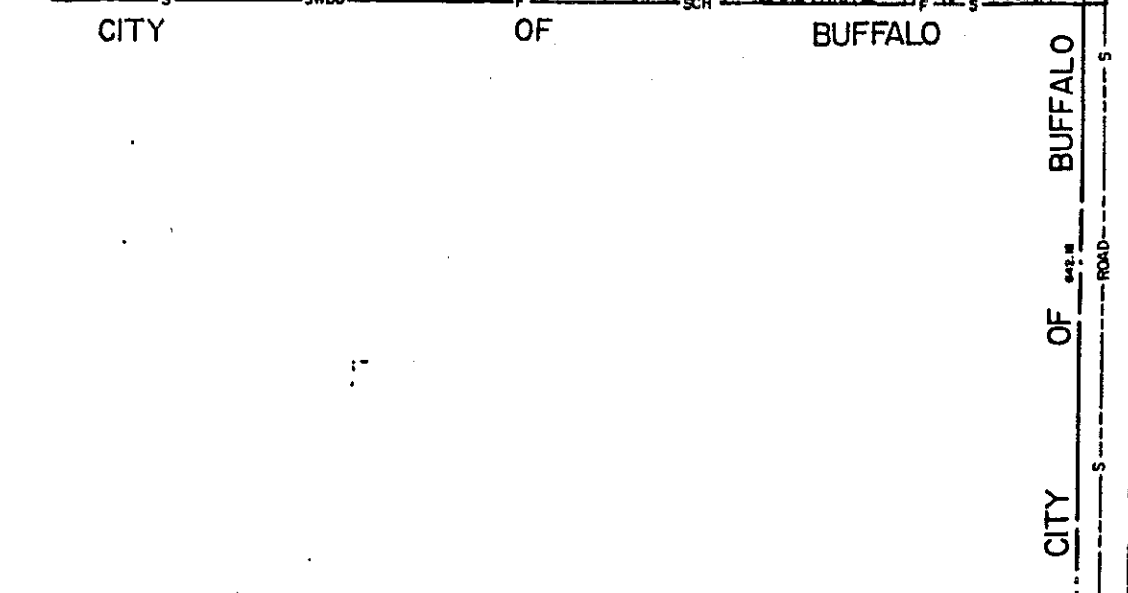
22. THEME: Early 20th century suburban estates.
 Residential: Prairie style.

1 Cloister Ct.

1 Cloister Court



79.11



Tax Map 79-11

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: 2/18/98

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Frank L. and Ida Bapst Estate; former garage & caretaker's quarters
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 9 Cloister Court (SBL: 79.11-1-8)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Timothy J. Burns and Juli Stutz
ADDRESS: 9 Cloister Court, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4105
- 6. USE: Original: Garage/caretaker's quarters Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: _____
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) stucco cladding over ?
- 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): _____

Original garage doors at the north facade have been removed and fixed pane windows installed in the openings.
Canvas awning installed over west entrance.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North & west elevations.

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 [] 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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other:
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This Prairie style building is located on the south side of Cloister Court in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 92.50' wide by 94.38' deep. It was originally part of the Bapst Estate (see 1 Cloister Ct. for inventory form on the main house).

A stone wall marks the entrance to Cloister Court off Eggert Road. Cloister Court was developed in the early 1950s and has several Ranch style houses.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story rectangular-plan Prairie style garage/caretaker's quarters of former estate, renovated for single-family residential use. The building has stucco clad walls. The broad eaves of the hip roof are ornamented with rafter tails. Centered at the front of the roof is a hip roof dormer with a band of three small windows. Two brick chimneys rise above the roof. A beltcourse visually distinguishes the first floor from the floor above. The three original garage doors on the north facade have been removed and large fixed glass windows installed in the openings. Over these openings are wood brackets supporting a cornice with rafter tails. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The entrance to the building is located on the west elevation.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1914

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

9 Cloister Court is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. It was built about 1914 as the garage and caretaker's quarters of the Frank L. and Ida Matthews Bapst estate. The main house still stands at 1 Cloister Court (see separate inventory form).

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the first decade of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilitated development along Main Street, especially in the southwest corner of the town. The combination of the trolley line, proximity to the city, and relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms here beginning in the 1890s. The Hedstroms, Sattlers, Farbers, and many others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates have survived with the original acreage, setting, and buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

Frank L. Bapst, a native Buffalonian, was the owner of an early asphalt paving company. He was also involved in community affairs as a philanthropist and political leader. His obituary in the *Buffalo Evening News* of August 8, 1941 provides the following information:

Mr. Bapst was born in Buffalo May 22, 1855, and educated in private schools. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute with an engineering degree.

He and Charles E. Williams and Pliny B. McNaughton formed the Buffalo Dredging Company. Later they and William H. Kinch started the Rock Asphalt Paving Company. Samuel J. Dark subsequently entered those firms....

In Democratic affairs Mr. Bapst came to the fore at the turn of the century when the city decided it needed an especially "representative" mayor to preside at the Pan-American Exposition and to greet President McKinley and other visiting notables. The Democrats, led by Mr. Bapst, nominated Dr. Diehl who triumphed over the Republican candidate....

The University of Buffalo was among his beneficiaries. ("Frank L. Bapst, Paving Pioneer Here, Is Dead," *Buffalo Evening News*, August 8, 1941, p. 27).

The 5.63 acre Bapst Estate was developed as the Cloister Court subdivision by builder/contractor Frederick T. Williams of Buffalo beginning in 1950 (subdivision file NS22).

9 Cloister Court retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. It is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Prairie style. Examples of Prairie style architecture in the town are quite rare (1 Cloister Court, 32 Ivyhurst Road, 670 LeBrun Road). The Prairie style originated in the 1890s among a generation of young Midwestern architects who sought to redefine the house as a basic building type. Rather than defining a particular architectural style, advocates of the "Prairie School" promoted the concept of architectural design as part of the environment. Inspired by the flat Midwestern plains of its origin, the Prairie style is identified by a characteristic profile composed of low-pitched hipped roofs, wide projecting eaves, and an emphasis on the horizontal line (note the beltcourse). Prairie style design was popularized through nationally-distributed pattern books and plans featured in such publications as the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Craftsman* magazines. Though the style was widely adapted in middle-class home construction prior to World War I, it was never the predominant style of the period. Prairie style architecture fell out of favor with the rising popularity of historical revival styles during the building boom of the 1920s.

Despite the replacement of the original garage doors with windows, this building is important as a rare survivor of an early twentieth-century support building of a former estate.

21. SOURCES:

Century Atlas Company. *The New Century Atlas of Greater Buffalo*, vol. 3, Suburban Section. Philadelphia: The Century Atlas Company, 1915.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.) *Assessor's Maps*. Town of Amherst, Erie County, NY, 1924 (pl. 50).

"Frank L. Bapst, Paving Pioneer Here, Is Dead." *Buffalo Evening News*, August 8, 1941, p. 27.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

Subdivision Files, Town of Amherst. File NS22, Cloister Ct.

22. THEME:

Early 20th century suburban estates.

Ancillary building (garage/caretaker's quarters): Prairie style.

9 Cloister Court

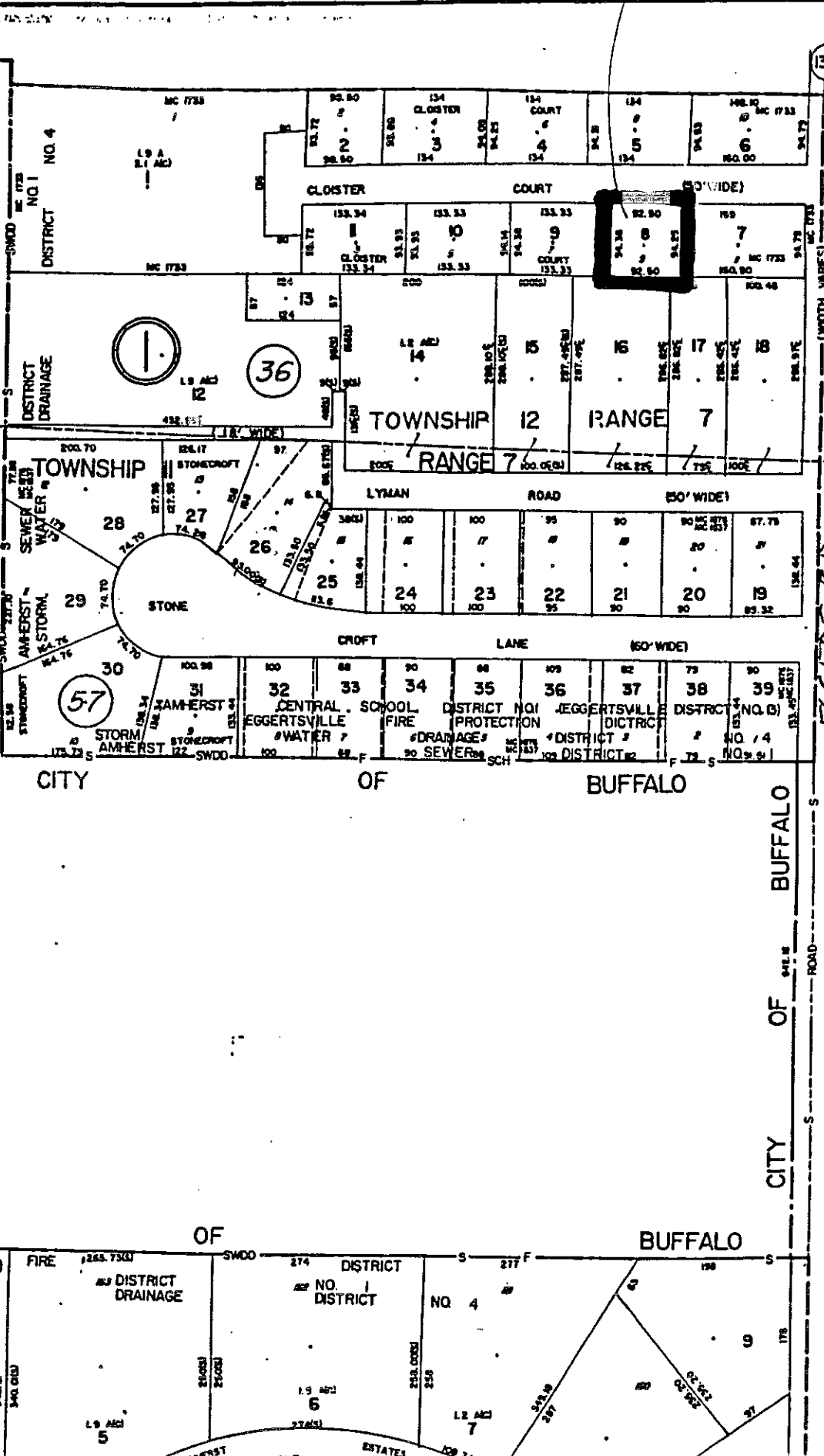
AMHERST
FALO

CITY OF BUFFALO

CITY OF BUFFALO

CITY OF BUFFALO

CITY OF BUFFALO



130



E 441,000
N 1,078,000

79.11

Tax Map
79.11

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 16, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any) Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The Edward J. Lublin House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 85 Crosby Boulevard (corner of Park Circle) (SBL: 79.25-5-26)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [] 85 Crosby Boulevard
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Mary Jane Duggan ADDRESS: Egbertsville, NY 14226-3226
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] trim c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [] (brick clad exterior walls)
c. masonry load bearings members []
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): No major exterior alterations.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



East & north elevations.

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 [] 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 [x] e. commercial []
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located at the southeast corner of Crosby Boulevard and Park Circle in a residential neighborhood known historically as Cleveland Park in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 95' wide by 150.30' deep. Crosby Boulevard is a picturesque street lined with deciduous trees and historic streetlight fixtures. Many of the houses in the neighborhood were built in the 1920s-30s and include such styles as Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, and Tudor Revival. Houses are of moderate scale with generally high levels of period architectural integrity. Brick is a commonly used building material. There are also some post-World War II houses in the neighborhood.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story U-plan cross-gabled Tudor Revival residence with a concrete block foundation, brick clad walls, stone trim, and an asphalt shingle roof. An attached one and one-half story gable roof two-car garage projects from the west end of the house. The building is especially notable for its elaborate brickwork which includes brick quoins at the corners of the building, brick soldier courses around window openings, and herringbone and basket weave patterns in the half-timbered front gable.

The north facade is a three-part composition with two projecting front -gabled end bays on either side of a slightly set back entrance bay. A flagstone terrace is in front of the entrance. The segmental arch center entrance is accentuated by a stone surround and features a wood batten door with a stained glass light. On either side of the entrance are narrow rectangular windows. Above the entrance, at the second story, is a large leaded glass window with lattice muntins and stained glass. The segmental arch of this window extends into the eaves. A decorative iron balustrade is mounted at the base of this window. A similar window is found at the west bay of the north facade, first story. Other window types on this elevation and elsewhere include multi-light metal casement windows with flat lintels.

A chimney is centered on the east elevation.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1941
- ARCHITECT: W. G. Lanphear & John J. Wade, Buffalo, NY.
- BUILDER: Edward J. Lublin listed as owner and building contractor (on permit); Jack Belinson worked on the house (per Bill Belinson).

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This house is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. Built about 1941, it represents the popularity and persistence of the Tudor Revival style in Amherst. It retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. The house is especially distinguished for its elaborate brickwork.

The Tudor Revival style first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-designed homes patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. As its popularity grew, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes. Common elements of the style found in the design of this house include a steeply-pitched cross-gabled roof, multi-light casement windows, decorative half timbering, and brick walls with stone trim.

The original building permit and architectural drawings for this house are on microfiche at the Amherst Building Department. The permit lists Edward J. Lublin as the owner and contractor (9 May 1941). According to the drawings, the house was designed by W. G. Lanphear and John J. Wade, Architects, with their office at 11 Court Street, Buffalo. Although not listed on the permit, builder Jack Belinson helped build this house.

It is interesting to note that rear (south) elevation, as built, is much simpler than the design shown on the drawings which was to have included a cross gable with half-timbering and herringbone brickwork.

The drawings show the first floor plan featuring a central reception hall with a 15'-0" x 25'-2" living room east of the hall and a 15'-0" x 17'-6" dining room on the west side. The kitchen and breakfast room are located behind the dining room to the south, while a library and powder room are south of the reception hall. Access to the rear southeast terrace is via the library. Stairs lead from the reception hall to the second floor which features a central hall, four bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a maid's room with lavatory. A back staircase provides access from the hall near to maid's room down to the kitchen. The basement plan shows a large recreation room at the east end as well as a bar, an office, a store room, a file room, and a laundry area.

The house is located in the Cleveland Park Terrace subdivision. Built in the early 1940s, the house represents the continued development of this neighborhood. The Cleveland Park Terrace subdivision is important as an example of a planned neighborhood. During the 1920s, housing subdivisions were generally the result of an uncoordinated process of land acquisition by speculators and sale to developers, who in turn sold to builders. Cleveland Park Terrace, however, is a notable exception. The Tiernon, Porter and Doerr Development Corporation created a "garden city" of 1,300 homes here. The Cleveland Park Terrace project began in 1926 with the acquisition of 243 acres north of Main Street and east of Bailey Avenue in Eggertsville on the former William H. Crosby estate. The Town Board of Amherst approved the subdivision plan on June 3, 1929. Development of the tract included construction of eight miles of concrete streets, sixteen miles of sewer lines and water mains, and gas, electric, and telephone service to all home sites. Houses ranged from modest two bedroom bungalows priced from \$8,000 to a small number of Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, and Romantic style houses priced around \$40,000 (Bain 1974, 152-153).

21. SOURCES:

Architectural Drawings for 85 Crosby Blvd, W.G. Lanphear & John J. Wade, architects, 1941. On microfilm at Amherst Building Dept.

Bain, Donald. *Urban Decentralization: The Process of Growth in Amherst, New York; 1900-1950*. Ph.D. dissertation, The State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974.

Belinson, William. Interview with Kathleen A. Howe, Sept. 1997.

Building permit #41-1932, May 9, 1941, Amherst Building Department.

Subdivision Files. Town of Amherst. File on Cleveland Park Terrace, NS-6.

22. THEME: Residential: Tudor Revival style.



85 Crosby Blvd. West and south elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 91 Crosby Boulevard (SBL: 79.25-5-27)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Gabriel J. & Andrea S. Ferber
ADDRESS: 91 Crosby Boulevard, Eggertsville, NY 14226-3226
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] trim c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate shingled roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members [x] (brick at exterior)
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

One-story shed roof wing at east side of house with sliding glass doors.

- 12. PHOTO:
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



North & west elevations.

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)

This house is located on the south side of Crosby Boulevard in a residential neighborhood known historically as Cleveland Park Terrace in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 175' wide by 150' deep. Crosby Boulevard is a picturesque street lined with deciduous trees and historic streetlight fixtures. Many of the houses in the neighborhood were built in the 1920s-30s and include such styles as Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, and Tudor Revival. Houses are of moderate scale with generally high levels of period architectural integrity. Brick is a commonly used building material. There are also some post-World War II houses in the neighborhood.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This two and one-half story cross-gabled Tudor Revival residence has exterior walls of brick and a slate-shingled roof. The three-bay-wide north facade has a center entrance with random stonework, an elliptical arched doorway with a wood batten door and a small stained glass light. A bay window with multi-light lattice-muntined casement windows is located north of the entrance below the second-story overhang. The building is notable for its elaborate brickwork in the projecting half-timbered front gable that includes basketweave, herringbone, and tumbled brick patterns. The second-story window opening at the front gable consists of a group of four eight-light metal casement windows with a multi-light transom above. The attic window above this is a six-light metal casement. Above the front entrance, at the second story, is additional herringbone brickwork and a small multi-light leaded glass casement window with wood brackets and a segmental arch crown.

The east elevation of the house is largely obscured by foliage. A large brick chimney is visible on this elevation. A one-story shed roof wing projects from the east side of the house. The wing has a leaded glass window at the front (north) and modern sliding glass doors at the east.

Of special note on the west elevation is the one-story bowed window near the front which features lattice-muntined, leaded glass casements and a wide entablature. The entrance at the west elevation has a gabled hood supported by brackets. Above this is a round arch opening with a lattice-muntined leaded glass window. The remaining windows on the west elevation are multi-light metal casements.

A brick chimney is located at the two and one-half story gable-roofed south wing. A one-story gable roof wing projects from the rear of the house.

Located behind the house to the southwest is a contributing one-story front-gabled frame garage with novelty siding.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1939

ARCHITECT: W. G. Lanphear and John J. Wade, Buffalo.

BUILDER: Edward J. Lublin and Jack Belinson.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

91 Crosby Boulevard is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. Built ca. 1939, this house represents the popularity and persistence of the Tudor Revival style in Amherst. It retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship and setting. It is especially distinguished for its brickwork.

The house was designed by architects W. G. Lanphear and John J. Wade of Buffalo, and built by contractors Edward J. Lublin and Jack Belinson. (The house next door at 85 Crosby Blvd. was designed and built by the same team.)

The Tudor Revival style first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-designed homes patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. As its popularity grew, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes. Common elements of the style used in the design of this house include the steeply-pitched cross-gabled roof, slate roof shingles, multi-light casements, brick walls with stone trim, and the decorative half-timbering.

The house is located in the Cleveland Park Terrace subdivision. Built in the late 1930s, the house represents the continued development of this neighborhood. The Cleveland Park Terrace subdivision is important as an example of a planned neighborhood. During the 1920s, housing subdivisions were generally the result of an uncoordinated process of land acquisition by speculators and sale to developers, who in turn sold to builders. Cleveland Park Terrace, however, is a notable exception. The Tiernon, Porter and Doerr Development Corporation created a "garden city" of 1,300 homes here. The Cleveland Park Terrace project began in 1926 with the acquisition of 243 acres north of Main Street and east of Bailey Avenue in Eggertsville on the former William H. Crosby estate. The Town Board of Amherst approved the subdivision plan on June 3, 1929. Development of the tract included construction of eight miles of concrete streets, sixteen miles of sewer lines and water mains, and gas, electric, and telephone service to all home sites. Houses ranged from modest two bedroom bungalows priced from \$8,000 to a small number of Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, and Romantic style houses priced around \$40,000 (Bain 1974, 152-153).

21. SOURCES:

Bain, Donald. *Urban Decentralization: The Process of Growth in Amherst, New York: 1900-1950*. Ph.D. dissertation, The State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974.

Belinson, William. Interview with Kathleen A. Howe, Sept. 1997.

Subdivision Files. Town of Amherst. File on Cleveland Park Terrace, NS-6.

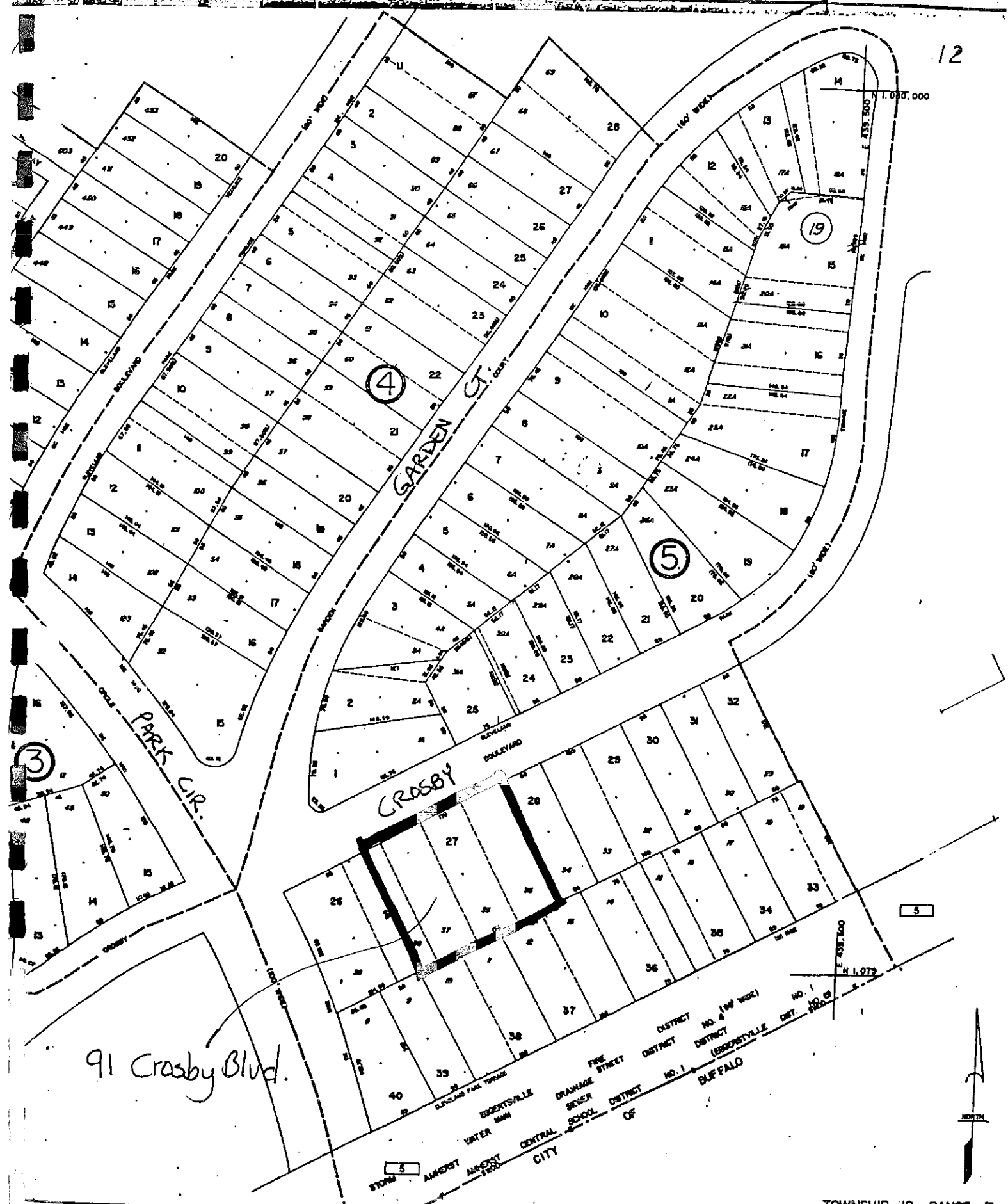
22. THEME: Residential: Tudor Revival style.



91 Crosby Blvd. North and west elevations.



East and north elevations.



91 Crosby Blvd.

<p>LEGEND</p> <p>PROPERTY LINE</p> <p>CONCRETE, BRICKLY LINES</p> <p>CONCRETE, BRICKLY LINES</p> <p>STYRENE OR OTHER</p>			<p>LEGEND</p> <p>TOWN LINE</p> <p>COLLEGE LINE</p> <p>SLOPE LINE</p> <p>GRAY LAY LINE</p> <p>BORDER, DISTRICT LINE</p>			<p>LEGEND</p> <p>FIRE DISTRICT LINE</p> <p>SCHOOL DISTRICT</p> <p>TAX MAP PARCELS, 20</p>			<p>LEGEND</p> <p>DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1</p> <p>SEWER DISTRICT NO. 1</p> <p>SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1</p> <p>CITY OF</p>			<p>LEGEND</p> <p>UNLAWFUL PARCELS</p> <p>LEGAL PARCELS</p> <p>LEGAL PARCELS</p> <p>LEGAL PARCELS</p>			<p>LEGEND</p> <p>CITY OF</p> <p>CITY OF</p> <p>CITY OF</p> <p>CITY OF</p>		
<p>TOWN OF AMHERST</p>			<p>TOWN OF AMHERST</p>			<p>TOWN OF AMHERST</p>			<p>TOWN OF AMHERST</p>			<p>TOWN OF AMHERST</p>					

TAX MAP
TOWN OF AMHERST
 ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK
 MAP NO. 1
 079.2

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998
YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035
ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The James A. Croley House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 128 Crosby Boulevard (SBL: 79.25-5-21)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Alan C. and Lynne R. Birnholz
ADDRESS: 128 Crosby Boulevard, Eggertsville, NY 14226-3246
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x] (with brick clad exterior walls)
c. masonry load bearing members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

Addition built ca.1949-51 at the rear.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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 [x]
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on the north side of Crosby Boulevard in a residential neighborhood known historically as Cleveland Park Terrace in the southwest part of Amherst. The lot is approximately 50' wide by 153.55' deep. Crosby Boulevard is a picturesque street lined with deciduous trees and historic light fixtures. Many of the houses in the neighborhood were built in the 1920s-30s and include such styles as Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, and Tudor Revival. Houses are of moderate scale with generally high levels of period architectural integrity. Brick is a commonly used material. There are also some post-World War II houses in the neighborhood.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled Colonial Revival style residence with exterior walls of brick and an asphalt shingled roof. The symmetrical three-bay-wide south facade features an Adamesque-inspired center entrance. The entrance porch is notable for its elliptical arched open bed pediment, entablature, and attenuated Tuscan order columns arranged in groups of three. The entrance has a paneled door, delicate pilasters, leaded glass sidelights, and fanlight. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical featuring the original eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash with wood shutters. The first floor windows are crowned by keystones.

The front and rear elevations of the house have a frieze below the roof cornice. Cornice returns can be found at the east and west ends of the house. A brick chimney is located in the center of the east elevation with quarter-round attic windows on either side. The west elevation features a one-story bay window with a flared copper roof. At the rear of the house is two-story gabled wing with a one-story block.

Located northeast of the house is a contributing side-gabled brick garage built in the same style and materials as the house.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1937

ARCHITECT: William C. Lurkey, Buffalo, NY

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

128 Crosby Boulevard is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. Built ca. 1937 for James A. Croley, it represents the ongoing popularity and persistence of the Colonial Revival style for domestic architecture in Amherst. It retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

The frequency of Colonial Revival design and decorative detailing reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

This house exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of the Colonial Revival style including a side-gabled rectangular form, a symmetrical facade with accentuated center entrance, regular fenestration with multi-light double-hung wood sash, and cornice returns. Of special architectural interest is the fine craftsmanship and design of the Adamesque-inspired portico with its slender Tuscan columns supporting an arched pediment.

The original building permit and architectural drawings for 128 Crosby Boulevard are available on microfiche at the Amherst Building Department. The original permit, dated April 23, 1937, lists James Croley as the owner and William C. Lurkey of Buffalo as the architect. The original first floor plan shows an entrance vestibule, a central hall, a 13'-0" x 26'-4" living room east of the hall, a dining room and kitchen on the opposite side, and kitchen nook, powder room, and study at the rear of the first floor. This plan also indicates an exterior concrete terrace at the northeast corner of the house with access via French doors on the north wall of the living room. About 1949-51 a small brick addition was built at the location of the former terrace. The second-story plan shows a central stair hall with a 13'-0" by 22'-11" bedroom on the east side, two bedrooms on the west side, and a bathroom off of the hall. The flooring throughout the house is indicated as oak. The basement plan shows a laundry room, heater plant, fruit room, and a recreation room.

The house is located in the Cleveland Park Terrace subdivision which is important as an example of a planned neighborhood. During the 1920s, housing subdivisions were generally the result of an uncoordinated process of land acquisition by speculators and sale to developers, who in turn sold to builders. Cleveland Park Terrace, however, is a notable exception. The Tiernon, Porter and Doerr Development Corporation created a "garden city" of 1,300 homes here. The Cleveland Park Terrace project began in 1926 with the acquisition of 243 acres north of Main Street and east of Bailey Avenue in Eggertsville on the former William H. Crosby estate. The Town Board of Amherst approved the subdivision plan on June 3, 1929. Development of the tract included construction of eight miles of concrete streets, sixteen miles of sewer lines and water mains, and gas, electric, and telephone service to all home sites. Houses ranged from modest two bedroom bungalows priced from \$8,000 to a small number of Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, and Romantic style houses priced around \$40,000 (Bain 1974, 152-153).

21. SOURCES:

Architectural drawings for 128 Crosby Blvd. W.C. Lurkey, architect, April 1937.

Bain, Donald. *Urban Decentralization: The Process of Growth in Amherst, New York: 1900-1950*. Ph.D. dissertation, The State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974.

Belinson, William. Interview with Kathleen A. Howe, Sept. 1997.

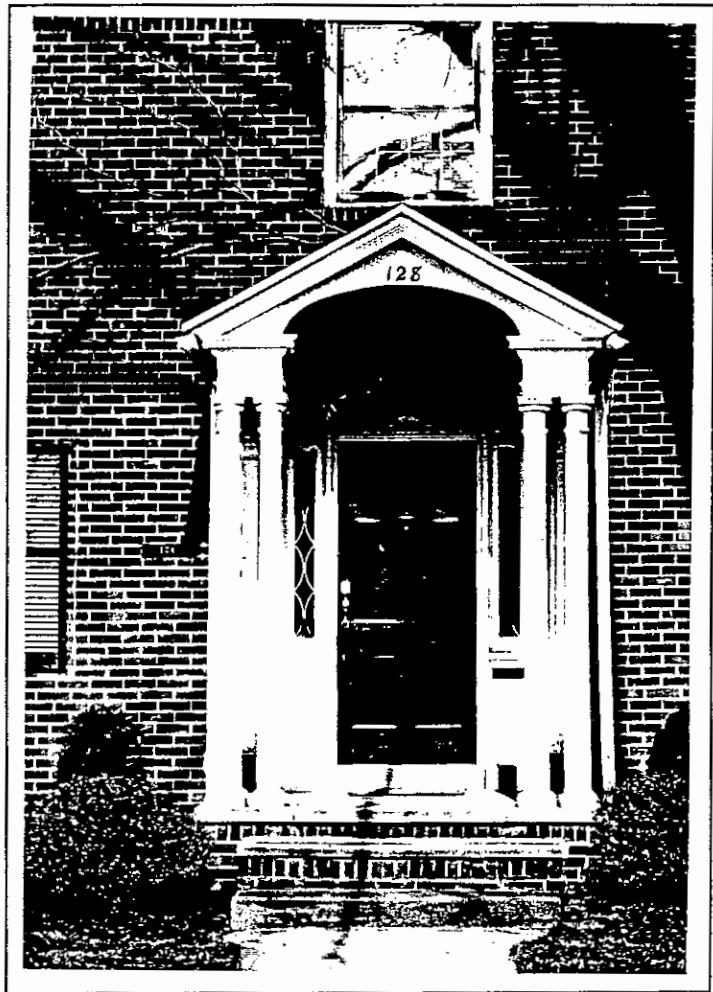
Building permits for 128 Crosby Blvd. (#37,0510, 49-2912, 51-4728), Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Subdivision Files. Town of Amherst. File on Cleveland Park Terrace, NS-6.

22. THEME: Residential: Colonial Revival style.



128 Crosby Blvd. West and south elevations.



Front entrance.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 31 Darwin Drive (SBL: 80.06-11-6)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Edythe F. Spraggon
ADDRESS: 31 Darwin Drive, Snyder, NY 14226-4510
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: cedar shingled roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

No major exterior changes, but some rolled asphalt roofing has been installed over original cedar shingles at front dormer and south slope of roof.

12. PHOTO:

13 MAP: (See attached)



East elevation.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration [x] (roof only)
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on the west side of Darwin Drive, south of Main Street, in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 97.40' wide by 135' deep. The neighborhood features many ca. 1920s-early 1940s moderate-scale houses in a range of styles including many Colonial and Tudor Revivals. Many of the houses in the neighborhood have exterior walls of brick. In general, the houses in the neighborhood retain a moderate to high level of period architectural integrity. Special landscape features of the neighborhood include a stone wall and illustrative street sign at the intersection of Darwin Drive and Main Street (see separate inventory form); and a nearby grassy mall on Bentham Parkway.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story English Cottage style residence with roughly coursed stone walls and the original cedar-shingled roof, portions of which have been covered with rolled asphalt. The hipped roof is designed to resemble a thatch roof with curved edges and an overhang. A shed roof dormer is located in the center of the roof at the front (east). This dormer is also cedar shingled with curved edges and has stucco at the front wall and a band of three windows. At the rear of the house is prominent stone chimney.

The segmental arch center entrance on the east facade is slightly recessed and features a wood paneled door with leaded glass sidelights. The window openings on either side of the entrance are flat-arched with a band of four multi-light leaded glass casements. The same window type is found directly above these on the second-story. Of special note at the group of three casement windows above the entrance is the cast concrete window box. The building retains the original copper downspouts and gutters.

The north and south sides of the roof slope downward to form shed roofs over the one-story end wings. The north wing is an open porch with prominent segmental arch openings on each side. The south wing has segmental arched window openings. The window opening on the facade features four multi-light leaded glass casements with transoms above each. The two window openings on the south wall of the south wing are filled with groups of three multi-light leaded glass casements, also with transoms.

The driveway, located south of the house, leads to an attached frame garage at the rear of the house.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1927

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 31 Darwin Drive, built ca. 1927, is architecturally significant as an example of English Cottage style residential design in Amherst. Examples of the English Cottage style are rare; they include 5 Berryman and 89 Berryman Drive (see separate inventory forms). This property meets Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the English Cottage style. The house retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

The English Cottage style developed as a variation of the Tudor Revival style and shared many common elements. Typical architectural features of the style include picturesque roofs designed to resemble thatch, paired and grouped casement windows, and textured surfaces (fieldstone walls and cedar shingled roof). This was one of several revival styles that became popular in the decades following World War I.

This house was built during the boom years of early twentieth century development in Amherst. It is located in the Audubon Terrace South subdivision (Assessor's Map, 1924, pl. 14) which was developed beginning in the early 1920s by Charles Burkhardt, a local contractor, builder, and director of the Bank of Williamsville. Some homes were built by Burkhardt while others were erected by contractors of the purchasers choice (Bain 1974, 162).

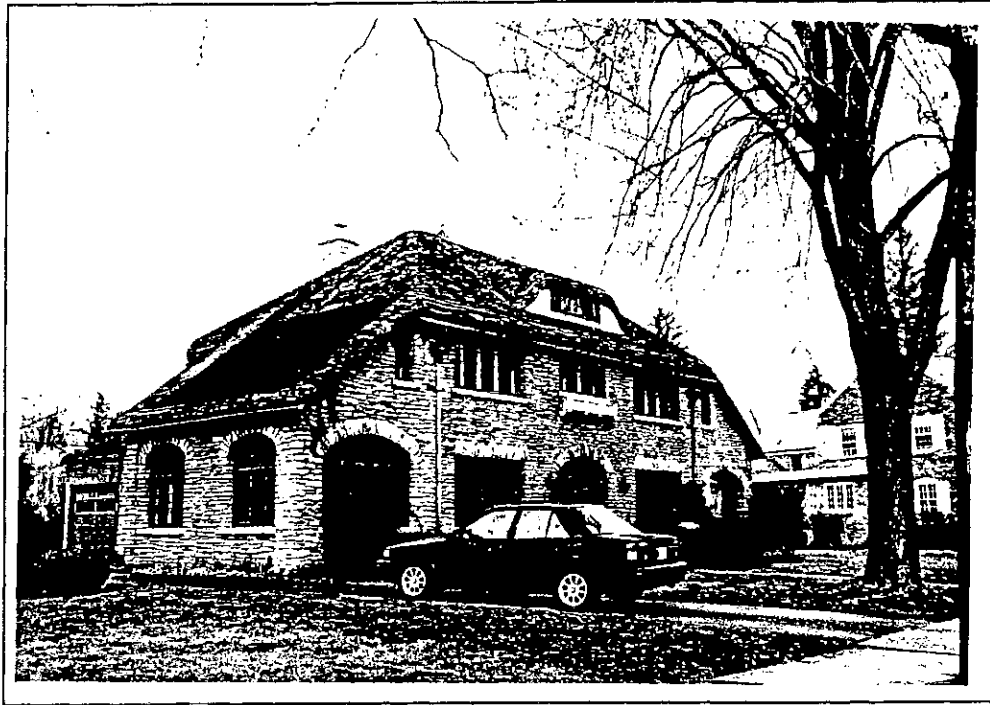
21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Tax Assessor's Office.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Map, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

Egbertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

22. THEME: Residential: English Cottage style.



31 Darwin Drive. South and east elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 1645 Dodge Road (cor. of Casey Rd.) (SBL: 42.00-1-53)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Elizabeth L. Bannon
ADDRESS: 1645 Dodge Road, East Amherst, NY 14051-1315
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints [x] ?
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Porch appears to be early 20th century.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



East & north elevations.

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: Casey Rd. Middle School nearby w/playing field.
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a one-acre lot at the southeast corner of Dodge and Casey Roads, a busy intersection, in the east-central part of Amherst. There are mature deciduous trees on the property. Southeast of the house is a contributing frame garage. The surrounding residential neighborhood features many post-World War II houses and a few scattered late nineteenth century houses. The Casey Road Middle School is located nearby to the southwest.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story gable-front-and-side-wing frame vernacular house with a stone foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The roof is of relatively low pitch with a wide eave overhang. Projecting in front of the side-gabled east wing is a simple Colonial Revival-inspired shed-roofed porch with square posts. A shed roof wing extends from the rear (south) of the house.

The front-gabled main block is three bays wide by four bays deep. The side-gabled east wing is three bays wide by two bays deep. Window openings are evenly spaced. The windows at the north and west elevations have pedimented crowns. The tall first-story windows in the front-gabled block are multi-light casements with wood storms. There are two front entrances to the house: one on the north wall of the wing and the other one the east wall of the main block. The entrances retain their pedimented crowns. A one-story bay window with wood paneling and a bracketed Italianate-inspired cornice projects from the first story of the west elevation.

Located behind the house to the south is a contributing early twentieth-century side-gabled frame garage with wood clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingled roof. The original pair of sliding garage doors remain at the north elevation. There are two window openings on the west elevation.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1855

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 1645 Dodge Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an intact example of a mid-nineteenth-century vernacular farmhouse in Amherst. The house retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship. It is a representative example of the tri-gabled L-plan farmhouse common to Amherst's domestic architecture of the second half of the nineteenth century. Although vernacular, the broad eave overhang, the vertically elongated first-story windows, the window crown moldings, and the use of decorative eave brackets at the bay window are inspired by Italianate design.

The early twentieth-century porch and the garage are an important part of the architectural development of this farmhouse.

The once rural setting of this house is now suburban in character. Nevertheless, the house stands as an important visual symbol of Amherst's former rural past. It thus appears to meet Local Landmark Criterion (v) as a familiar visual feature of the neighborhood due to its highly visible location on a slight rise at the corner of Dodge and Casey roads.

A building appears at this location on the 1855 and 1866 maps with the owner's name of R.H. Maynard (or Mynard?). The 1880 map shows this as part of a 144-acre parcel owned by S. Torrence on both sides of Dodge Road. On the 1924 Assessor's Map, the parcel is roughly L-shaped (south side of Dodge only) consisting of 43.87 acres and owned by Wm. A. Fiegel (Liber 1557, p. 452, April 4, 1921). The lot is shown as extending south to the bend in present Casey Road.

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1880.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Diehl, Geo. C. *Assessor's Map, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

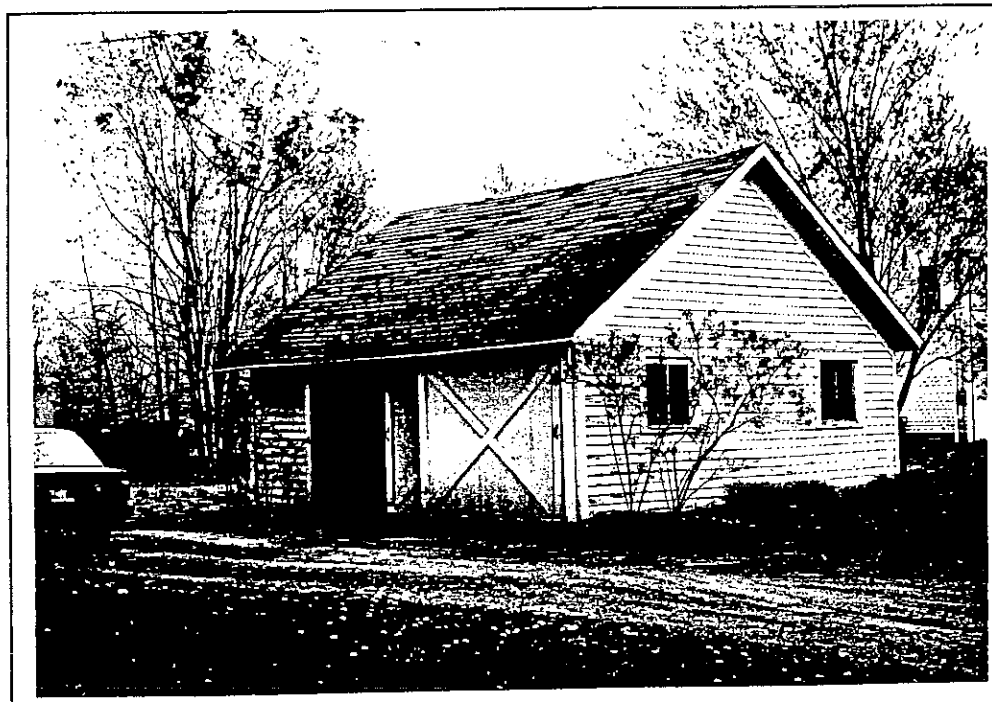
Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart, 1866.

22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular farmhouse.



1645 Dodge Road. North and west elevations.



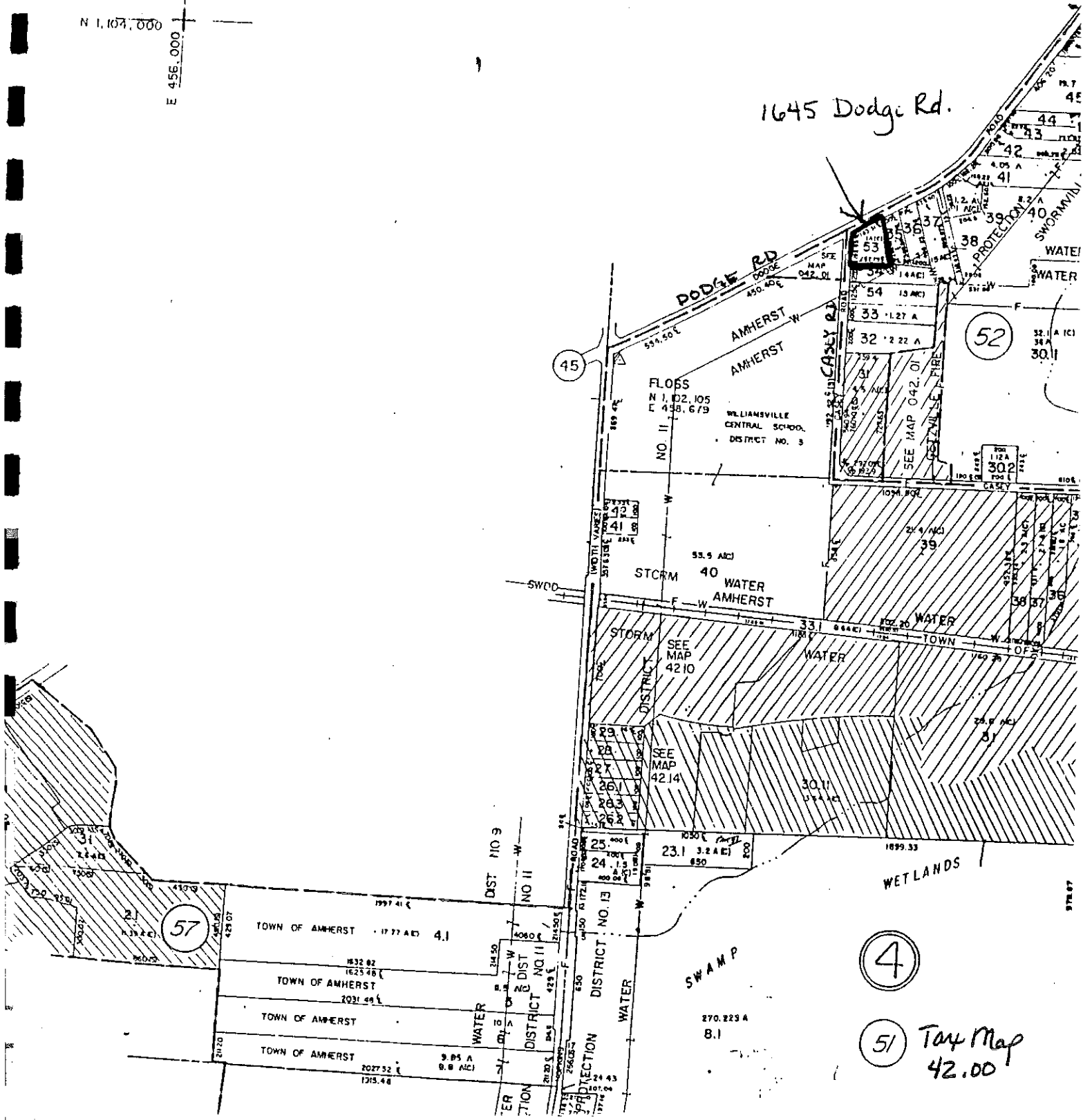
Garage at 1645 Dodge Road. North and west elevations.



N 1,107,000

E 456,000

1645 Dodge Rd.



4

51 Tax Map 42.00

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 1990 Dodge Road (corner of North French Rd.) (SBL: 28.18-6-3)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Agnes E. Heim
ADDRESS: 1990 Dodge Road, East Amherst, NY 14051-1304
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [x] g. stucco [] other: cast conc. block fdn.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): No major exterior alterations.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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 [x]
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial [x]
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a one-acre lot at the southwest corner of Dodge and North French Roads, a busy intersection, in the northeast part of Amherst. Behind the house to the west is a contributing shed. The surrounding neighborhood has a mix of residential and commercial uses. Across the street to the north is a modern convenience store. Houses in the neighborhood are generally of small scale and date from the early twentieth century through the post World War II era. The land behind the house is wooded.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story front-gabled rectangular plan frame Craftsman style residence with a rock-faced cast concrete block foundation, wood clapboard walls at the first story, wood shingled walls at the upper stories, and an asphalt shingled roof. The second-story walls flare out slightly from the first-story walls below. The wide overhanging roof eaves are ornamented with triangular knee braces. The one-story full-width hipped-roof porch at the east facade has three slightly tapered square posts and a simple balustrade. The two-bay-wide east facade has a half-glass wood door at the south end and a window with a transom to the north. Above the porch at the second story are two evenly spaced six-over-one double-hung wood sash and a multi-light sash in the attic.

Centered at both the north and south slopes of the roof is a low-pitched hipped roof wall dormer with two six-over-six double-hung wood sash. There is a side entrance to the house at the south elevation. The north elevation features a centered hipped roof bay window with a group of three double-hung wood sash. Extending from the rear (west) of the house is a one-story wing with a low-pitched roof.

Behind the house to the west is a contributing early twentieth-century concrete block outbuilding with a shed roof.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1910-20

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

1990 Dodge Road, built ca. 1910-20, is architecturally significant as under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. The house retains a very high level of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The busy, widened intersection and the nearby convenience store detracts, however, from the integrity of the setting.

Craftsman style architecture of the period between ca. 1905-1930 expressed the principles of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, in particular, the philosophy of Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through exposed structural members, and the "honest" use of simple or rustic building materials. The Craftsman philosophy also emphasized high quality design and workmanship, with a special value placed on hand-crafted detailing. The "Craftsman Home Builder's Club" provided subscribers with free sets of blueprints for featured house designs, which could be customized to suit individual needs and tastes.

Typical features of the Craftsman style displayed in the design of this house include a gabled roof with wide eave overhangs, triangular knee braces in the eaves, a full-width front porch with tapered, square columns, and windows with double-hung sash windows with a multi-light upper sash over a single-light sash lower sash. Another common characteristic are the contrasting wall textures with rock-faced concrete block at the foundation, clapboard at the first floor, and wood shingles above.

The 1909 map shows this property as part of a 50-acre parcel owned by A. Lavocat. A building is shown on this property but it is located further south than the present house. The 1924 *Assessor's Map* shows this as a 1.40-acre parcel owned by Mary C. Lavocat (Liber 1523, p. 525, July 1, 1920).

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Co., 1909.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Map, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.*, 1924.

22. THEME: Residential: Craftsman style.

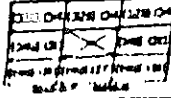


1990 Dodge Road. North and west elevations.

028.19

TOWN OF AMHERST

LEGEND



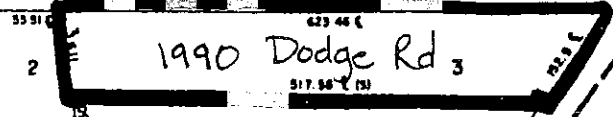
AMH-FLO-1
N 1,105,627
E 461,101

NO. FRENCH RD.
(80' WIDE)

299

1990 Dodge Rd 3

759.34 E

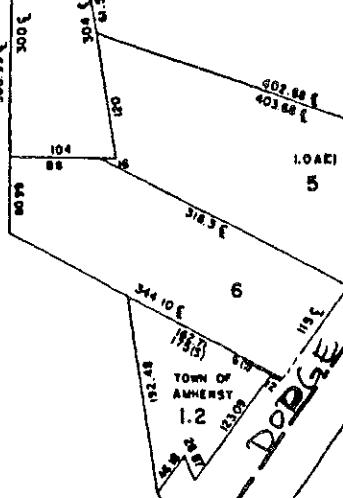


20.4 A (C)
1.1

CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO 3

6

DODGE RD
(166' WIDE)



ROAD
174.27 E
229.9 E
192.81 E (S)

1565.75 E

- 15 103 65
- 16 102 65
- 7 101 65
- 18 100 65
- 9 99 65
- 96 98 65
- 97 97 65
- 94 96 65
- 93 95 65
- 92 94 65
- 91 93 65
- 90 92 65
- 89 91 65
- 88 90 65
- 87 89 65
- 86 88 65
- 85 87 65
- 84 86 65
- 83 85 65
- 82 84 65
- 81 83 65
- 80 82 65
- 79 81 65
- 78 80 65
- 77 79 65
- 76 78 65
- 75 77 65
- 74 76 65
- 73 75 65
- 72 74 65
- 71 73 65
- 70 72 65
- 69 71 65
- 68 70 65
- 67 69 65
- 66 68 65
- 65 67 65
- 64 66 65
- 63 65 65
- 62 64 65
- 61 63 65
- 60 62 65
- 59 61 65
- 58 60 65
- 57 59 65
- 56 58 65
- 55 57 65
- 54 56 65
- 53 55 65
- 52 54 65
- 51 53 65
- 50 52 65
- 49 51 65
- 48 50 65
- 47 49 65
- 46 48 65
- 45 47 65
- 44 46 65
- 43 45 65
- 42 44 65
- 41 43 65
- 40 42 65
- 39 41 65
- 38 40 65
- 37 39 65
- 36 38 65
- 35 37 65
- 34 36 65
- 33 35 65
- 32 34 65
- 31 33 65
- 30 32 65
- 29 31 65
- 28 30 65
- 27 29 65
- 26 28 65
- 25 27 65
- 24 26 65
- 23 25 65
- 22 24 65
- 21 23 65
- 20 22 65
- 19 21 65
- 18 20 65
- 17 19 65
- 16 18 65
- 15 17 65
- 14 16 65
- 13 15 65
- 12 14 65
- 11 13 65
- 10 12 65
- 9 11 65
- 8 10 65
- 7 9 65
- 6 8 65
- 5 7 65
- 4 6 65
- 3 5 65
- 2 4 65
- 1 3 65

759.91 E (S)

2.2 A (C)
7

661.91 E (S)

2.4 A (C)
8

555.81 E

9.1

9.2

399.26 E (162.0)

526.50 E

Tax Map
28.18

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church (complex of buildings)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 1317 Eggert Road (corner of Main and Eggert) (SBL: 67.20-1-29)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church
ADDRESS: 1317 Eggert Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-3355
- 6. USE: Original: Church, school, rectory, convent Present: Church, school, rectory, convent
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[x] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain church accessible during services

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when?
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

Church: No major ext. alterations. Central part of south facade has been cleaned. Handicapped access ramp built on west side. **School:** Two-story flat-roofed additions built in 1951-52. **Rectory:** Garage addition. Aluminum-frame enclosure added at entrance porch. **Convent:** No major ext. alterations.

- 12. PHOTO:
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



Church (left) & school (right) south & east elevations.

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 [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: See below for bldg. descriptions. Large asphalt parking lot
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial [x]
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Educational/religious
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The complex of buildings associated with St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church occupies a prominent location in the hamlet of Eggerstville on the large triangular-shaped 5.10-acre lot bordered by Main Street on the south, Eggert Road on the west, and Westfield Road on the east. Eggerstville is located in southwest Amherst. St. Benedict's is one of the most visually striking historic resources in Eggertsville. The church is located at the southern part of the site with the school building and rectory behind it to the north. A large asphalt parking lot is at the north and east sides of the property. The west side of the property (along Eggert Road) is lined with mature deciduous trees. Included in St. Benedict's complex is the convent building at 38 Westfield Road. (Note: The ca. 1930 Niagara Mohawk transformer station located north of the parking lot is a separate parcel; it is not included as part of St. Benedict's.) Bordering the southeast corner of the parking lot are the curved stone walls at Westfield Road and Main Street.

The historic core of Eggertsville is at the busy intersection of Main Street and Eggert Road. Much of the historic building fabric at the four corners of Eggertsville has been replaced by modern commercial buildings and asphalt parking lots. At the northwest corner of Eggert Road and Main Street is a visually intrusive large-scale concrete office building (3920 Main Street). A gas station is at the southwest corner. Further west of the gas station, also on the south side of Main Street, are American Foursquare and Tudor Revival style houses which have been converted to accommodate commercial office space. The southeast corner of Main Street and Eggert Road features post-World War II commercial buildings (Eggersville Square) with a parking lot in front. St. Paul's Lutheran Church at 4001 Main Street, a Late Gothic Revival church, is located southeast of St. Benedict's. Opposite St. Benedict's on Eggert Road is the early twentieth-century Georgian Revival inspired Eggert Road School at 1360 Eggert Road.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

St. Benedict's is a religious institution comprised of the following buildings:

- *Church: built 1952; non-contributing at present due to age only.
- *School: built 1931 with 1952 additions. Contributing.
- *Rectory: built ca. 1928. Contributing.
- *Convent: built 1957. Non-contributing at present due to age only.

Located at the triangular point of the lot is the Late Gothic Revival church, the visual focal point of the complex. The **church**, built in 1952, is non-contributing at present due to age only. The design, materials, and workmanship of this post-World War II church closely complement the school building and rectory. The church has a foundation of quarry-faced stone, walls of random ashlar, and a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof clad in slate shingles.

The church plan consists of a front-gabled nave section, a belltower in the front southeast corner, and side-gabled transepts on the east and west sides. Small flat-roofed vestibules are located at the front corner of each transept. Each of the bays on the side elevations of the church are defined by buttresses. The pointed arch window openings in each of these bays feature stained glass windows with stone mullions.

The front-gabled south facade of the church has a square tower in the southeast corner which rises above the main roof. Steps lead up to a deeply recessed pointed arch entrance with a pair of wood batten doors. Above the entrance is a large recessed, pointed arch window of stained glass with elaborate stone tracery. A pointed arch entrance is located on the east elevation of the belltower. The upper part of the belltower has pairs of pointed arch louvered openings and a crenelated parapet.

A cross-gabled entrance pavilion is located at the west elevation near the front (southwest) corner. A handicap access ramp of concrete and stone has been added at the west side of the church.

The **rectory**, built 1928, fronts Eggert Road on the west side of the complex. The building has random ashlar walls and a complex gable roof clad in slate shingles. This two and one-half story building has a slightly lower north wing and a one-story hip roof garage addition attached at the south end. The west facade has a front-gabled entrance porch with half-timbering and stucco in the gable end. A modern aluminum-frame enclosure has been added in front of the original porch. Windows at the west facade consist of groups of three, regularly spaced, four-over-four double-hung sash. There are two shed roof dormers at the front of the building.

The original section of **St. Benedict's School**, built 1931, is a long, rectangular-plan, two and one-half story, stone-clad building with a steeply pitched slate shingled hip roof. The south end of the roof is a gable-on-hip with a lower cross-gabled projection. There are cross-gabled bays on the east and west elevations as well. The foundation of the school is of quarry-faced random ashlar while the walls above are a smooth random ashlar. Buttresses divide the east facade into twelve bays. The classroom bays at the first story each have groups of three six-over-six double-hung wood sash with stone trim. The second story also has six-over-six double-hung sash arranged in pairs and in groups of three or four.

The front-gabled entrance pavilion at the east elevation is located slightly off center. Steps lead up to the pointed arch entrance which features a decorative stone surround. West of the entrance pavilion, and stepped back slightly, is a tower with a small round-arched belfry.

The cross-gabled projection at the south elevation of the school features a segmental arch entrance with a pair of wood batten doors, a stone surround, and a stone drip mold. Above this, at the second story, is a pair of leaded glass windows.

Located at the far north end of the 1931 school is the two-story flat-roofed north addition with stone cladding on the east and west elevations and exposed concrete block on the north elevation. This addition is three bays wide with groups of three six-over-six double-hung wood sash in the classroom bays. Another part of the addition is situated at an angle to the southwest of the original building. This addition also has stone walls with pairs and groups of six-over-six double-hung sash.

St. Benedict's Convent, built 1957 (cornerstone), is non-contributing due to age only. This is a two-story institutional with a concrete foundation, exterior walls of tan-colored brick, and cast stone trim. The rectangular-plan building is seven bays wide by three bays deep. The east facade features a recessed center entrance porch with a segmental arch and cast stone trim. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical featuring six-over-six double-hung wood windows with cast stone trim at the first and second stories. The windows at the basement are three-over-three double-hung wood sash. A driveway behind the building connects with the school parking lot.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. **DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION:** **Church:** ground broken July 1950;
dedicated November 27, 1952.
 School: ground broken May 1, 1930;
dedicated March 1, 1931.
 Additions to school built 1952.
 Rectory: ground broken June 18, 1927;
completed 1928.
 Convent: built in 1957.

ARCHITECT: Mortimer J. Murphy, Jr. designed the church, school additions, and convent.

BUILDER: Balling Brothers Construction built the church and school additions.

20. **HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:**

St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church complex is architecturally significant as an outstanding group of early to mid-twentieth century ecclesiastical buildings inspired by Late Gothic Revival design. The buildings (church, school, rectory, and convent) retain generally high levels of design, materials, and craftsmanship. This religious complex is prominently situated at the busy intersection of Main Street and Eggert Road in the hamlet of Eggertsville. It is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (v) as a key visual feature of the neighborhood.

The complex is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Late Gothic Revival style. The buildings possess a high level of design, materials, and craftsmanship. (Note: The church and convent are presently considered non-contributing due to age only. When these buildings become 50 years of age their status should change to contributing if their integrity is maintained.)

Renewed interest in the Gothic style was generated in the early twentieth century by architects Bertram Goodhue and Ralph Adams Cram. The reconstruction of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the Gothic style paved the way for the use of the style on academic and institutional buildings. The style remained popular up until the mid-twentieth century. Late Gothic Revival buildings are often built of stone and employed simpler forms than their High Victorian counterparts.

The church, built 1952, is a high style example of the Late Gothic Revival. Distinguishing characteristics of the style displayed by the church include pointed arches, a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with slate shingles, stained glass windows with elaborate stone tracery, stone walls, a tower, and buttresses. The architect of the church, Mortimer J. Murphy, Jr. appears to have been inspired by English Gothic churches. The church is important as an outstanding example of Mr. Murphy's work. A Buffalo native, Mr. Murphy specialized in the design of schools, churches, and convents in western New York.

St. Benedict's Church is especially notable for its high level of craftsmanship. Other examples of the Late Gothic Revival style in Amherst include St. Paul's Lutheran Church, St. Mary of the Angels Convent, and Amherst Central High School.

The school building (1931) and rectory (1928) are similar in design and materials. Though less high style than the church, their designs are rooted in the Late Gothic along with some Tudor Revival elements. Both have walls of random ashlar and steeply pitched slate-shingled roofs, typical of the style. Gothic features at the school building include the buttresses and the pointed arch entrances with stone surrounds. Of note at the rectory is the half-timbered stucco entrance.

The most recent building on the campus is the 1957 convent. This is a typical example of post-World War II institutional architecture and complements the other buildings on the complex especially in its use of stone trim at the windows and entrance.

St. Benedict's possesses historical significance under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the growth and development of Eggertsville during the first half of the twentieth century. St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church was established in 1920 to serve residents living in the Eggertsville and Snyder part of town. Before a church was erected, mass was held in the original Eggertsville fire hall on Main Street. The congregation built their first church, a simple frame structure, in 1921. In that same year, the parish purchased an old saloon/dwelling at the triangular corner of Main Street and Eggert Road, and converted it into a combination school and rectory. A total of 63 students were enrolled in the school's first year. Classes were taught by the Sisters of St. Francis. As the parish continued to grow, classes were also held in the a former public school on Main Street ("St. Benedict's Parish, Eggertsville to Observe Its 40th Anniversary," *Amherst Bee*, Nov. 17, 1960, p. 1). On June 18, 1927 ground was broken for a rectory to accommodate three priests and it was completed in June 1928.

Ground was broken for a new combination church, school and auditorium on May 1, 1930. (This is the present school building.) It was dedicated on March 1, 1931. By this time over 350 pupils were enrolled in the school. In 1945, it became apparent that the parish now needed to expand again. For, like the community of which it is a part, St. Benedict's grew in leaps and bounds. Plans began to be formulated for a new, larger and beautiful church to be erected on triangular part of the lot. School attendance destined to reach over 890 in 1954, was already producing "growing pains" in the school rooms ("St. Benedict's New Church Dedicated - 1952," *Amherst Bee*). On June 3, 1950 ground was broken for the new church and school addition which were dedicated in 1952.

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Eggertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1923 and 1932.

Moran, Marjorie L. History of Eggerstville. Student paper, January 5, 1959.

Murphy, Mortimer J., Jr. Resume institutional design, n.d.

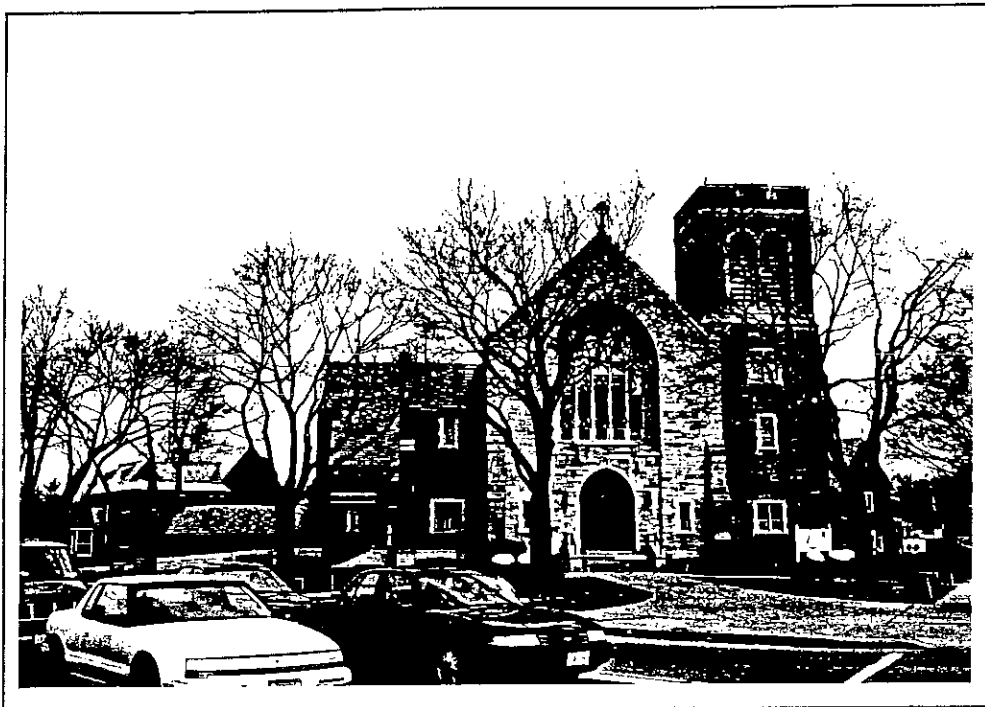
"St. Benedict's New Church Dedicated in 1952." *The Amherst Bee*, Anniversary edition., p. 2.

"St. Benedict's Parish, Eggertsville, To Observe Its 40th Anniversary, The Amherst Bee, November 17, 1960, pp. 1 & 5.

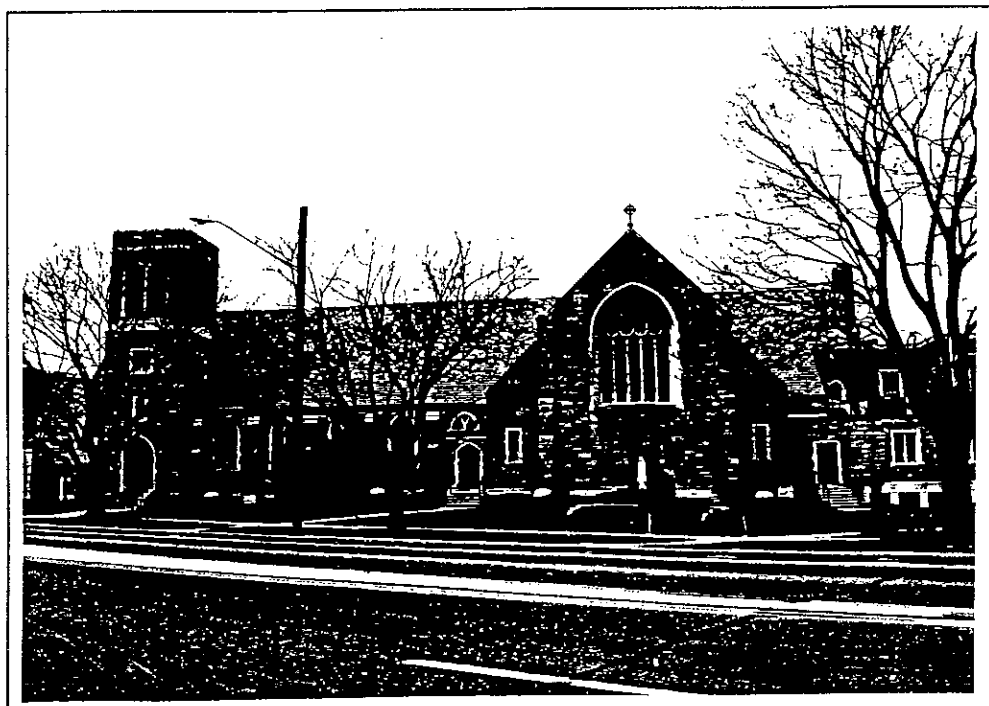
Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on St. Benedict's Church, n.d.

Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, 1818-1965*. Amherst: The Town Board of Amherst, New York, 1965.

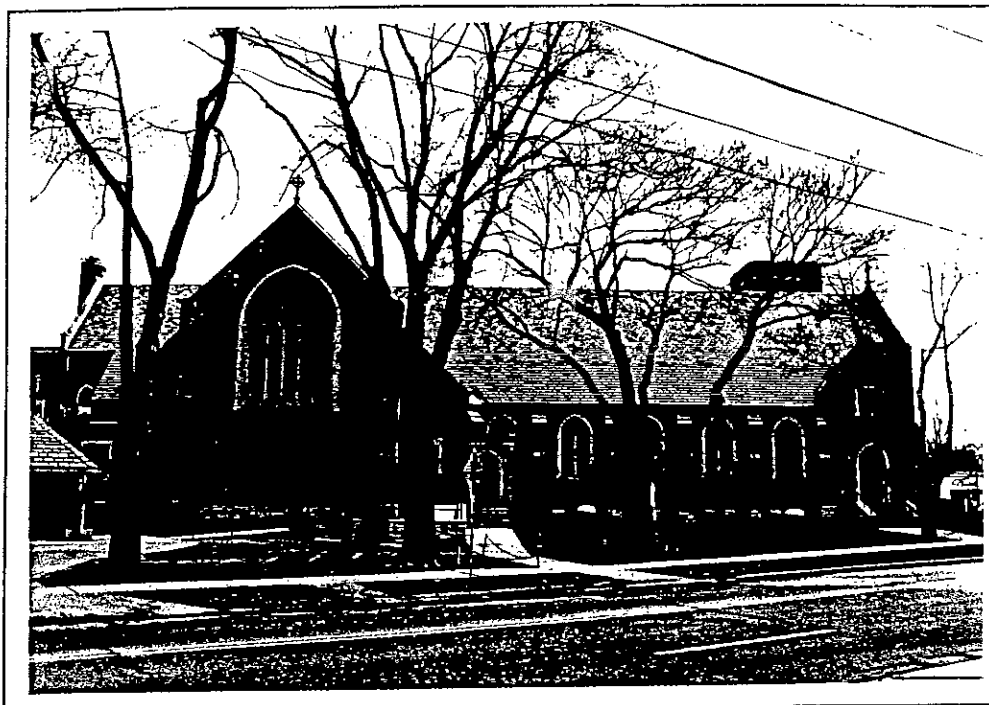
22. THEME: Religious/educational: Late Gothic Revival church, school, rectory, and convent.



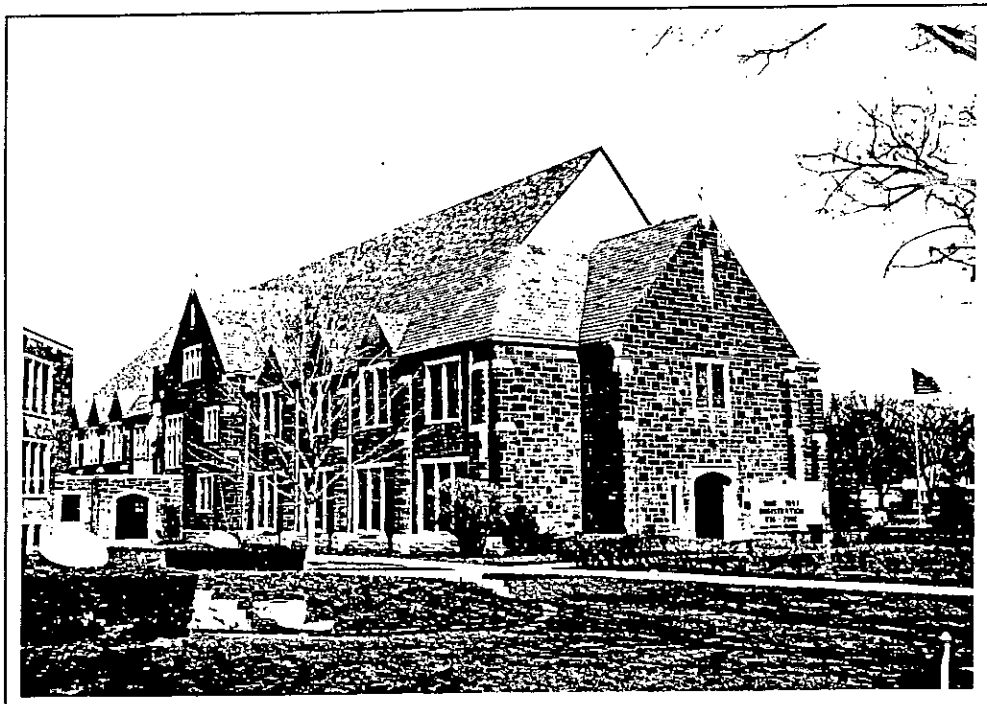
St. Benedict's Church (at Eggert and Main), south elevation. Rectory at far left.



East elevation of church.



St. Benedict's Church, (at Eggert and Main), west elevation.



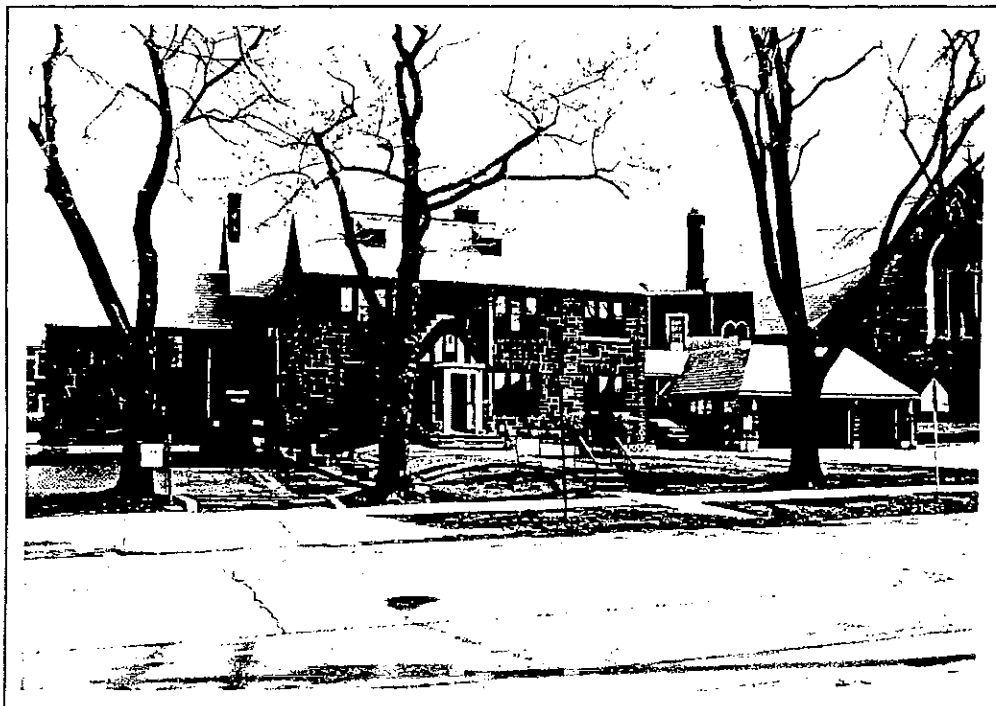
St. Benedict's School, (at Eggert and Main), south and east elevations.



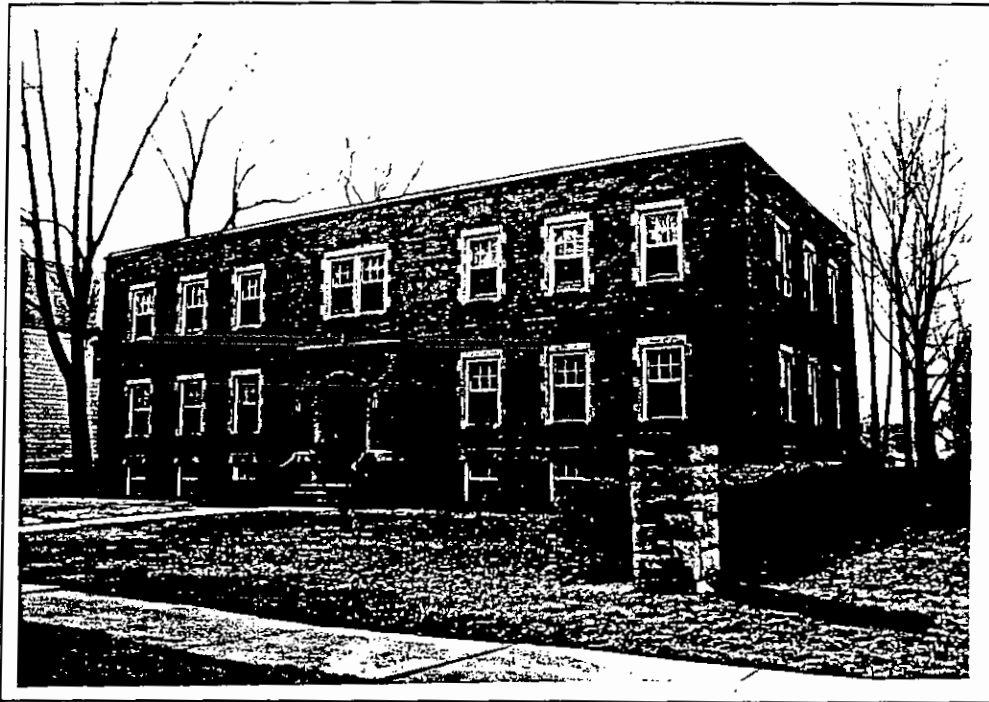
St. Benedict's School, north elevation.



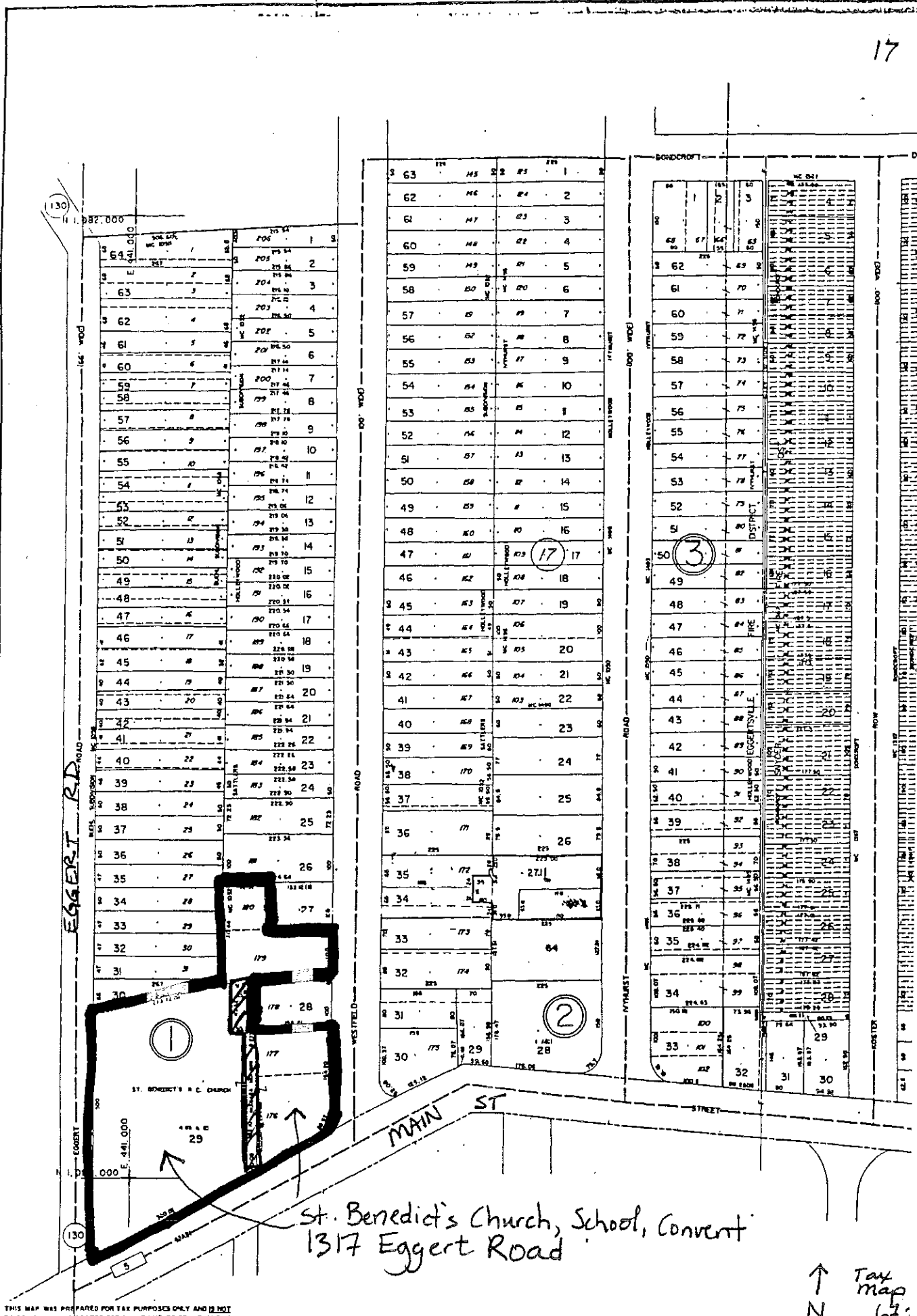
St. Benedict's school at left and center; rectory at right. North and west elevations.



Rectory, west elevation.



St. Benedict's Convent, 38 Westfield Road, east and north elevations.



THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR USED FOR SURVEYING OR CONVEYANCING.

REVISION TABLE		REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS	
DATE MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	SCHOOL DISTRICT	OTHER
11-15-11	...	11-15-11	...	...	...

↑ Tax map
N (61)

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: July 1, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Island in Ellicott Creek Park (SBL: 26.03-1-17)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: West of Niagara Falls Boulevard on island in Tonawanda Creek
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Erie County Department of Parks
ADDRESS: 95 Franklin Street, Buffalo, NY 14202-3904
- 6. USE: Original: Recreational: Park Present: Recreational: Park
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain yes, except for the Concession Stand Lodge

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: logs
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent b. good c. fair to d. deteriorated
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site b. moved if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Most of the building have been re-roofed. Boat house was heavily damaged by fire. Two structures (shelter 29 and comfort station 6) are missing; possibly removed due to deterioration.
- 12. PHOTO: See attached photo pages.
- 13. MAP: See attached map.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
 d. developers [] e. deterioration [x]
 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: mature deciduous trees, winding paths
 j. other: picnic tables
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [x] b. woodland [x]
 c. scattered buildings [x]
 d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
 f. industrial [] g. residential []
 h. other: On island in center of Tonawanda Creek

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Ellicott Creek Park is situated in both the towns of Amherst and Tonawanda. This inventory form documents only the island portion of the park located in the middle of Tonawanda Creek in Amherst. The 13-acre island was formed when engineers carved out a channel in the creek on the west side, thus separating the land mass from Niagara County. The parking lot for this part of the park is located on the east side of the creek off Niagara Falls Boulevard. Access to the island is via a foot bridge from the parking lot. The island park is characterized by its natural setting with many mature deciduous trees, winding paths, and scattered rustic style park pavilions, structures, and picnic tables.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

There are a total of ten WPA-era rustic style park pavilions and structures on the island. The buildings are constructed of stone and/or logs to blend in with the park's natural setting. Refer to attached park map for locations of the structures.

Boathouse (30' x 60')

Constructed of roughly coursed fieldstone with a circular stair tower at the east end and five arched openings on the south side (facing the creek). Due to a fire it now stands as a ruin.

Concession Stand Lodge (40' x 40')

This one-story rectangular-plan building is constructed of roughly coursed fieldstone with a hip roof and two small gable roof projections on the north and south sides. The building has battered walls at the corners on the east end. There are segmental arch openings on the north, south and east sides. Unusual stone chimney with arches rises above the roof. The building is currently boarded up.

Shelter 28 (12' x 18')

Rectangular-plan picnic pavilion with two arched piers of fieldstone supporting a gable roof with exposed timbers and a scalloped bargeboard. A low stone wall wraps around the perimeter of the structure.

Shelter 30 (12' x 18')

This picnic shelter is constructed of four large stone posts at each corner and four timber posts supporting a gable roof with exposed timbers. The walls at the gable ends are finished in rustic wood clapboards.

Shelter 31 (16' x 16')

This picnic shelter is constructed of two roughly coursed fieldstone walls at each end with arched openings of varying sizes supporting gable roof with exposed rafters and logs.

Shelter 32 (10' x 12')

Picnic shelter constructed of two large stone piers supporting a gable roof with low stone walls extending slightly from each post on two sides.

Shelter 33 (12' x 18')

Picnic shelter constructed of four battered stone posts at each corner and two timber posts supporting a gable roof. The gable ends are finished in board and batten.

Shelter 34 (20' x 36')

This picnic shelter is constructed of six large fieldstone piers supporting a gable-one-hip roof with exposed rafters.

Shelter 35 (18' diameter)

This octagonal shelter is constructed of eight fieldstone posts supporting an eight-sided roof with exposed rafters.

Shelter 36 (10' diameter)

This unusual circular shelter is constructed of five stone posts supporting a cedar shake dome roof.

The island is also notable for its naturalistic landscape design with mature deciduous trees, winding paths, and selected vistas of the creek.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1935

ARCHITECT: Supervising architect for boathouse was John H. Highland

BUILDER: Workers of the WPA-funded Emergency Relief Bureau of Erie County.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The island in Ellicott Creek Park is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for both its naturalistic landscape design and its rustic Craftsman-inspired park structures. Established ca. 1935, the island park is representative of WPA-era design. This man-made island, formed by cutting out a channel on Tonawanda Creek, may also be significant under Criterion (v) for its unique location, accessible only by foot or by boat. The island park is part of the Erie County Parks system. Aside from the loss of two structures, the park retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship and setting.

Under the New Deal initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the Great Depression of the 1930s, the Works Progress Administration was created to provide jobs for the unemployed during which twelve park structures were built on the island. The structures were built to blend in and compliment the natural environment of the park by using local stone and logs as was typical of park architecture of the period. The landscape design of the park was very naturalistic as demonstrated by the wooded setting and winding paths.

Only ten of the twelve original structures remain standing. The two missing structures, Shelter 29 and Comfort Station 6, were most likely removed due to deterioration from exposure to the elements. The boathouse, along the water's edge, stands today as a ruin due to a fire.

The design of the structures in the park was influenced by the design principles of the National Park Service. In the 1930s, the National Park Service programs for park master planning, rustic design, and naturalistic landscaping extended to the development of state, county, and metropolitan parks. A source of funding and labor for these parks was the Works Progress Administration. Administered through state agencies, the funds were given to local governments and were designed to stimulate the economy by providing jobs for the unemployed.

The naturalistic design principles promoted by the National Park Service during the depression years were influential upon the work done at this local park. Naturalistic and informal landscape and architectural design was adopted as the chief means of harmonizing construction with the natural setting. Naturalistic design emphasized the use of local native materials and traditional or pioneer methods of construction and the avoidance of straight lines and right angles in all aspects of design. Architectural designs were in a rustic style meant to be non-intrusive and harmonious with their natural surroundings.

The rustic style evolved from the nineteenth century with A.J. Downing's ideas about naturalistic gardening, pleasure grounds, wilderness, and rustic architecture. An early twentieth-century influence on "parkitecture," as it is sometimes called, was Craftsman style architecture which emphasized the "honest" expression of materials and structure.

On file at the Erie County Parks Department are the original drawings of the boathouse dated July 5, 1934. The boathouse drawings were prepared under the Emergency Relief Bureau of Erie County with John H. Highland indicated as supervising architect. The drawings were prepared by H. Smith and G. R. Fleishmann. Research to date has not revealed if Mr. Highland oversaw the design of any of the other structures on the island.

The island in Ellicott Creek Park is one of Amherst's most unique naturalistic settings.

21. SOURCES:

Highland, John H. Boathouse drawings, Emergency Relief Bureau of Erie County, July 5, 1934.

Krasner, Michael J. AICP. Senior Planner for Erie County Parks Department.

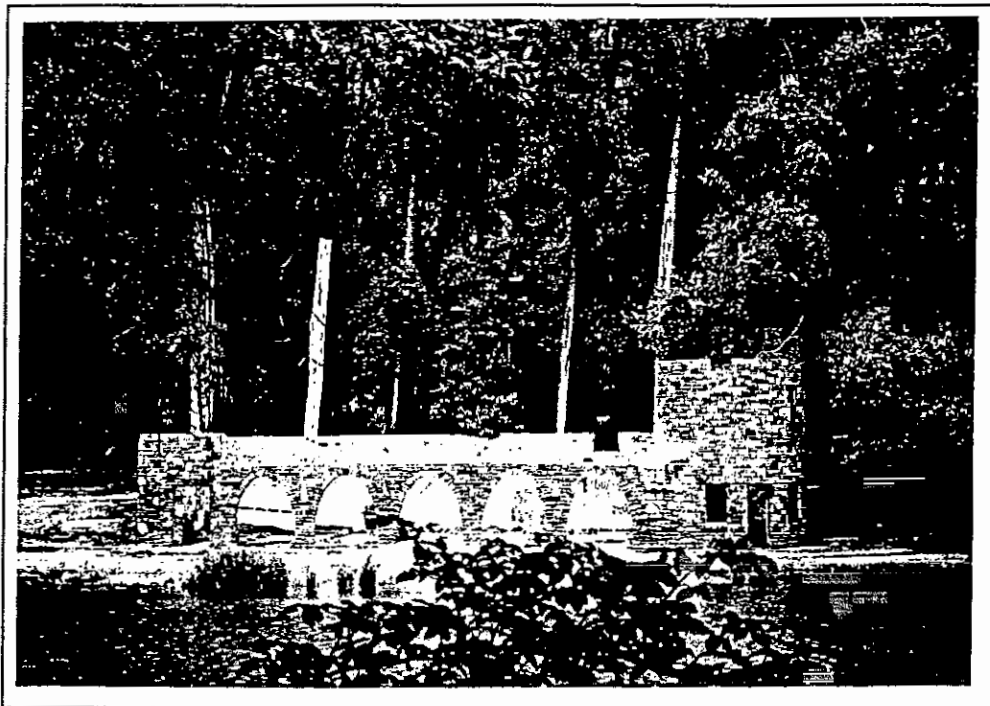
McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1993.

Swanekamp, Kenneth J. Photo inventory of Erie County Parks as part of the Maintenance Management Program, July 3, 1984.

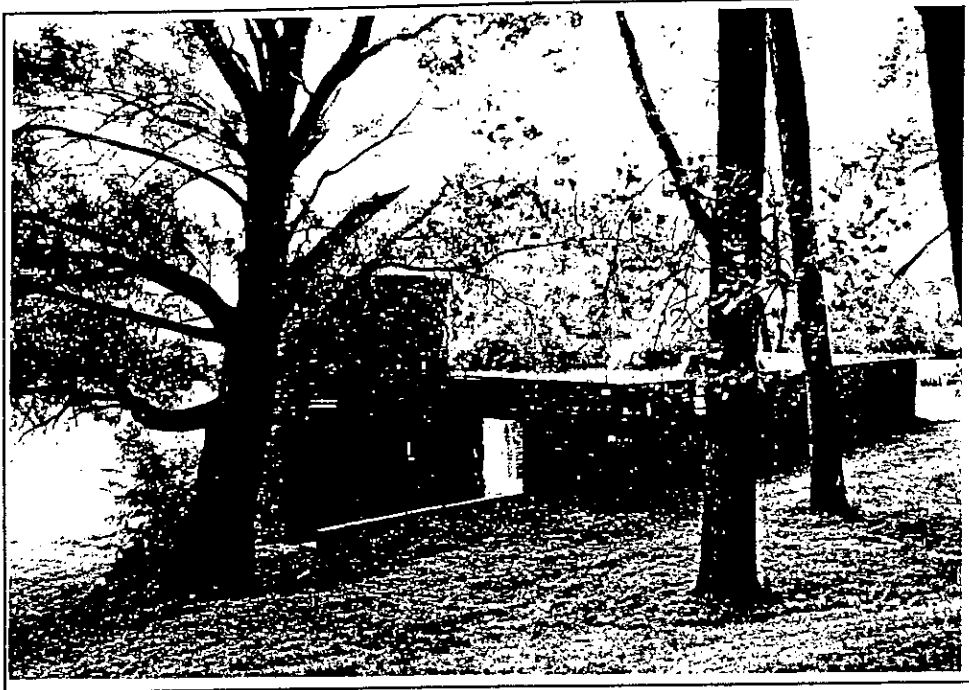
22. THEME: Recreation: WPA-era park with rustic style structures.



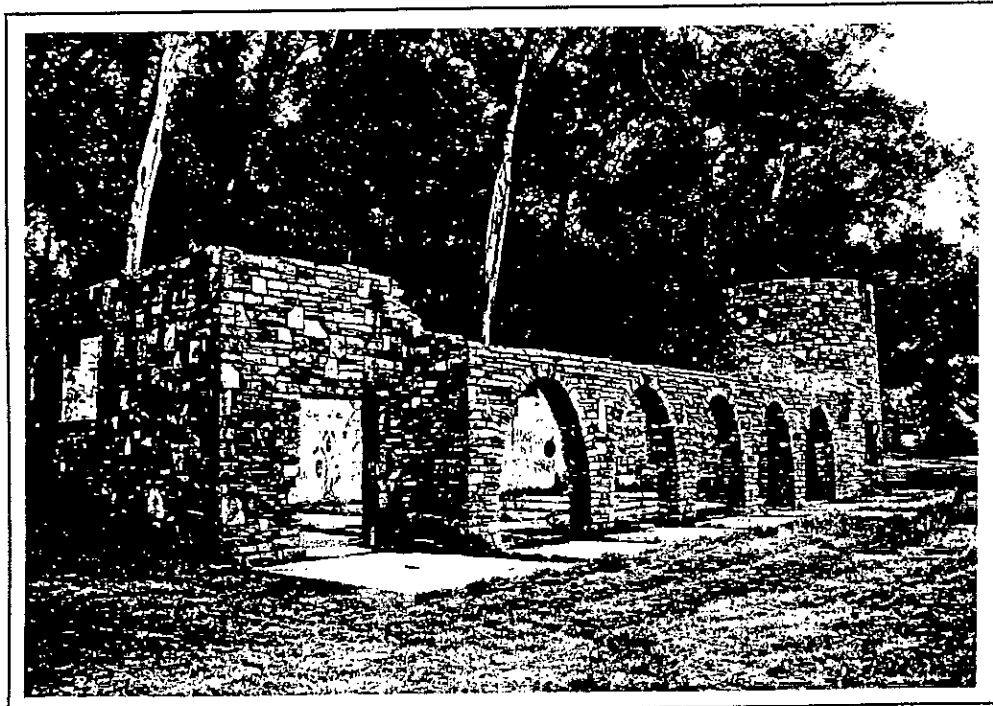
Island in Ellicott Creek Park. View from parking lot east of the Creek.



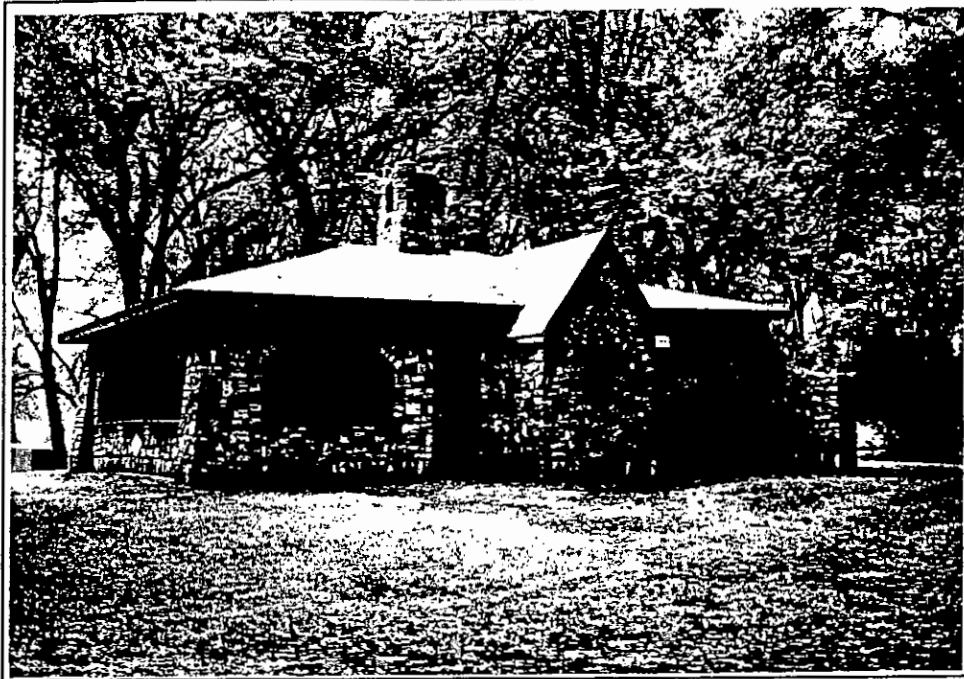
Boat House.



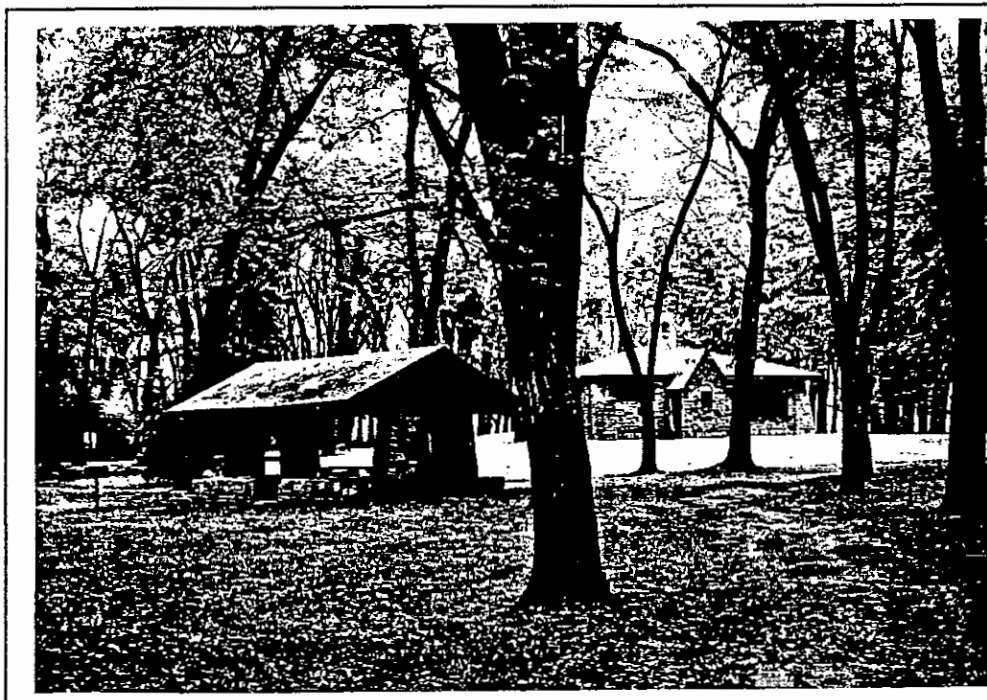
Boat House on Island, Ellicott Creek Park.



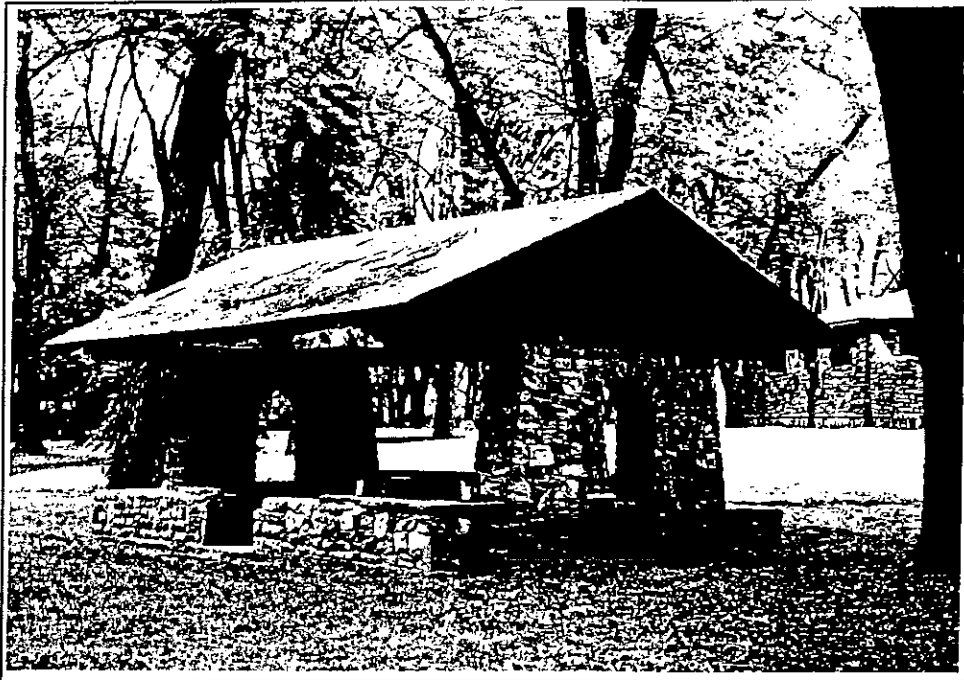
Boat House.



Island Casino-Lodge (Consession stand) on Island, Ellicott Creek Park.



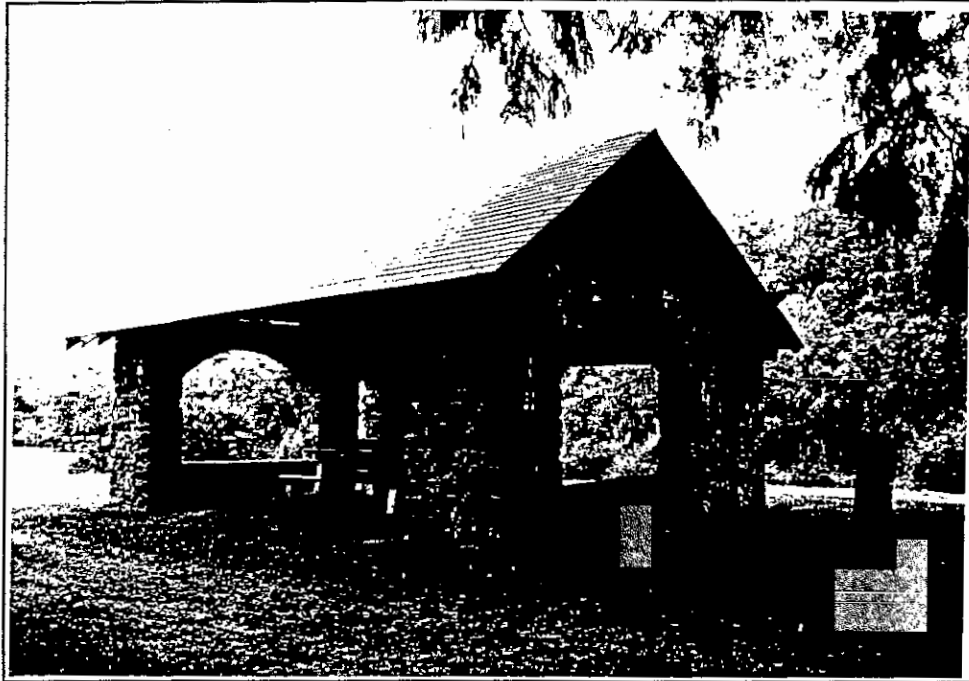
Shelter I-28 (left) and Island Casino Lodge (right).



Shelter I-28 on Island, Ellicott Creek Park.



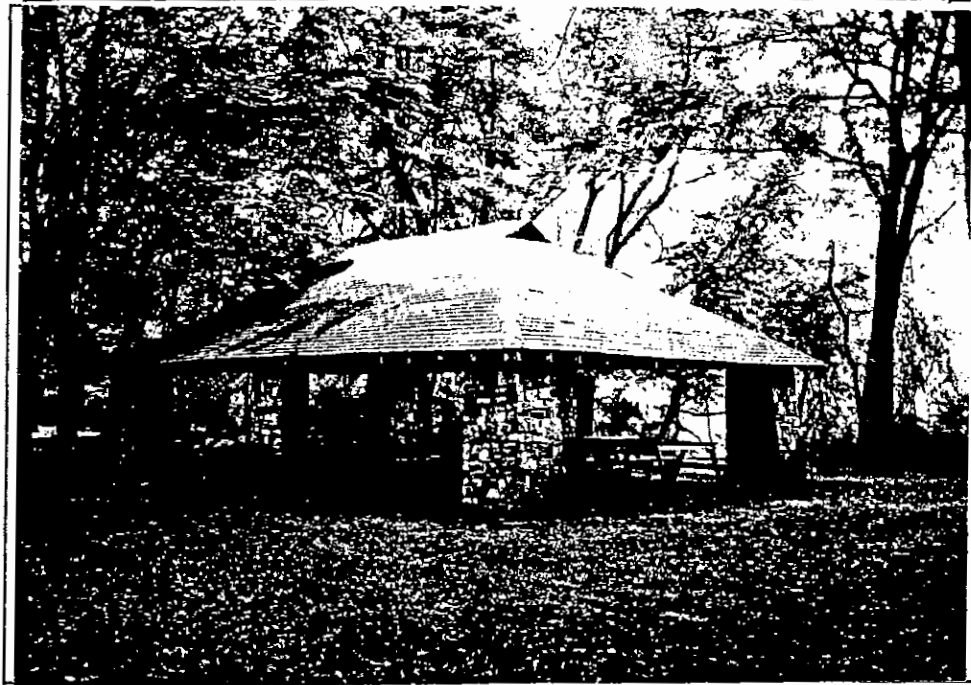
Shelter I-30.



Shelter I-31 on Island, Ellicott Creek Park.



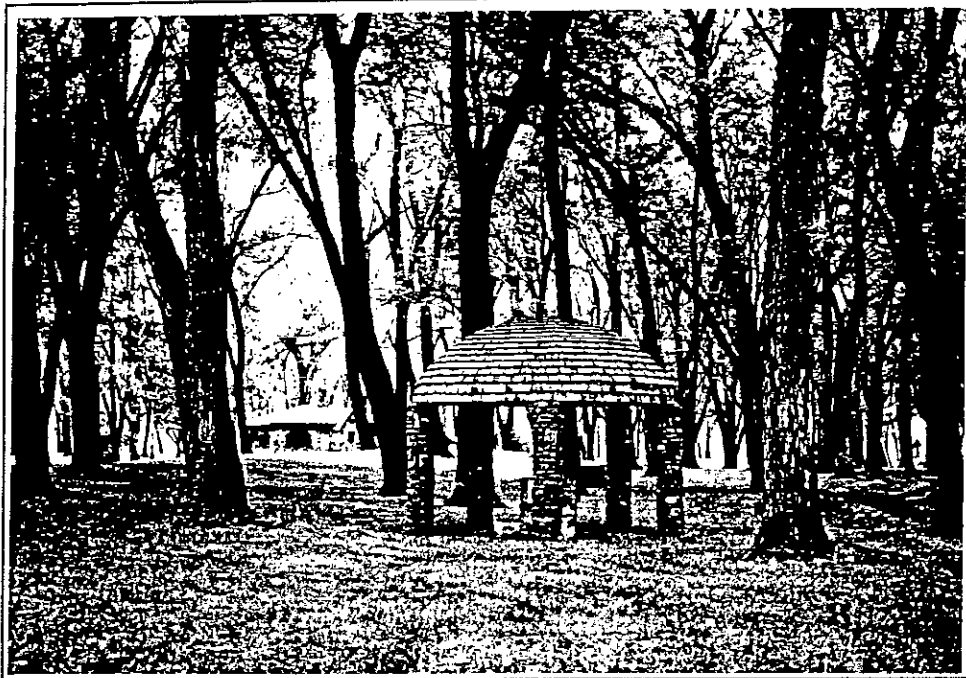
Shelter I-32 (left) and Shelter I-33 (right).



Shelter I-34 on Island, Ellicott Creek Park.



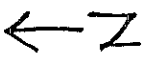
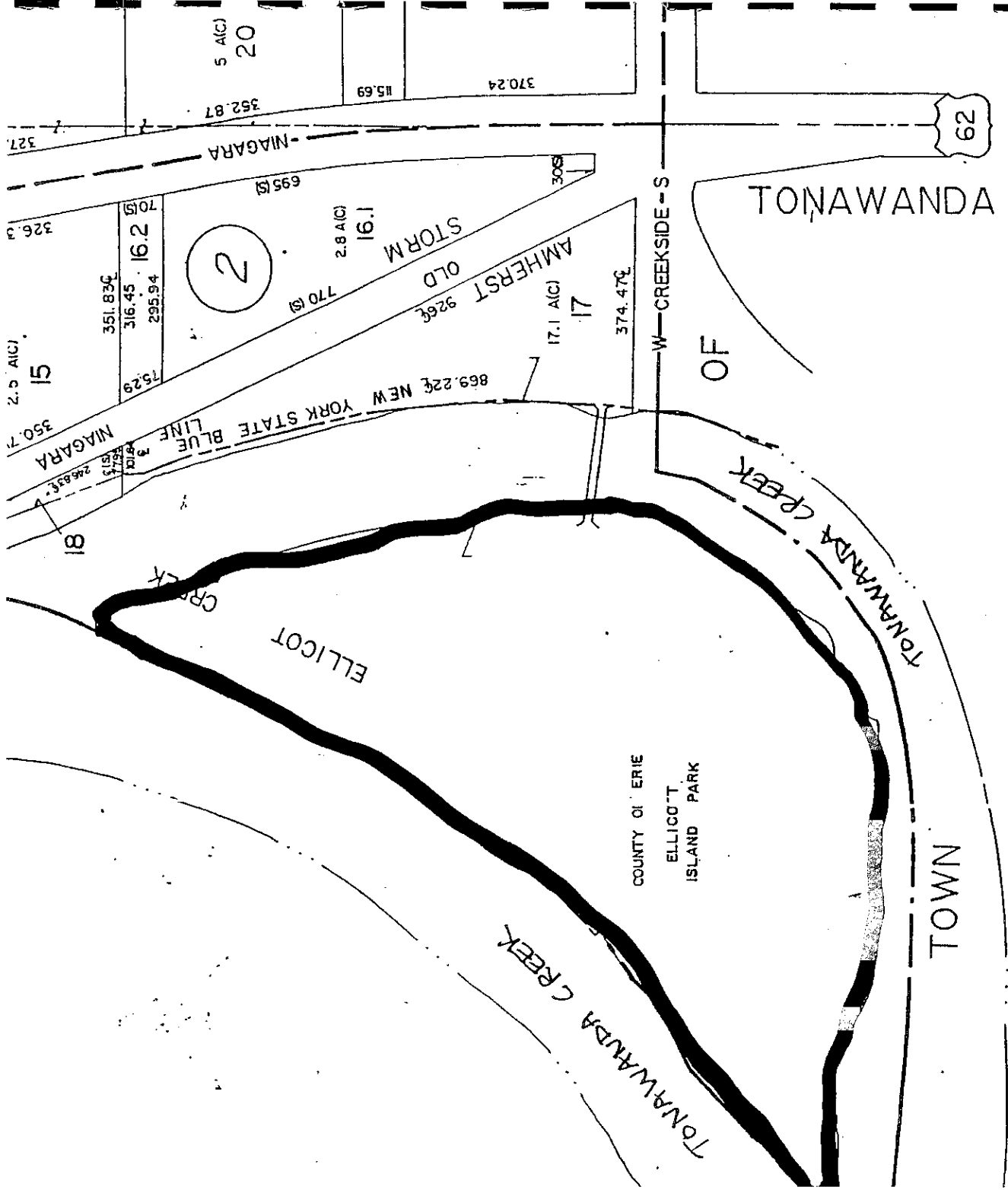
Shelter I-35.



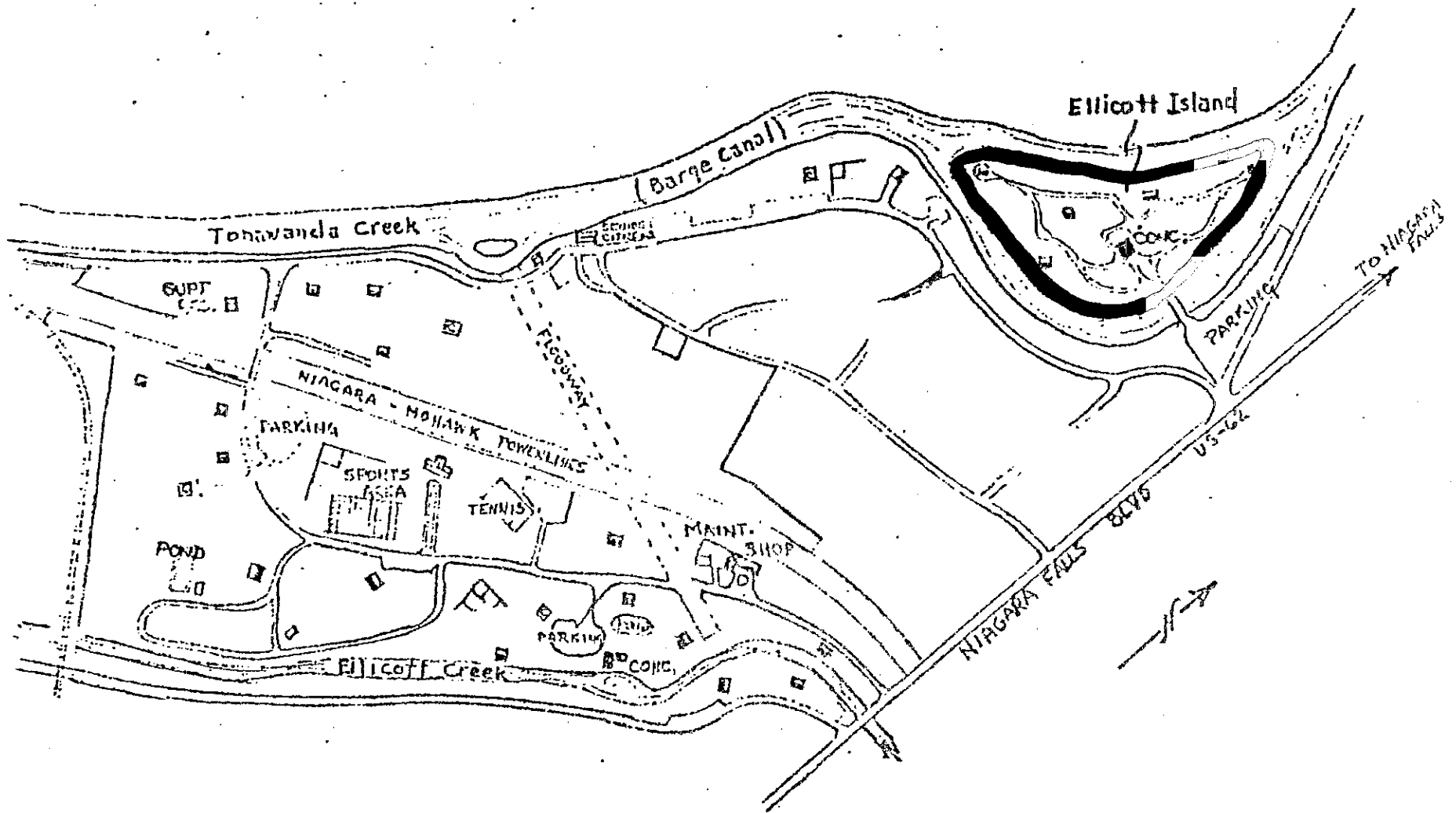
Shelter I-36 (in foreground) and the Island Casino Lodge (in background), on Island, Ellicott Creek Park.






Shelter I-36.



Tax Map 26.03



- Shelter - 
- Comfort Station - 
- Concession - 

ELLICOTT CREEK PARK
TOWNS OF AMHERST and TONAWANDA

ERIE COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The Frank B. Hower House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 23 Four Seasons Road West (SBL: 79.16-2-31)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Camille A. Colvin
ADDRESS: 23 Four Seasons Rd. West, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4246
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x] (stucco-clad exterior)
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



West and south elevations.

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)

This house is located on the east side of Four Seasons West, off of LeBrun Road, in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 105' wide by 325' deep. The immediate neighborhood consists of ca. 1950s-70s era houses including Ranch, Neocolonial, and contemporary styles. This is the only historic house on the street. Four Seasons was developed on land that was previously part of this estate.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Distinctive two and one-half story Neoclassical-inspired residence with stucco-clad walls and a slate-shingled roof. A large brick chimney rises above the ridge of the front-gabled roof. Unusual cross-gabled plan consisting of a front-gabled projection at the west facade and two parallel side gables behind it. A pent roof is at each gable end.

The front-gabled block features windows at the front and sides. The first-story five-bay-wide west facade has a center entrance with a pair French doors with ten lights in each and an elliptical fanlight with keystone above. On both sides of the entrance are two multi-light windows with wood panels below and fanlights above. The same window and door configurations carry over to the three-bay-wide north and south elevations. The second-story fenestration of the west facade has five pairs of multi-light casement windows. The front gable, above the pent roof, has a pair of multi-light casements. The same casements can be found on the three-bay-wide north and south elevations at the second story.

The more formal south elevation of the house is composed of two gabled projections with pent roofs. The western projection has four engaged Tuscan order columns at the first story while the eastern projection has an open porch with four free-standing Tuscan order columns. Between the columns of the western projection are pairs of multi-light casements with transoms.

The house is set back from the road with a horseshoe-shaped driveway in front which continues along the north side of the house to the back of the property where there is a large one and one-half story side-gabled frame garage. The garage is sided with vinyl and has two large overhead garage doors. A front gabled dormer is located in the center of the west slope of the garage roof.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1905

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 23 Four Seasons West, built ca. 1905, is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. This was once part of a 17-acre estate owned by Frank B. Hower.

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the first decade of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main Street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilitated development along Main Street, especially in the southwest corner of the town. The combination of the trolley line, proximity to the city, and relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms beginning in the 1890s. The Hedstroms, Sattlers, Farbers, and others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates has survived with the original acreage, setting, and buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

This house may also be significant for its association with prominent industrialist Frank B. Hower who lived here until his death in 1932. An obituary for Mr. Hower in the *Buffalo Evening News* of October 6, 1932 provides the following information:

Mr. Hower was the founder of the Enterprise Oil Company which he established in Buffalo about 1884. He was also an automobile and yacht enthusiast. As chairman of the board of the American Automobile Club from 1907 to 1909, he organized the Glidden tours to demonstrate the power and driving range of the automobile. He was elected president of the Automobile Club of Buffalo in 1908.

From 1890 to 1900 he was commodore of the Buffalo Yacht Club. He owned the 110-foot Koranette, one of the most palatial crafts of its type on the lakes. Following his retirement in 1922 he acquired Pinecrest, an estate in North Carolina which was considered one of the finest quail preserves in the nation. He continued to own his 17-acre estate in Eggertsville which is one of the show places of Western New York.

He was active in the Masons. He established the Frank B. Hower Scottish Rite Cathedral in Corning in 1922. ("F.B. Hower Rites to be Held Friday," *Buffalo Evening News*, October 6, 1932, p. 41).

The land originally associated with this estate was developed in the late 1950s by Andrew J. Cunningham as the Cunningham-Fenway Subdivision. The Hower House is shown on the 1956 subdivision map.

The house is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying elements of the Neoclassical style. The symmetrical south elevation with its Tuscan order columns and the stucco-clad walls are inspired by this style. While the Neoclassical was a dominant style for public and institutional buildings in the early twentieth century it was not widely used for private residences. The Hower House retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The 17-acre estate setting, however, has not been retained.

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Diehl, George C. (civ. eng). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

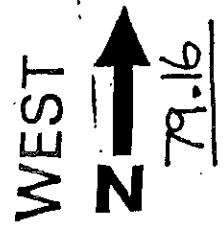
"F.B. Hower Rites to be held Friday." *Buffalo Evening News*, October 6, 1932: p. 41.

Map of the Cunningham-Fenway Subdivision, October 8, 1956. Town of Amherst, Subdivision Files, NS-96.

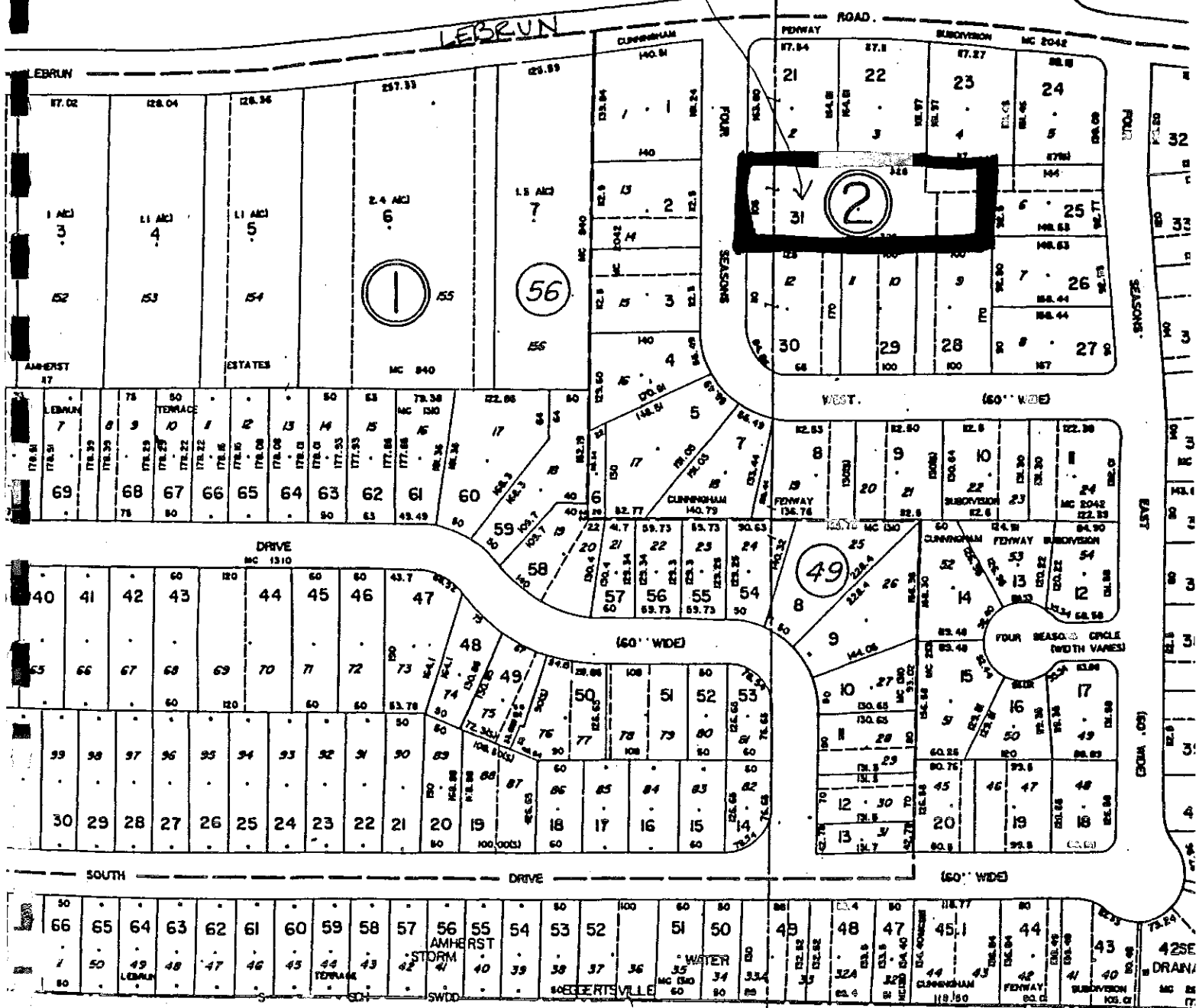
22. THEME: Early 20th century suburban estates.
Residential: Neoclassical.



23 Four Seasons West. North and west elevations.



23 Four Seasons West



CITY OF BUFFALO TOWN



79.16

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Arthur E. Hedstrom Estate: House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 50 Getzville Road (on private drive off Getzville Rd.) (SBL: 67.20-6-27)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Snyder Development Co. Inc.
ADDRESS: 4287 Main Street, Snyder, NY 14226-3504
- 6. USE: Original: Residence (part of an estate) Present: Apartments
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [] No [x]
Interior accessible: Explain no, private apartments

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Adaptive reuse as apartments in 1949; both interior and exterior changes. The major ext. change was the enclosure of the east porch. Fire escapes installed. Detached garages built in 1949 and 1954.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South elevation.

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 (2)
d. privy e. shed f. greenhouse
g. shop h. gardens
i. landscape features: stone wall; wood & cast iron fences; trees
j. other: in-ground pool, pool house
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)

The Hedstrom House is set well back from Getzville Road on a secluded 3-acre lot, near Main Street, in southwest Amherst. A contributing stone wall with a wooden gate at the driveway entrance runs along Getzville Road. The property has many mature trees on it. Located west of the house are two non-contributing post World War II garages. To the northwest of the house is a contributing in-ground swimming pool surrounded by a low wood fence with balustrade and paneled pedestals. Beyond this is a contributing cast iron picket-style fence. At the west end of the pool is a contributing Craftsman style pool house.

The surrounding neighborhood consists of a few scattered early twentieth-century houses along Getzville Road with post-World War II residential developments (High Court and Elmhurst Road) to the north and south. The Coplion Mansion, a Renaissance Revival building, is nearby on the campus of Daemen College at the northeast corner of Getzville Road and Main Street. Of special note at 4196-4200-4230 Main Street are the caretaker's cottages and barn originally associated with the Hedstrom Estate (see separate inventory form).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Large-scale residence with walls of quarry-faced random stonework and an asphalt-shingled roof. The two and one-half story part of the house has projecting front-gabled end blocks at the east and west ends. The roof is steeply pitched here with a broad overhang ornamented with rafter tails. Prominent stone chimneys extend above the roof. Projecting from the center of the south elevation, between the end blocks, is a one-story three-bay-wide flat-roofed porch. The wall at the second story, above the porch, is stuccoed. Three shed-roofed dormers project from the south slope of the roof. Fenestration is generally regular and symmetrical with multi-light double-hung wood sash.

A semi-circular flagstone terrace with curved stone wall extends in front of the center entrance of the north elevation. The entrance here is slightly recessed with a shed roof featuring rafter tails. The door is flanked by lattice-muntined sidelights. The north elevation of the end blocks features tripartite window openings with a segmental arch.

The one and one-half story shed-roofed east wing was originally an open porch which was enclosed about 1949. Wood clapboard siding has been added between the stone piers. The original stone porch steps are still intact on the east side. The upper story of this features a stucco-clad shed roof dormer.

The one and one-half story hipped roof section of the house, near the west end, features a porch with stone piers and wood balustrade at the south facade. Dormers with stucco-clad walls are on all three sides of this block. At the far west end of the house is a one-story hip roof block (labeled wood shed on the 1949 floor plan).

Of special note on the grounds is the contributing in-ground swimming pool surrounded by a formal, low wood balustrade with paneled pedestals. Beyond is a cast iron picket-type fence. At west end of the pool is a contributing Craftsman style pool house consisting of two small-scale structures clad in wood shingles and linked by a pergola.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1904

ARCHITECT: Unknown.
(1949 remodeling: John T. DeForest, of 232 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.)

BUILDER: Unknown.
(1949 remodeling: Genrich Builders, 4287 Main Street, Snyder.)

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Arthur E. Hedstrom House, built ca. 1904, is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. This estate, located west of Getzville Road, once extended from Main Street north to near Sheridan Drive.

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the early decades of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main Street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilitated development along Main Street. The combination of the trolley line, improved roads, proximity to the city, and a relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms here at the turn of the century. The Hedstroms, Howers, Sattlers, Farbers, and many others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates has survived with the original acreage, setting, and buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

Extant resources originally associated with the Hedstrom Estate include this house, the pool and pool house, wood and cast iron fences, a stone wall along Main Street and Getzville Road, and the caretaker's cottages and a barn (see separate inventory form on 4196-4200-4230 Main St.).

The property is also historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with Arthur E. Hedstrom. Hedstrom's obituary in the *Amherst Bee* (February 28, 1946) provides the following biographical information:

Arthur E. Hedstrom was president for 19 years of Hedstrom-Spaulding, Inc., one of Buffalo's largest coal dealers. He was the son of Swedish immigrant Eric L. Hedstrom who founded the coal firm of E.L. Hedstrom & Co. In 1927, the company merged with Spaulding.

Mr. Hedstrom was an active leader of the Buffalo YMCA where he served on the board of directors from 1900 to 1926 and on the board of trustees from 1920 to 1932. He was also a member of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church and one of the organizers of the Amherst Community Church.

Mr. Hedstrom and his wife, the former Katherine Wilcox, were "pioneer suburban residents" of Amherst. Their suburban estate was considered one of the showplaces of Amherst ("A. E. Hedstrom Dies in Florida," *Amherst Bee*, February 28, 1946, p. 1).

Maps from 1924 and 1935 show the Hedstrom property encompassing approximately 43 acres from Main Street to a couple of streets south of Sheridan Drive. By the time of Mr. Hedstrom's death in 1946 some of the original acreage had begun to be subdivided. His obituary noted, for example, that the Four Winds Nursery Farm now occupies part of the estate's former acreage (*Amherst Bee*, February, 28, 1946, p. 1).

The Snyder Development Co. acquired the Hedstrom House and converted the single-family home into apartments in 1949. The architect for the renovation work was John T. DeForest of Buffalo and the contractor was Genrich Builders, Inc. Most of the land was subdivided and new residential streets were laid out on the former estate beginning in the 1950s including High Court and Elmhurst Drive.

The Hedstrom House is an eclectic architectural design incorporating elements of the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. It is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of those styles. Although the single-family house has been altered to accommodate apartments, the exterior retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship to convey its historic character. It is especially notable for its rustic stonework.

While the steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and massive chimneys crowned by chimney pots are reminiscent of the Tudor Revival, the wide eave overhangs and dormers with rafter tails, the square porch posts and, the contrasting quarry-faced stonework and stucco are derived from the Craftsman style. The contributing pool house with its wood-shingled walls and trellised pergola are also Craftsman inspired.

Craftsman style architecture of the period between ca. 1905-1930 expressed the principles of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, in particular, the philosophy of Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through exposed structural members, and the "honest" use of simple or rustic building materials. The Craftsman philosophy also emphasized high quality design and workmanship, with a special value placed on hand-crafted detailing. As a result of higher than average building costs, Craftsman homes were most commonly associated with upper middle class neighborhoods.

The Tudor Revival style was loosely based on a variety of early English building traditions. Most houses of this style emphasize high-pitched, gable roofs, and elaborate chimneys, but decorative detailing may draw from modern Craftsman traditions.

The building permit and architectural drawings for renovations made to house in 1949 are on file at the Amherst Building Department. The building permit application dated July 21, 1949 indicates that the owner, Snyder Development Co., Inc, applied to alter an existing stone and stucco residence into apartments. The estimated cost for the remodeled building was \$30,000.

The changes made to adaptively reuse the house for apartments included such work as removing existing walls, closing up door and window openings, and building new interior walls to form distinct apartment spaces including new bathrooms, closets, and bedrooms. A detached 8-car garage was also built in 1949. A permit was issued January 19, 1954 for erecting a 3-car frame garage.

21. SOURCES:

"A. E. Hedstrom Dies in Florida." *The Amherst Bee*, February 28, 1946, p.1.

Architectural drawings for renovations to 50 Getzville Road. John T. DeForest, architect, and Genrich Builders, Inc., May-July 1949.

Building permit #49-3183 for renovations to 50 Getzville Rd, August 2, 1949.

Building permit #54-7558 for 3-car garage at 50 Getzville Rd., January 19, 1954.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

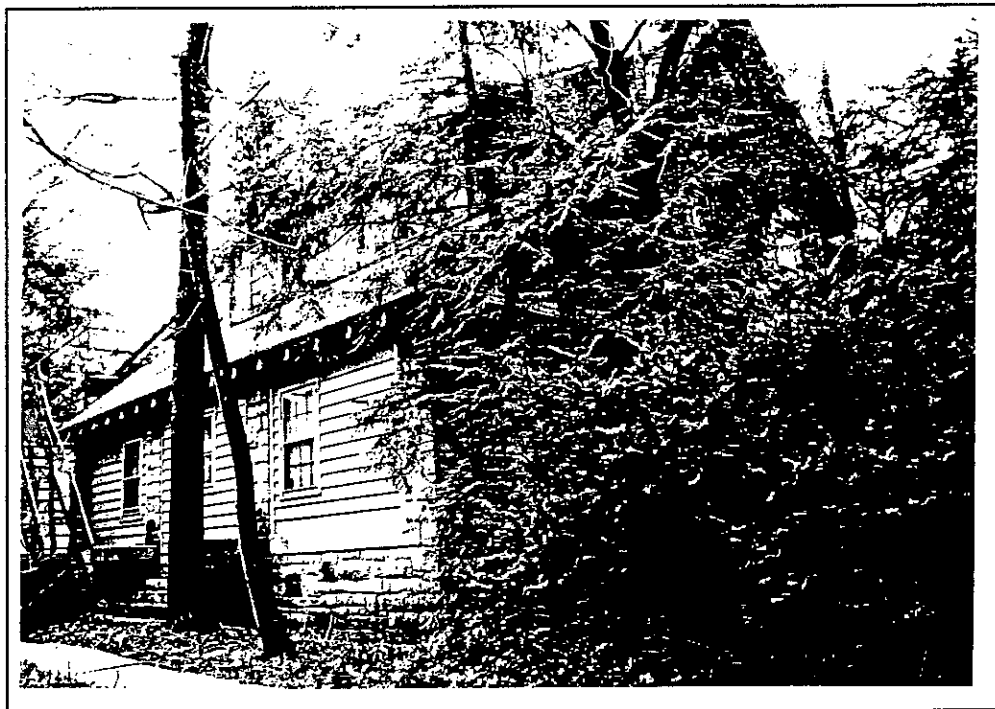
House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

W.P.A. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration Mapping Project, compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

22. THEME: Early twentieth century suburban estates.
Residential: Eclectic design with Craftsman and Tudor Revival influences.



50 Getzville Road. North elevation.



East elevation.



50 Getzville Road. West and south elevations.



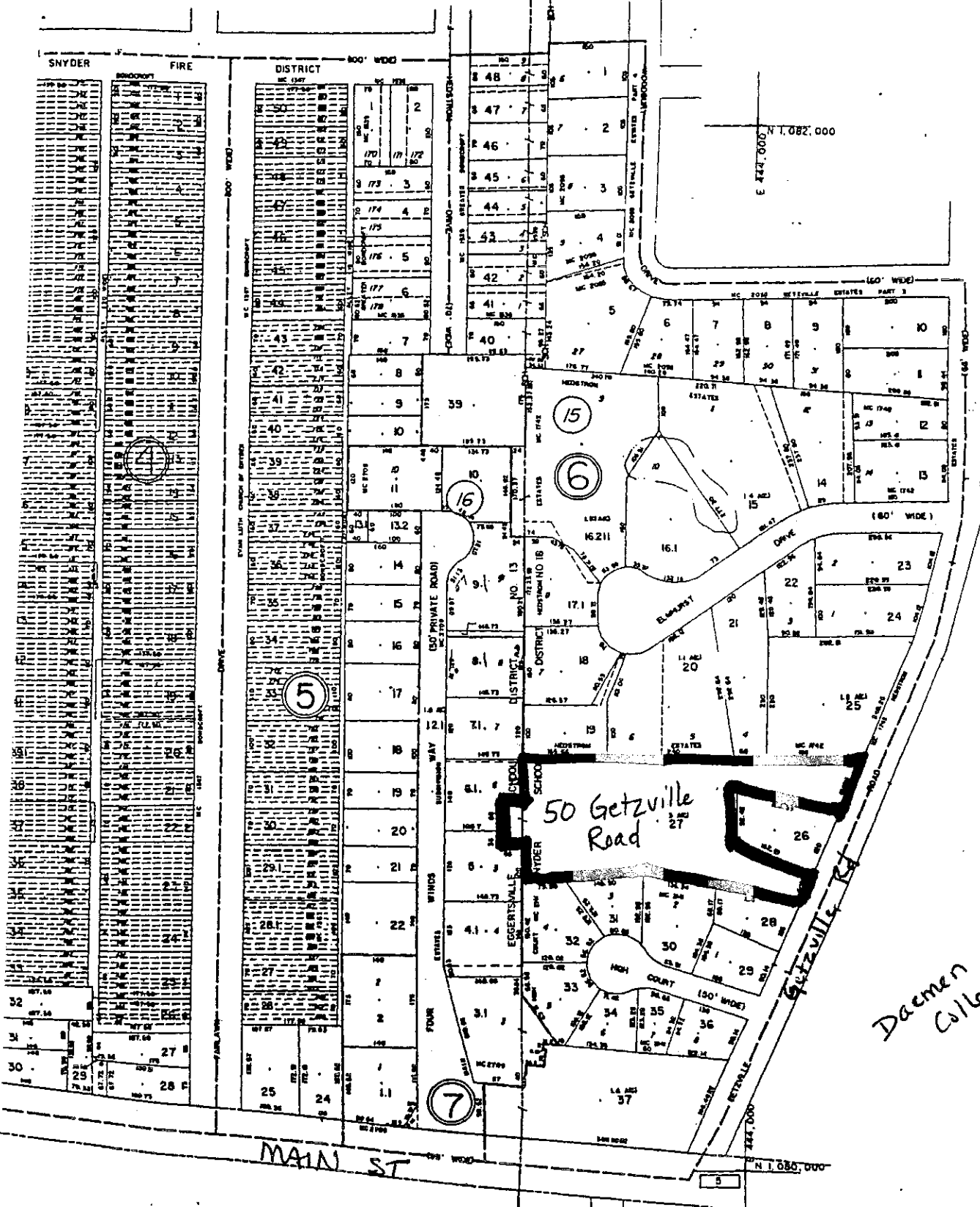
North and west elevations.



50 Getzville Road. Pool area, northwest of the house.



Stone wall at entrance on Getzville Road.



50 Getzville Road

Daemen College

67.20
TOWNSHIP 12 RANGE 7

LEGEND

PROPERTY LINE	FIRE DISTRICT LINE	CALCULATED ACREAGE	0678	0679	0680	0681
ORIGINAL SURVEY LINE	RENTED COMMON OWNER	DEED ACRES	0678	0679	0680	0681
TRAIL LINE		SCALE'S DIMENSION	0678	0679	0680	0681
VALLEY LINE		SCALE'S DIMENSION	0678	0679	0680	0681
BLOCK LIMIT		SCALE'S DIMENSION	0678	0679	0680	0681
BLVD LIMIT		SCALE'S DIMENSION	0678	0679	0680	0681

TOWN OF AMHERST
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK

0678

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 3935 Harlem Road (SBL: 80.13-6-25)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Betty Lou and Wayne Robins
ADDRESS: 49 Kim Circle, Williamsville, NY 14221
- 6. USE: Original: Commercial Present: Commercial (but looks vacant)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: cast conc. block walls
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (cast concrete block)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [] d. deteriorated [x] (roof & gutters)
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Replacement door at west facade.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



North and west elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [x] e. deterioration [x]
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 [x] e. commercial [x]
f. industrial [] g. residential []
h. other: asphalt parking lots
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The two commercial buildings of historic architectural interest on this parcel are built of rock-faced cast concrete block and are set behind a small strip of commercial buildings on the east side of Harlem Road, north of Kensington Avenue. A free-standing billboard is located on the north side of the two-story building with another one on the east side of the one and one-half story building. This part of Harlem Road, near Kensington Avenue, is commercial while the side streets are residential. Many of the commercial buildings in the vicinity appear to be from the post-World War II period and are of low architectural integrity. The residential neighborhood nearby is densely developed with pre- and post-World War II Colonial Revivals and Capes of small scale and moderate to low integrity.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The northern building is a two-story side-gabled commercial structure constructed of rock-faced cast concrete block with an asphalt shingle roof. The west facade is five bays wide with entrances in the end bays. Fenestration is symmetrical with industrial multi-light steel sash. Window and door lintels are of glazed brick. There is a replacement door at the north end of the facade while the door opening at the south end is filled with plywood.

Projecting from the rear (east) of the building is a one-story, flat-roofed concrete block wing. The window and door openings at the east elevation are covered with plywood. A brick chimney rises above the flat roof. Both the flat roof and the gable roof have ceramic tile coping.

Located south of this building is a one and one-half story front-gabled commercial structure also of rock-faced cast concrete block construction. The east and west elevations of the garage feature industrial-type steel sash. The front gable at the north facade is clad in wood clapboards and features two quarter-circle sash. There are two overhead garage doors at the front.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1910s-20s

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The two concrete block buildings at 3935 Harlem Road are architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as examples of early twentieth-century cast concrete block construction. They are also important as examples of early twentieth century commercial architecture in Amherst.

The building material is an essential component of the design. It is notable because it is representative of innovations in building and materials technology during the early twentieth century. Cast concrete block, also called ornamental block or decorative block, became a popular building material in the United States between 1905 and 1930. Real advances were made when relatively inexpensive cast-iron block-making machines became available to the general public. During the early twentieth century, Sears, Roebuck and Company became a significant purveyor of block machines. Ornamental concrete block is actually the forerunner of the commonly seen, but plain, concrete block of today. It was an inexpensive, fireproof, and durable building material that was easily made from raw materials, and assembled like ordinary masonry. It was widely distributed thanks to mass advertising. The rock-faced appearance is ornamental in nature, meant to imitate rough cut stone. The use of several types of hollow cast-concrete block with variations in surface texture peaked during the early decades of the twentieth century, and declined by the 1930s. Most was produced by local contractors, building-supply companies, or family businesses (J. Randall Cotton, "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses," *The Old-House Journal*, October 1984, p. 180).

Both of these buildings are examples of vernacular commercial architecture. The side-gabled form with symmetrical five-bay-wide facade of the two-story building and the use of clapboards and quarter-round windows in the gable end of the other building allude to the Colonial Revival.

A survey map of the site from 1935 indicate that these buildings housed a dry cleaning establishment and a bottling works.

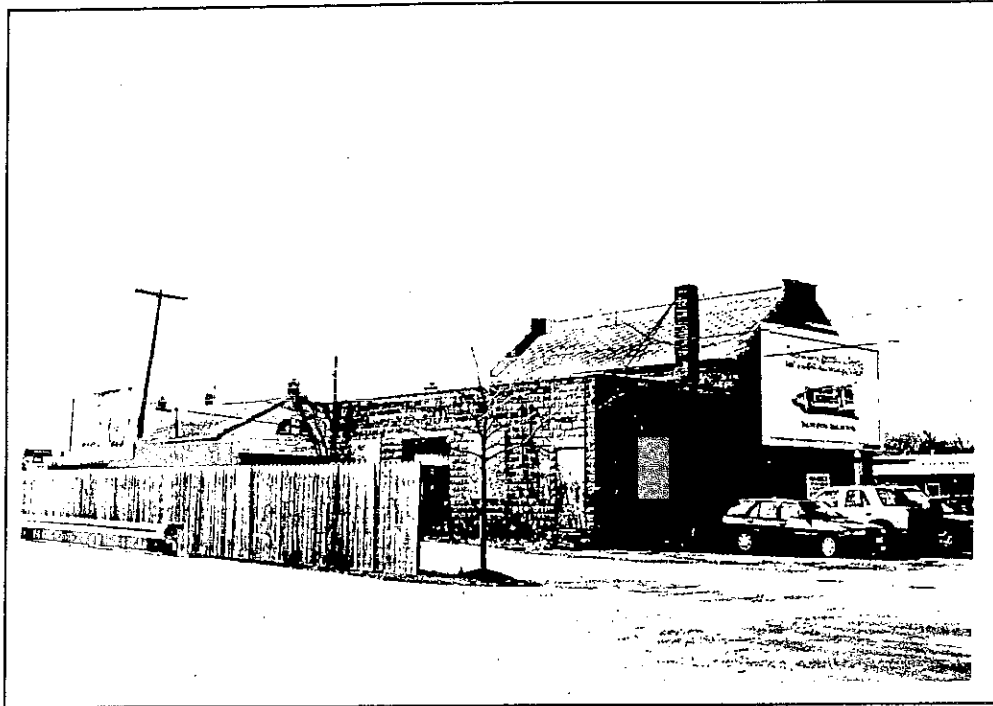
21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

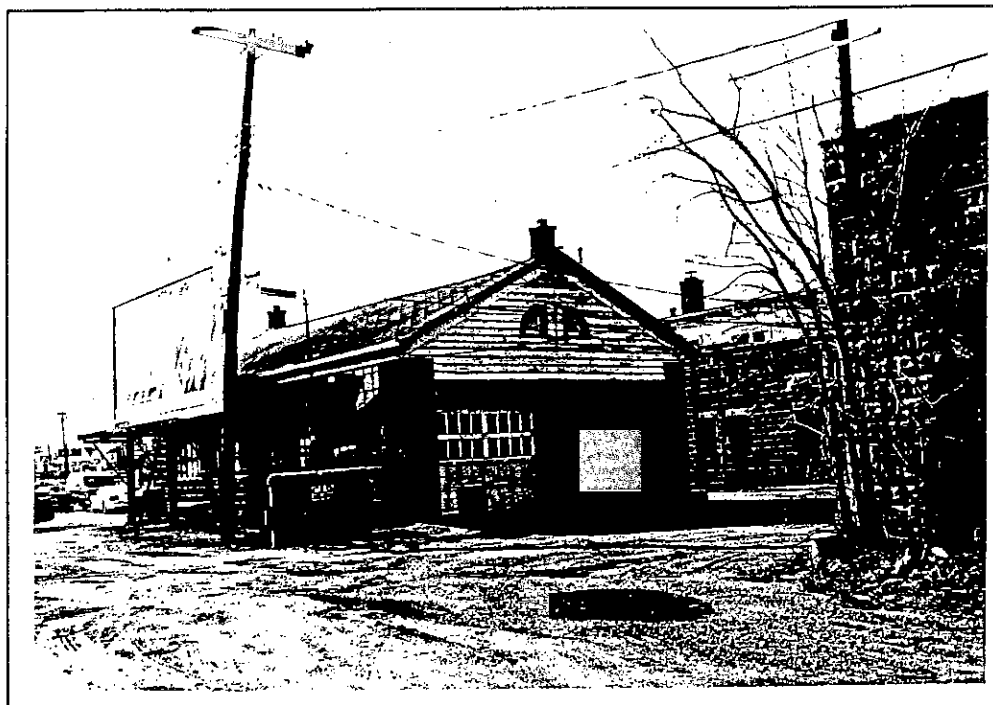
Cotton, J. Randall. "Ornamental Concrete Block Houses." *The Old-House Journal*, October 1984, pp. 165, 180-183.

"House Locations" (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

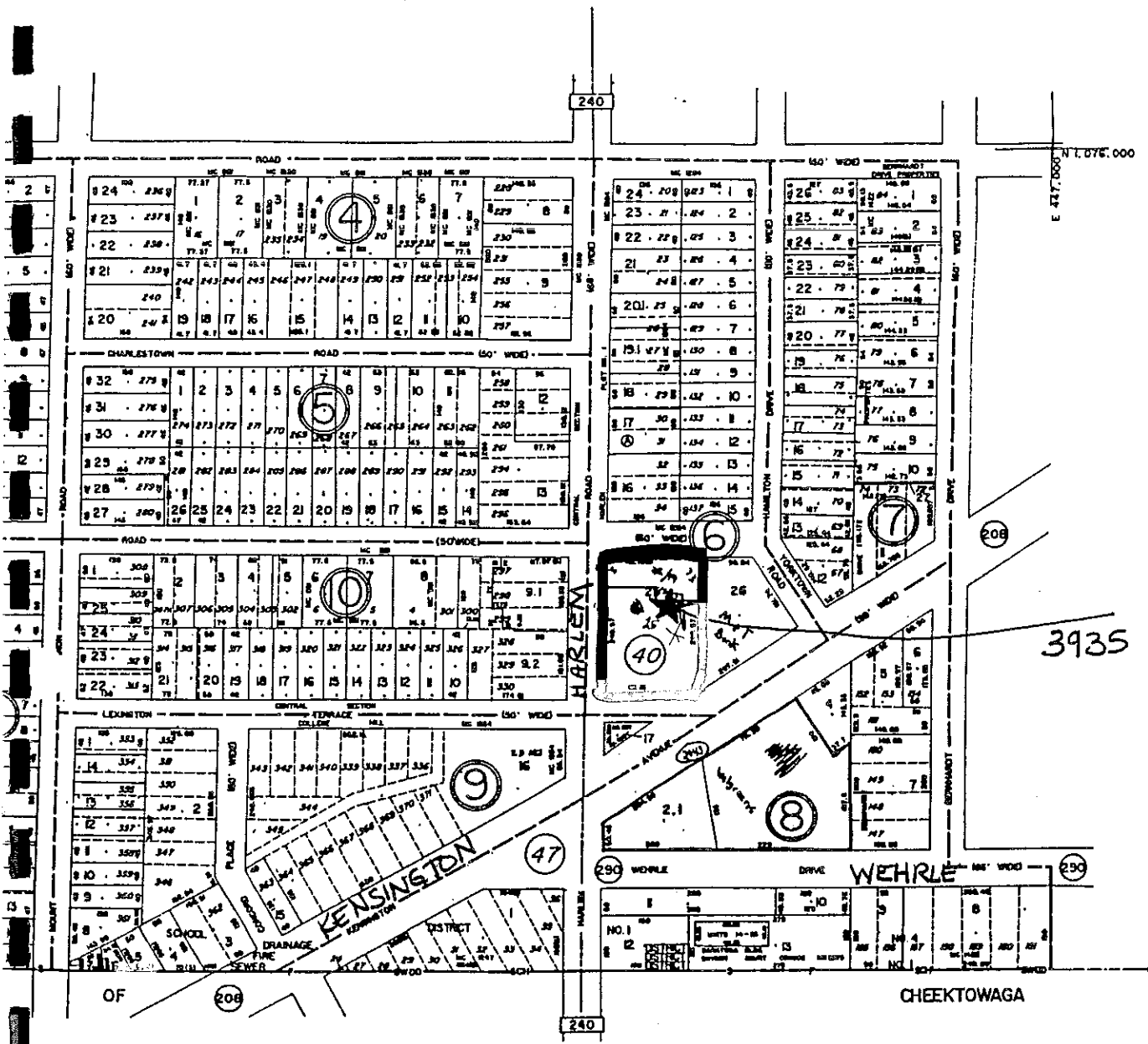
22. THEME: Early 20th century bldg. mat'l: Rock-faced cast concrete block.
 Commercial: Vernacular with Colonial Revival influences.



3935 Harlem Road. East and north elevations.



Garage building south of 3935 Harlem Road. East and north elevations.



3935 Harlem Rd

E 417,000
N 1,076,000

E 417,000
N 1,076,000

NORTH

TOWNSHIP 11 RANGE 7

AL DISTRICTS DISTRICT NO. 1 DISTRICT NO. 2 DISTRICT NO. 3 DISTRICT NO. 4 DISTRICT NO. 5 DISTRICT NO. 6 DISTRICT NO. 7 DISTRICT NO. 8 DISTRICT NO. 9 DISTRICT NO. 10 DISTRICT NO. 11 DISTRICT NO. 12 DISTRICT NO. 13 DISTRICT NO. 14 DISTRICT NO. 15 DISTRICT NO. 16 DISTRICT NO. 17 DISTRICT NO. 18 DISTRICT NO. 19 DISTRICT NO. 20 DISTRICT NO. 21 DISTRICT NO. 22 DISTRICT NO. 23 DISTRICT NO. 24 DISTRICT NO. 25 DISTRICT NO. 26 DISTRICT NO. 27 DISTRICT NO. 28 DISTRICT NO. 29 DISTRICT NO. 30 DISTRICT NO. 31 DISTRICT NO. 32 DISTRICT NO. 33 DISTRICT NO. 34 DISTRICT NO. 35 DISTRICT NO. 36 DISTRICT NO. 37 DISTRICT NO. 38 DISTRICT NO. 39 DISTRICT NO. 40 DISTRICT NO. 41 DISTRICT NO. 42 DISTRICT NO. 43 DISTRICT NO. 44 DISTRICT NO. 45 DISTRICT NO. 46 DISTRICT NO. 47 DISTRICT NO. 48 DISTRICT NO. 49 DISTRICT NO. 50		LEGEND PROPERTY LINE TOWN LINE YELLOW LINE BLACK LINE GREAT LAY LINE SCHOOL DISTRICT LINE DISTRICT LINE FIRE DISTRICT LINE REVISED FIRELINE DISTRICT TAX MAP BLOCK NO. TAX MAP PLANCH NO. F.A.D. PLAN LOT NO.		CALCULATED SQUARE FEET 7.5 ACRES 3259 ACRES SCALES (HORIZONTAL) SCALES (VERTICAL) 1" = 1000' 1" = 1000' 1" = 1000' 1" = 1000'		07912 07913 08010 08011 08012 08013 08014	TOWN OF AMHERST CHEEKTOWAGA DISTRICT NO. 1 DISTRICT NO. 2 DISTRICT NO. 3 DISTRICT NO. 4 DISTRICT NO. 5 DISTRICT NO. 6 DISTRICT NO. 7 DISTRICT NO. 8 DISTRICT NO. 9 DISTRICT NO. 10 DISTRICT NO. 11 DISTRICT NO. 12 DISTRICT NO. 13 DISTRICT NO. 14 DISTRICT NO. 15 DISTRICT NO. 16 DISTRICT NO. 17 DISTRICT NO. 18 DISTRICT NO. 19 DISTRICT NO. 20 DISTRICT NO. 21 DISTRICT NO. 22 DISTRICT NO. 23 DISTRICT NO. 24 DISTRICT NO. 25 DISTRICT NO. 26 DISTRICT NO. 27 DISTRICT NO. 28 DISTRICT NO. 29 DISTRICT NO. 30 DISTRICT NO. 31 DISTRICT NO. 32 DISTRICT NO. 33 DISTRICT NO. 34 DISTRICT NO. 35 DISTRICT NO. 36 DISTRICT NO. 37 DISTRICT NO. 38 DISTRICT NO. 39 DISTRICT NO. 40 DISTRICT NO. 41 DISTRICT NO. 42 DISTRICT NO. 43 DISTRICT NO. 44 DISTRICT NO. 45 DISTRICT NO. 46 DISTRICT NO. 47 DISTRICT NO. 48 DISTRICT NO. 49 DISTRICT NO. 50
--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The John Schenck House (present Park School Stone House)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 4635 Harlem Road (SBL: 68.17-7-57.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Park School of Buffalo
ADDRESS: 4625 Harlem Road, Snyder, NY 14226-3814
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence (on campus of private school)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private school

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: rolled asphalt roofing
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] d. deteriorated []
The porch deck is deteriorated. The building lacks gutters and downspouts.
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when?
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Front entrance canopy at north side ca. 1880. Shed dormer added at north side ca. 1923. Iron hand railings on north side ca. 1950. Porch modifications and interior renovations in the 1920s and 1950s.
- 12. PHOTO:
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



West and south elevations.

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: school buildings; parking lot; playing fields
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)

This stone house is located on the east side of Harlem Road in the hamlet of Snyder in southwest Amherst. It is part of the 36.63-acre campus of the Park School, a private school which moved here in the 1920s. The house is situated on a slight rise in close proximity to the road. Major road reconstruction was recently completed on this portion of Harlem Road. There are some mature trees in the surrounding yard.

To the north is the entrance to the Park School campus and a parking area. Beyond that is a recent two-story brick-clad educational building. Behind the house to the east is another parking lot. There are scattered school buildings further east and playing fields. The surrounding residential neighborhood on Harlem Road features a cluster of mainly early twentieth-century houses (Bungalows, Colonial Revivals, American Foursquares) with a few surviving nineteenth-century houses as well of varying integrity.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half story front-gabled vernacular residence built of roughly coursed fieldstone. This small-scale, rectangular-plan building is two bays wide at the front (west) by four bays deep. There are two brick chimneys with corbelled caps on the north slope of the gable roof near the east and west ends.

A shed-roofed porch is located at the south elevation. Four evenly spaced square posts support the porch roof. The foundation of the porch is concrete block. The center entrance at the south elevation has a paneled door with a single light in the upper half. The windows on either side of the entrance are nine-over-six double-hung wood sash.

The west facade has two nine-over-six double-hung wood sash at the first floor and a centered six-over-six double-hung sash above.

The entrance stoop at the north elevation features a gabled hood supported by brackets. The two window openings to the east of this entrance are six-over-six double-hung wood sash while the one window to west of the entrance is a nine-over-six double-hung sash. A large shed roof dormer has been added on the north slope of the roof. The walls of this dormer are sided with wood clapboard. The windows in the shed dormer are three-over-three double-hung wood sash.

The east (rear) elevation has a bulkhead door leading to the cellar. There is one nine-over-six window at the first floor of this elevation and one six-over-six double-hung wood sash in the gable end.

In 1956, the interior was described as having three rooms downstairs and two rooms with low ceilings upstairs (Young). The upper floor was reached by a winding staircase, which was reported on a 1981 inventory form to be hand carved. There is also a stone fireplace with a wood mantel. The cellar has exposed hand hewn beams and a bricked up section (Shaw).

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1830s

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: most likely Michael or John Schenck.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The simple vernacular house at 4635 Harlem Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an intact example of early nineteenth century stone construction. It retains sufficient integrity of materials, design, and craftsmanship to convey its historic character. The stone for this and several other nineteenth century stone houses in the town was locally quarried from the Onondaga Escarpment which runs east-west through the town just south of Sheridan Drive. Along the upper edge of the escarpment, limestone bedrock is located only one to two feet below grade. As in many communities across Western New York, the Onondaga Escarpment was quarried early in the nineteenth century as a source of readily available building material.

The house is also historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the settlement of Snyder. It is, in fact, one of the oldest surviving residences in the area. It was associated with the Schenck family who were among the earliest settlers of the area.

It has additional significance under Criterion (i) for its association in the early twentieth century with prominent Buffalonian. The house later played an important role in the early educational practices at Park School.

According to Young, the property on which this house was eventually built originally consisted of 134 acres when it was acquired by Uriah Strickler on June 26, 1815. Nine months later Ransom Hammon (or Harmon) became the owner and he sold it in 1817 to Abraham Miller and his wife, Barbara. Local historians do not feel that any of these property owners built the stone house, as the first two men sold the property quickly and the Millers also had land at the corner of Eggert Road and Main Street where they had a store and living quarters (Hartner, et al, 1994; Young 1956).

Michael Schenck and Catherine Ellenberger, his wife, acquired the property in 1822 but lived in another house. The Schenck family emigrated here from Pennsylvania in 1821 and purchased heavily wooded timber land. They lived in a log house at the northeast corner of Getzville Road and Main Street. Michael Schenck continued to buy property so that each of his eleven children could have a farm (Young, "Park Stone School House, *Amherst Bee*, March 22, 1956, p.1). He may have built the stone house for one of his children, although there is no record of this construction.

It is possible that the house was built by his son John Schenck about 1831, the year in which he and his wife Nancy acquired the farm. In 1852, they sold half the property to farmer Anthony Hale and half to their brother-in-law John Frick, who was a farmer, grocer, and Justice of the Peace. Born in Pennsylvania in 1805, Frick came to Erie County in 1810, and in 1830 married Susan Schenck, daughter of Michael and Catherine Schenck. (Young, "Park School Stone House," *Amherst Bee*, March 22, 1956, p. 1). In 1854, Anthony Hale bought John Frick's half of the farm. The New York State Census of 1855 lists Anthony Hale and his wife Theresa as living in this house. Anthony Hale's obituary in the *Amherst Bee* of December 1, 1881 states that he was "an industrious farmer and a highly respected resident of Amherst."

The house is reputed to have been a station on the underground railway although there is no documented evidence of this use.

The 1893 and 1909 maps show the structure belonging to the members of the Beck family. Sometime during this period, the stone house had ceased to be used as a residence. It was reputedly filled with oats which were stored for a year in the hopes of making a profit on the grain market. The strain on the beams of the house caused by the weight of the oats is credited with giving the upstairs and downstairs their slant (Hartner, et al, 1994; Park School Stone House n.d.).

The property is also important for its association with later owner Chauncey J. Hamlin, a lawyer, who bought it in 1910. Prior to moving to Amherst the Hamlin family lived in Buffalo on West Ferry Street between Delaware and Elmwood Avenues. Hamlin was active in the formation of the Progressive Party and was the party's candidate for lieutenant governor in 1914. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences and the President of the Buffalo Museum of Science. He was active in civic activities including serving on the Buffalo City Planning Commission, the Niagara Frontier Planning Board, the National Conference of State Parks and Planning, and the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, among other organizations (*History of the Buffalo Museum of Science*, pp. 52-53).

His Snyder estate included the main house (where the family lived), two other frame houses, and the stone house. His children were in the habit of bringing home plants, fossils, and other natural objects which they found. As a result of these activities they set up a small museum in the old stone house (*History of the Buffalo Museum of Science*, pp. 52-53). He stated that "as my children were growing up, we would wander about the woodside and nearby quarry gathering objects of nature's handicrafts and fossils which we installed upon the shelves that I put up in the little stone cottage. We designated it the Snyder Museum of Natural History." He also felt that "the little stone house contributed concretely" in leading him to his interest in the Buffalo Museum of Science (Watson 1957, quoted in Hartner, et al 1994).

By 1922, the estate, including the stone house, was sold to the Park School of Buffalo, a private school. The stone building is labeled on the 1923 Sanborn Map as the "Stone Cooking School." The first headmistress, Mary Hammett Lewis, described the property at that time as "a farm on the slope of a hill . . . There were scattered about . . . large barns in perfect repair, carriage sheds and a little farmhouse. There were a great apple orchard, large trees, fields of grain and a tiny brook winding its way down to two enchanting ponds. Almost best of all, there was at the entrance of the estate a very old, stone house banked with lilacs and forsythias, having in it gardens, flowers and herbs which might have been growing there for a century (Lewis 1928, quoted in Hartner, et al 1994).

The stone house played an important role in the education of the young women enrolled at the Park School in the 1920s. The high school girls undertook interior renovations of the house, working with a local architect and helping design and buy the necessary materials and new furnishings. The younger girls tended the gardens. This renovation was made possible by a man known only to the girls as "Daddy Long Legs" (Col. Charles Clifton). As Lewis stated, "the remodeling of this little house offered every kind of opportunity for purposeful and creative work such as whitewashing the cellar, building closets for jellies and jams, consulting plumbers about sinks, etc. The two little bedrooms were made most attractive by the introduction of little dormer windows." Lewis further wrote "all in all I never have run across anything which has proved to be so valuable a project in education." The house continued to be used for home economics classes for a number of years (Lewis 1928, quoted in Hartner, et al 1994).

In 1951, four Park School seniors envisioned the stone house as a meeting place for students after athletic events and other activities. Its function had changed from a classroom to faculty housing. The girls acquired help from the Mother's Council, and in the tradition of the first renovations, they fixed walls and floors and painted and refurnished the house. Most recently the stone house has been used as a private residence (Hartner, et al 1994).

21. SOURCES:

"Anthony Hale." Obituary in the *Amherst Bee*, December 1, 1881, p. 3.

Assessment Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Hartner, James E., Lyn Kraus Cowan and Elaine B. Herold. *Cultural Resources Investigation of PIN 5268.27.101, the Reconstruction and Widening of Harlem Road (New York Route 240), Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. RAS 26 (1). Buffalo: State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, 1994.

History of the Buffalo Museum of Science. Information on Chauncey Hamlin on pp. 52-53.

Map of Eggertsville-Snyder. Sanborn Map Company, 1923, pl. 5.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on the Park School Stone House, n.d.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of Town of Amherst: Park School Stone House, 115 North Harlem Rd., Snyder." *The Amherst Bee*, March 22, 1956, p.1, sect .2.

22. THEME: Stone buildings of the early to mid-19th century: vernacular residence.
 Early settlement history of Amherst.
 Early 20th century private education.

4635 Harlem Road

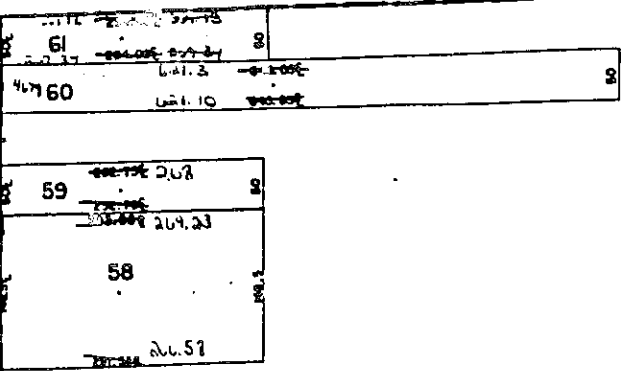
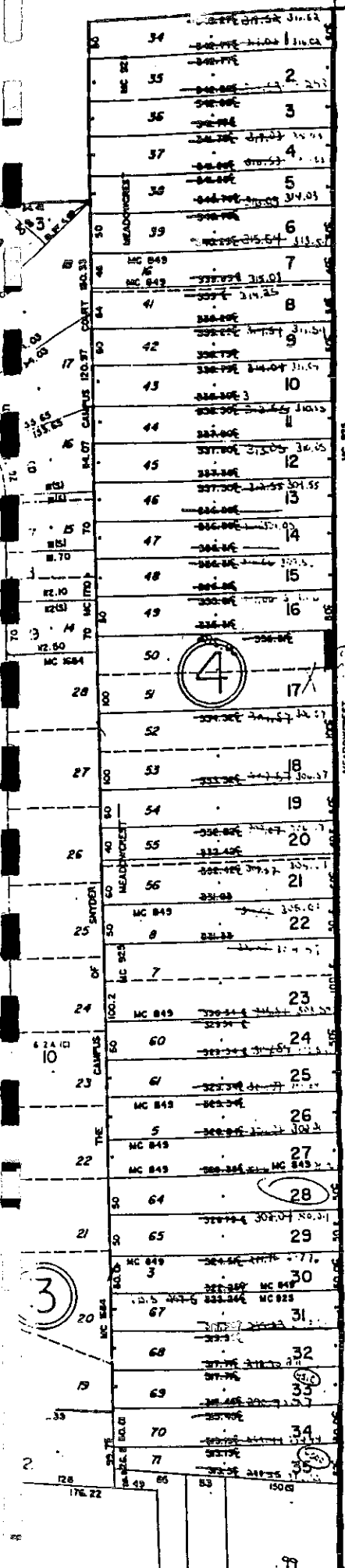


4635 Harlem Road. East and north elevations.

240

N 1,082,000

Tax Map
68.17

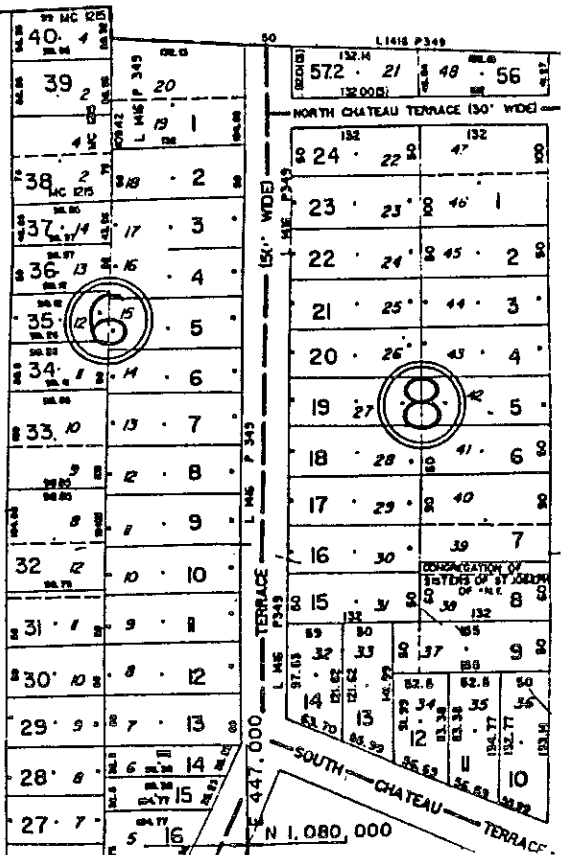
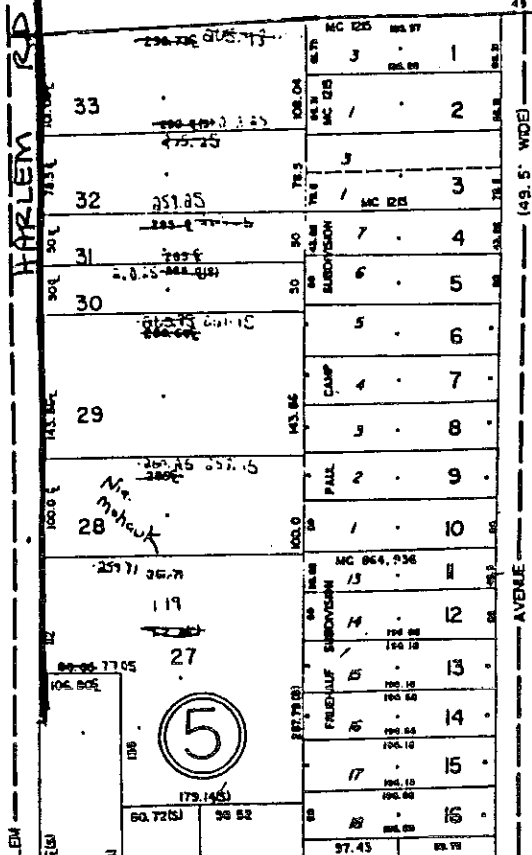
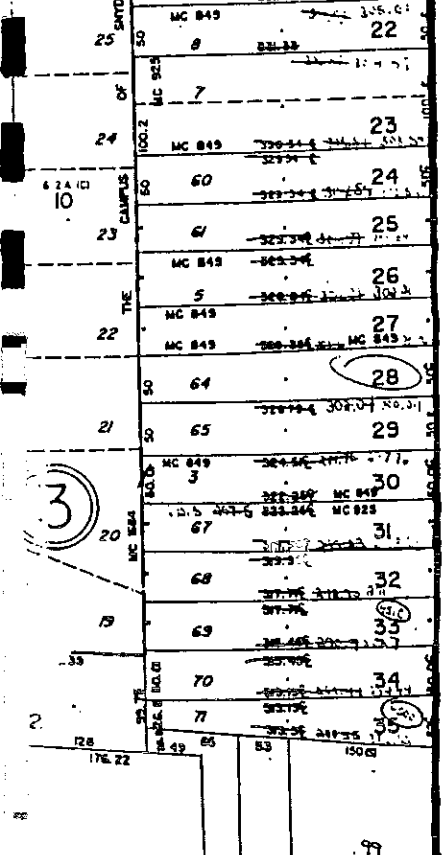


PARK SCHOOL OF BUFFALO
32.63 57.1

7

13

★ Stone house on the
Park School Campus
4635 Harlem Road



3

15

8

5

SOUTH CHATEAU TERRACE
N 1,080,000

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
UNIQUE SITE NO.	_____
QUAD	_____
SERIES	_____
NEG. NO.	_____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

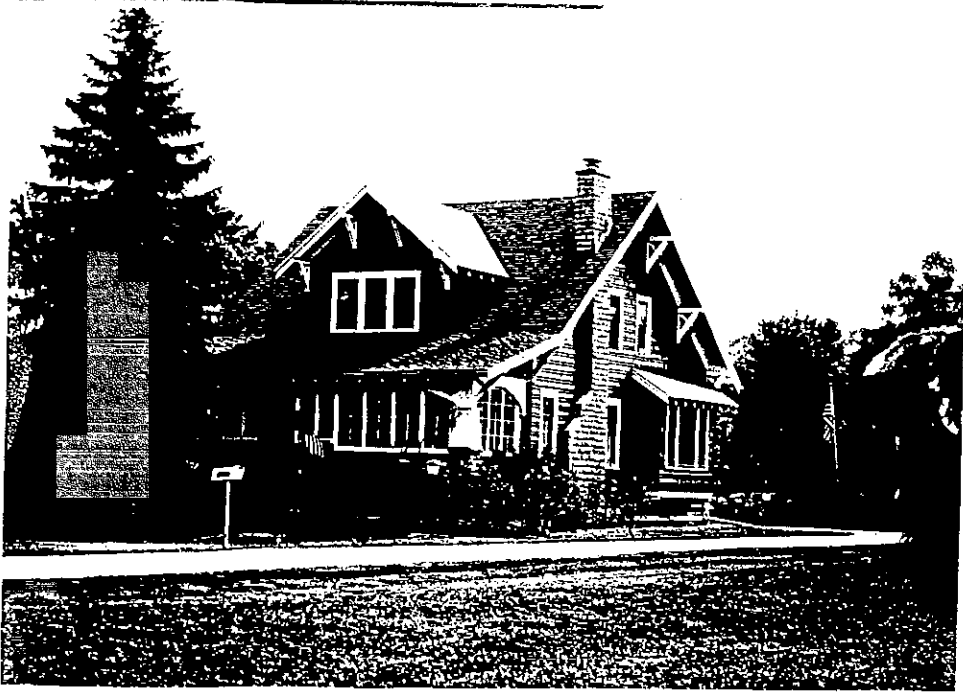
ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 4655 Harlem Road (SBL: 68.17-7-58)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Charles J. and Mary Jo Phillips
ADDRESS: 4655 Harlem Road, Snyder, NY 14226-3814
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[x] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [x] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Garage addition (?).
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



West and south elevations.

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: institutional: private school nearby to the south
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house has a deep setback from the east side of Harlem Road in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 148.50' wide by 267.23' deep. The driveway is south of the house.

To the south of this property is the campus of the Park School, a private school. The nearest building on the adjacent campus is a recent two-story brick building which is set at an angle to the road with a parking lot in front. Of note on the Park School campus is the stone farmhouse at 4635 Harlem Road (see separate inventory form). The Harlem Road neighborhood features many early twentieth-century houses (Bungalows, Craftsman, Colonial Revivals, American Foursquares), as well as some surviving nineteenth-century houses, and a few early 1940s and post World War II houses. Period architectural levels in the neighborhood are moderate. Major road reconstruction was recently completed on this portion of Harlem Road.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half story frame Bungalow with a stone foundation, wood shingled walls, and an asphalt-shingled roof. This square plan house has a side-gabled roof with broad overhanging eaves ornamented with triangular knee braces and rafter tails. A large gabled dormer, also with knee braces and rafter tails, is located at both the front (west) and rear (east) elevations. A full-width shed roof enclosed porch with rafter tails is at the west facade. Of special note at this porch are the squat, paneled and tapered wood columns. The lower porch wall is constructed of quarry faced ashlar. The porch is enclosed with multi-light wood sash (eight lights in each). The window openings here are segmental arched. A set of stone steps lead up to the porch. The front dormer features a group of three three-over-one double-hung wood sash.

Located on the south elevation of the house is a quarry-faced stone chimney and a shed-roofed bay window. The windows at the first floor of this elevation feature leaded glass transoms. The second-story windows are three-over-one double-hung wood sash. The north elevation of the house has three-over-one double-hung wood sash arranged as single units and in pairs. There is also a small leaded glass window on this elevation.

Projecting off the rear (east) of the house is a one-story, shed roof garage and a small one-story gable roof wing.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1915

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This house is architecturally significant as an example of the Bungalow style of the early twentieth century. It meets Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of this style which is a sub-type of Craftsman architecture. The house retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship.

The Bungalow, a common architectural form associated with the Arts and Crafts movement, had originated in California with the upscale designs of architects Charles and Henry Greene. As middle-class housing promoted by Gustav Stickley, the Bungalow was typically a small-scale one-and-one-half story residence characterized by irregular rectangular massing, wide eave overhangs with exposed rafter tails, and full-width front porches with tapered square posts. Another common design element of the style shown by this house is the use of different materials to break up the wall surface (quarry-faced stone foundation and wood shingles).

Craftsman style architecture of the period between ca. 1905-1930 expressed the principles of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, in particular, the philosophy of Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through the use of simple or rustic building materials. The Craftsman philosophy also emphasized high quality design and workmanship, with a special value placed on hand-crafted detailing. The "Craftsman Home Builder's Club" provided subscribers with free sets of blueprints for featured house designs, which could be customized to suit individual needs and tastes.

The 1924 and 1938 maps show Frank H. Jones as the owner of this property (Liber 1292, p. 220, June 1, 1914)..

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Diehl, Geo. C. *Assessor's Maps*. Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y., 1924.

W.P.A. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration. Compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board.

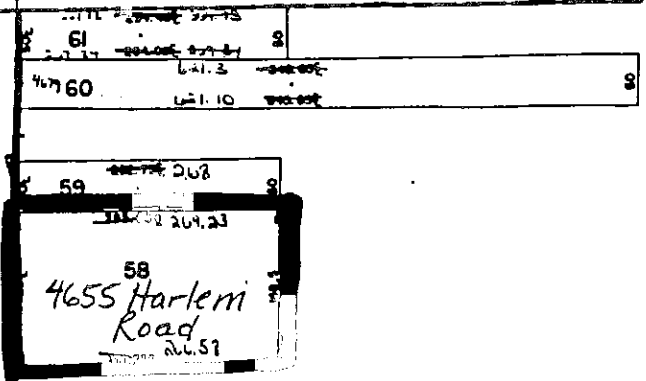
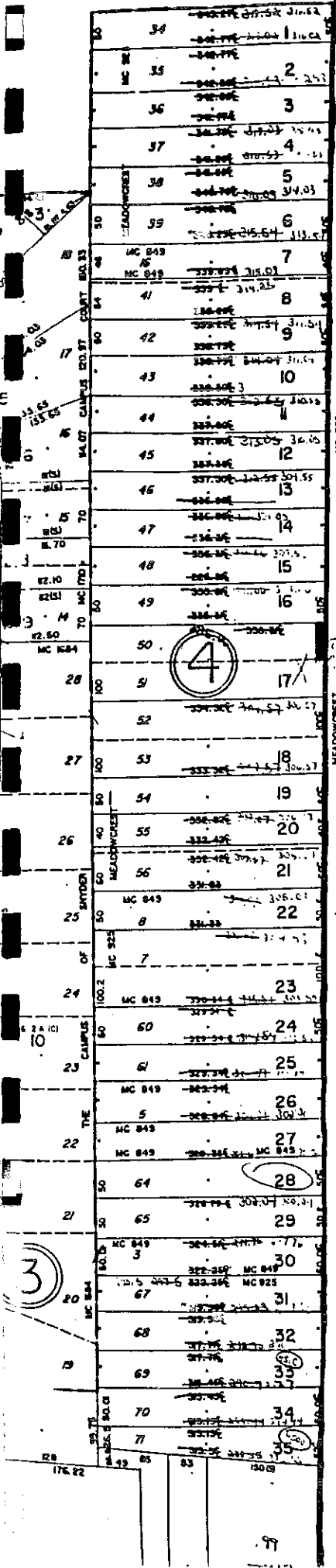
22. THEME: Residential: Bungalow



4655 Harlem Road. North and west elevations.

N 1,082,000
E 437,000

Tax Map
68, 17



PARK SCHOOL OF BUFFALO
32.63
57.1

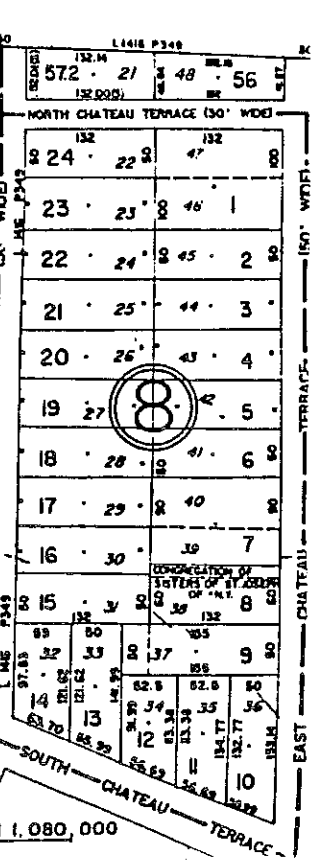
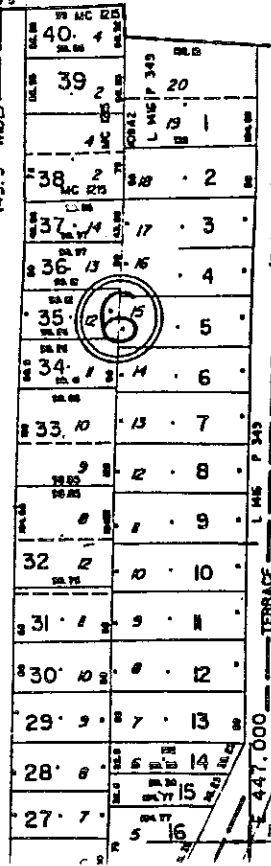
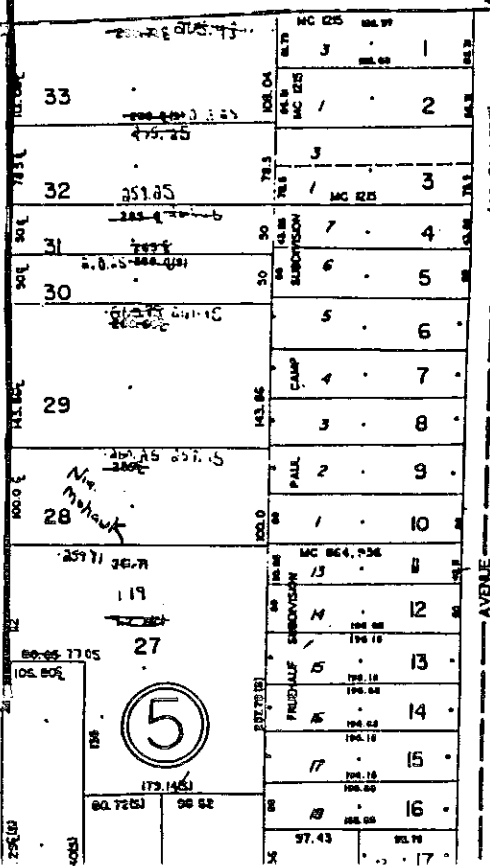
7

13

HARLEM AVENUE

ROAD MEADOWCREST MC 925

3



N 1,080,000

EAST CHATEAU TERRACE

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: February 20, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): John G. Sattler House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 32 Ivyhurst Road (SBL: 67.20-2-64)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Bruce M. and Carol Bronnenkant
ADDRESS: 32 Ivyhurst Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-3413
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] (fdn.) c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: tile roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (Brick over tile per Sanborn map)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Detached frame garage built ca. 1979. Deck added at rear of house.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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: Stone posts w/concrete caps at driveway
Wood fence surrounds the north yard.
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)

This house is on a 127.51' wide by 225' deep lot with a deep setback from the street. It is located on the west side of Ivyhurst Road, north of Main Street, in the southwest part of Amherst. The main facade faces south toward the driveway. The entrance to the driveway is marked by two stone posts that match the stonework of the curved walls at the entrance to Ivyhurst and Westfield. A non-contributing frame garage is located at the west end of the driveway. The property has several mature trees. Ivyhurst Road has both early twentieth-century houses (Bungalows, Craftsman, Colonial Revivals, and Tudor Revivals) and contemporary houses. The street is lined with mature trees and retains the historic streetlights.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story, rectangular plan, hipped roof Prairie style residence with quarry-faced random ashlar foundation, buff-colored brick walls, and a green tile roof featuring hip caps. The roof is slightly flared at the corners and has broad overhanging eaves with rafter tails. Projecting from the center of the north and south sides of the roof are hip roof dormers. A brick chimney rises above the roof at the east end of the house. The original copper gutters, leaders and decorative leader heads are intact.

The five-bay-wide south facade features a hipped roof center entrance porch supported by Tuscan columns. Fenestration is symmetrical with multi-light double-hung sash. window openings feature stone sills.

Projecting from the east elevation of the house is a one-story flat-roofed wing with six-over-nine double-hung wood sash, grouped in threes. Above this wing, at the second story, are two evenly spaced pairs of multi-light French doors. An enclosed one-story porch extends from the center of the north elevation. A wood deck has been added at the rear (west) of the house.

Of special note on the property are the two quarry-faced stone posts with pyramidal-shaped concrete caps at the entrance to the driveway. These are similar in design to the curved stone walls at the entrance to Ivyhurst and Westfield Roads from Main Street.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1910s-20s

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The John G. Sattler House is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the history of suburban development in Amherst. According to historic maps, this property was once part of the John G. Sattler estate that extended between Westfield to Ivyhurst roads. The 1932 Sanborn Map shows five outbuildings on this estate including one labeled greenhouse. These former outbuildings were located northwest of the house.

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the early decades of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main Street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilitated development along Main Street. The combination of the trolley line, improved roads, proximity to the city, and a relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms here at the turn of the century. The Sattlers, Hedstroms, Howers, Farbers, and many others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates has survived with the original acreage, setting, and buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

32 Ivyhurst Road is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with John G. Sattler, a prominent Buffalo businessman and real estate developer. Mr. Sattler was the owner of a major department store in Buffalo. He was also responsible for developing subdivisions in the Eggertsville area including the modest Hollywood subdivision near Longmeadow, Westfield, Ivyhurst, and Dellwood which housed Sattler Department Store employees.

This early twentieth century house is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Prairie style. It retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. Characteristic features of the Prairie style employed by this house include the blocky massing, low-pitched hipped roof, symmetrical facade, hipped dormers, and tile roof. Examples of Prairie style architecture in the town are quite rare (see 1 Cloister Court, 9 Cloister Court, 670 LeBrun Road). The Prairie style originated in the 1890s among a generation of young Midwestern architects who sought to redefine the house as a basic building type. Rather than defining a particular architectural style, advocates of the "Prairie School" promoted the concept of architectural design as part of the environment. Inspired by the flat Midwestern plains of its origin, the Prairie style is identified by a characteristic profile composed of low pyramidal hipped roofs, wide projecting eaves, prominent but plain chimneys, and bands of windows. Prairie style design was popularized through nationally-distributed pattern books and plans featured in such publications as the *Ladies' Home Journal* and *Craftsman* magazines. Though the style was widely adapted in middle-class home construction prior to World War I, it was never the predominant style of the period. Prairie style architecture fell out of favor with the rising popularity of historical revival styles during the building boom of the 1920s.

21. SOURCES:

Belinson, William. Interview with Kathleen A. Howe, September 1997.

Building permit #79-0154 for garage at 32 Ivyhurst Road, Amherst Building Department.

Eggertsville-Snyder Map, Erie County, N.Y. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

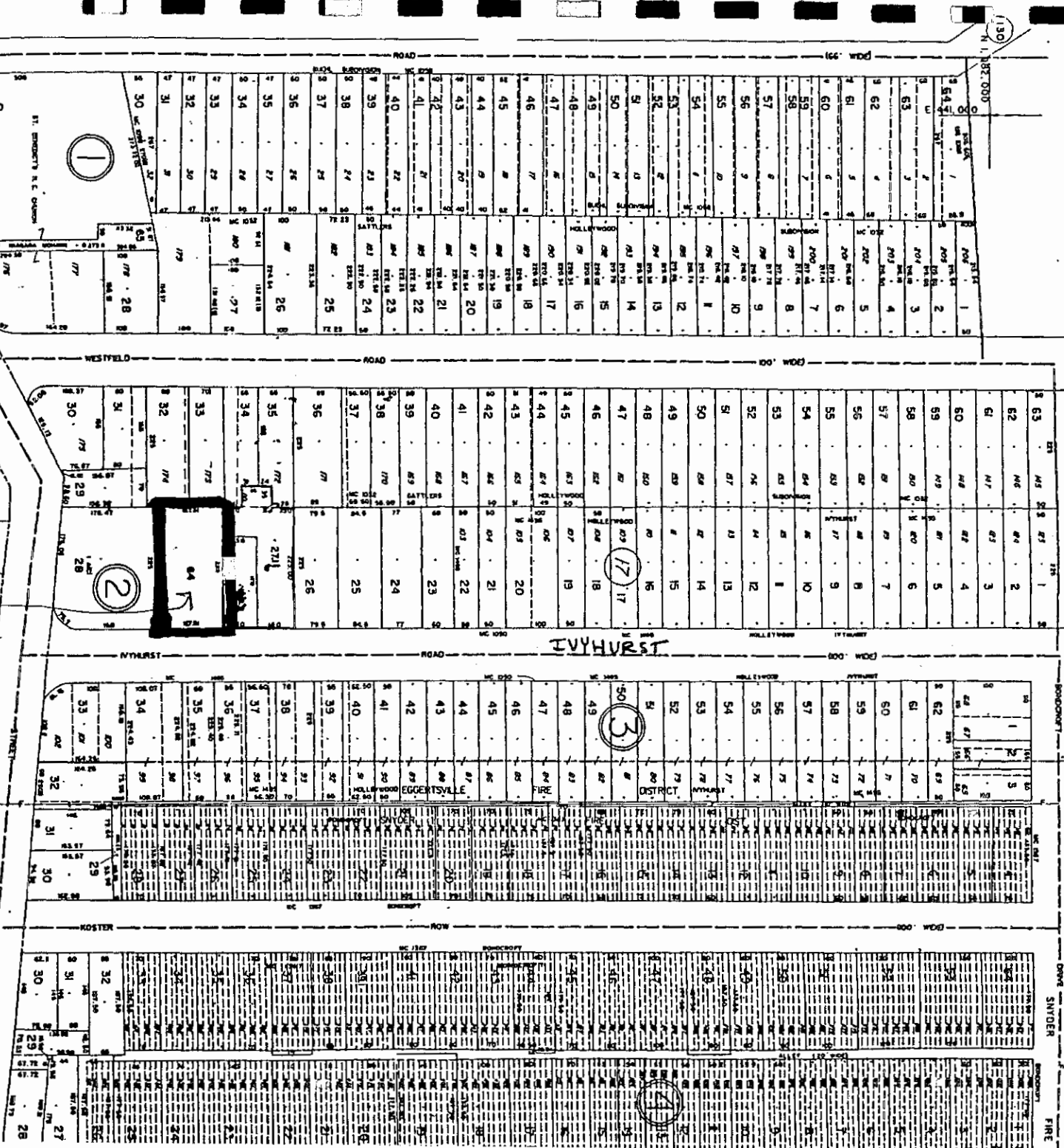
W.P.A. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration. Compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

Zoning Map. Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y. 1936.

22. THEME: Early 20th century suburban estates.
Residential: Prairie style.



32 Ivyhurst Road. East and north elevations.



PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSES ONLY AND NOT
 TO BE USED FOR SURVEYING OR CONVEYANCE.
 PRINTED BY
AERO SERVICE
 DATE MADE BY: CHANGES OR ADDITIONS: DATE MADE BY: CHANGES OR ADDITIONS:
 REVISION TABLE
 SPECIAL DISTRICTS
 32 Ivyhurst Road
 67.20
 N ↑

DATE MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____

2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst

3. STREET LOCATION: 74 Keswick Road (SBL: 79.08-3-22)

4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]

5. PRESENT OWNER: Anne H. Joyce

ADDRESS: 74 Keswick Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4249

6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence

7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate shingle roof

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____

10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []

11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): According to building permit records work was done on the fireplaces in the 1990s. An in-ground pool was installed in 1995. Interior remodeling done in 1997.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South and east elevations.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: stone wall
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This distinctive house is located on the north side of Keswick Road in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 102.66' wide by 189.12' deep. Northeast of the house is a front-gabled frame garage. Along the front (south) property line is a contributing stone wall.

The Keswick and LeBrun Roads neighborhood is notable for its many large scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. Both pre- and post-war houses can be found in the neighborhood including such styles as Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Renaissance Revival and Neo-traditional.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story French Eclectic style stone residence with a steeply pitched slate-shingled roof consisting of pyramidal-roofed end blocks connected by a gable roof. The unusual roof design also has gabled wall dormers at the south facade and gabled dormers at the roof ridge. The house has two large stone chimneys; one at the east wall and the other near the west end of the building. The exterior walls of the house are random fieldstone with smooth ashlar quoins at the corners.

The five-bay-wide south facade has three elliptical arch window openings each with four leaded, lattice-muntined casements. The east end of the facade has a pair of multi-light leaded casements. The entrance, at the west end of the facade, has narrow rectangular lights on either side of the paneled door which has leaded glass lights in the upper part. The second-story facade features five wall dormers with stucco clad walls in the gable ends. Each dormer has a pair of multi-light leaded glass casements.

Wings extend from the rear (north) of the main block. This wing along the east side is one and one-half stories. It features wall dormers and dormers at the roof ridge similar to the roof design at the front block. The other rear wing, on the west side of the house, is largely obscured by trees and shrubbery. Survey maps of the neighborhood from 1932 and 1935 show the footprint of the building as a square plan with a central patio or courtyard.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1925

ARCHITECT: Ernest Flagg (source: Amherst HPC)

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The early twentieth-century house at 74 Keswick Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the French Eclectic (sometimes referred to as French Revival) style. The house retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. Common characteristics of the French Eclectic style displayed by this unusual house include a prominent steeply pitched hip roof, multi-light casement windows, tall chimneys, both stone and stucco clad walls, and dormers. Ernest Flagg has been credited with designing the house.

The French Eclectic style was loosely based on the historic domestic buildings of northwestern France. The style was popular in the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in suburban residential development and private estates. World War I had expanded the architectural vision of many Americans. Many young artists and architects who had their first exposure to French farmhouses during the war later returned to Europe to sketch them. In addition, several photographic books and illustrative journals of French domestic architecture were published in the 1920s including Harold Donaldson Eberlein's *Small Manor Houses and Farmsteads in France* (1926), Samuel Chamberlain's *Domestic Architecture in Rural France* (1928), and Stanford White's sketches of buildings in Normandy and Brittany (drawn in the late 1870s but not published until 1920). These publications were a rich source of design ideas for architects (Massey and Maxwell May/June 1991, 42).

The 1938 map shows Walter L. Bradley as the owner of the house which is located in the early twentieth century residential subdivision known as Amherst Estates where many prominent professionals and businessmen chose to build their homes.

21. SOURCES:

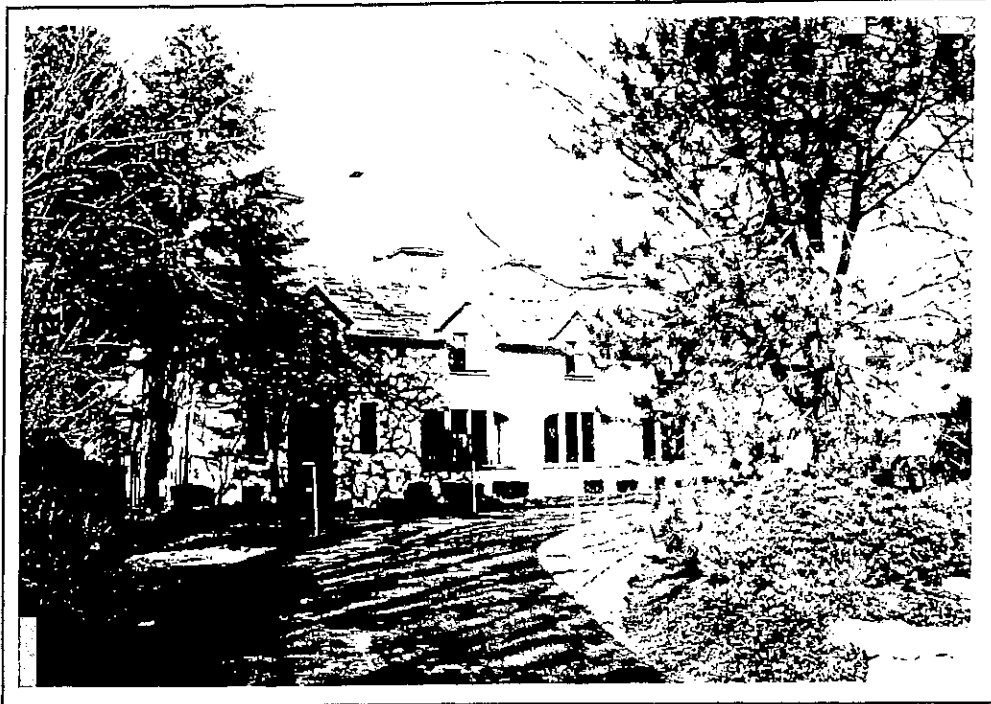
Building permits for 74 Keswick Road (91-0206, 95-0352, 96-0258, 97-1729, 97-1844, 97-1844b), Amherst Building Department.

Eggerstville-Snyder, Erie County, N.Y. Sanborn Map Company, 1932, pl. 9.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

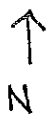
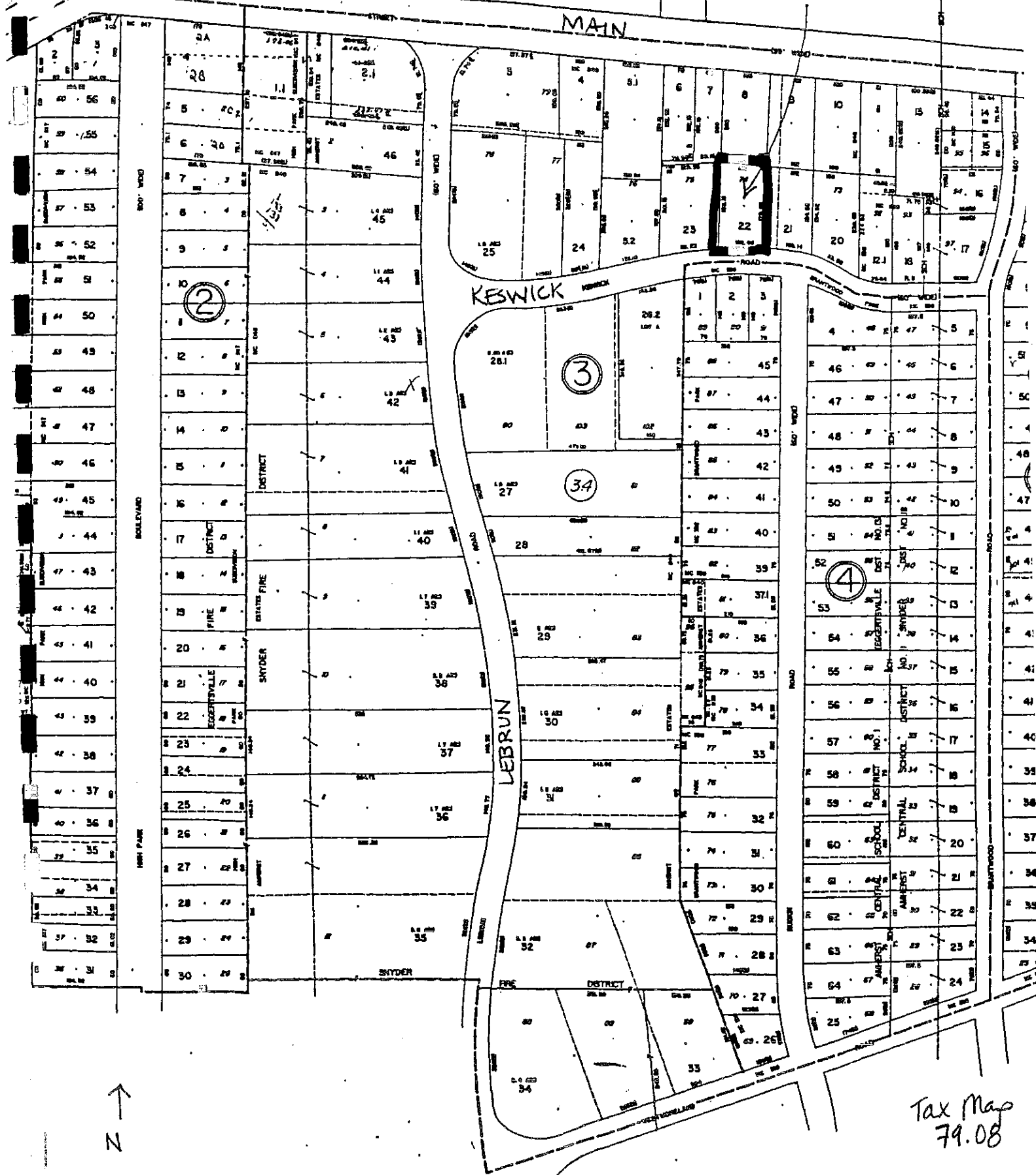
W.P.A. *Community of Eggerstville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration, Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residential: French Eclectic



74 Keswick Road. South elevation.

74 Keswick Road



Tax Map
79.08

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Christ the King Roman Catholic Church
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 30 Lamarck Drive (cor. of Main Street) (SBL: 80.06-8-1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Christ the King Roman Catholic Church
ADDRESS: 30 Lamarck Drive, Snyder, NY 14226
- 6. USE: Original: Church Present: Church
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during services

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): School building erected in 1952. Rectory built ca. 1954. Church basement altered to accommodate a chapel in 1966. New school addition and parish recreation center built ca. 1956. Vestibule added at west elevation of transept.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North elevation.

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 [] f. greenhouse []
 g. shop [] h. gardens []
 i. landscape features: _____
 j. other: non-contributing school east of the church
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [] b. woodland []
 c. scattered buildings []
 d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial []
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Christ the King Roman Catholic Church is located on a 3-acre lot at the southeast corner of Lamarck Drive and Main Street in the hamlet of Snyder in the southern part of Amherst. Attached via a covered porch at the east end of the church facility is a 1950s school building. The rectory, also built in the 1950s, is attached at the south end of the church facing Lamarck Drive. A large parking lot is located east of the school.

Built in 1928-29, the design, scale and materials of the church are compatible with many of the early twentieth-century Tudor Revival houses in the neighborhood. Lamarck Drive features moderate to small-scale houses dating from the early 1940s and the post-world War II era including many Capes and Neocolonials. Nearby on Bentham Parkway is a central grassy mall with historic street lights. The houses on Bentham include a mix of both pre and post-World War II houses of generally small to moderate scale including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and Ranch style houses.

Of special interest in the neighborhood are the stone walls and posts at Lamarck Dr. and Main St, crowned by large cut metal signs with silhouettes of Indian tepees (west post) and buildings with poplar trees (east post). Across the street from this, at the entrance to Smallwood Drive (to the Audubon Terrace neighborhood) are two historic entrance gazebos which feature limestone bases, heavy timber framing and copper roofs (see separate inventory forms for these structures).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This complex is made up of distinct components including the original 1928-29 L-plan church facility which occupies the corner of Main Street and Lamarck Drive; an attached 1950s rectory at the rear (south) of the church along Lamarck Drive; and the ca. 1950s school building facing Main Street, attached to the church building by a small connecting porch.

A variety of building materials are used for the exterior walls of the Tudor Revival style church including stone, brick, stucco, and wood (half-timbering). The steeply pitched cross-gabled roof is clad with the original slate shingles.

The long, one and one-half story Main Street wing of the church is side-gabled with two front gabled projections at the east and west ends and a flat-roofed three-story entrance tower near the west end. Quarry-faced random stone is used at the foundation, buttresses, and tower. The walls are brick clad below the windows and in the east end projection. Of special note in the gable end of the east projection is the stucco clad oriel window with decorative half-timbering. There are four distinct bays between the east projection and the tower. Each of the bays is divided by stone buttresses. Each bay features groups of three six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The basement windows in each of these bays are filled with glass block. There are four hip roof dormers above the

bays. These feature eight-over-eight double-hung wood sash. The focal point of the north facade is the square stone tower. At the base of the tower is a slightly recessed, pointed arch entrance with a pair of batten doors. At the belfry are pairs of pointed arch openings at each elevation. A Latin cross rises above the northwest corner of the tower. The front-gabled west projection is stucco-clad at both stories with decorative half-timbering.

A gable roof connecting link provides access from the church building to the ca. 1950s school. This two-story flat-roofed institutional building has brick walls. Fenestration is repetitive along the side elevations. The design of the school building is very functional and utilitarian. Ornamentation is limited to the Main Street facade which has stone walls at the first story and at the center entrance bay and second story walls of brick with stone statuary niches are located in the end bays.

The Lamarck Drive elevation (west) of the 1928-29 church building consists of three distinct components. The projecting block at the north end of this elevation is four bays wide. Brick buttresses divide the two northern bays which each have a group of three six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Above each of these bays is a hip roof dormer. A one-story gable roof porte cochere projects from this elevation. The porte cochere has a stone base, brick piers, wood clapboards in the gable end, and a slate shingled roof. An asphalt drive curves up to the porte cochere. Stepped back from the north end block of the west elevation is the sanctuary part of the church which is five bays wide with each bay defined by brick piers. Three of the bays feature stucco and decorative half timbering, and gabled wall dormers. The window openings in these bays are of stained glass with pointed arch tracery.

At the far south end of the 1928-29 church is the cross-gabled two-bay-wide transept wing which has sturdy brick buttresses at the corners. A small flat-roofed frame vestibule with aluminum frame doors has been added at the transept.

Attached south of the 1928 church is the 1950s rectory. The two-story brick-clad rectory consists of four-bay-wide flat-roofed block and a four-bay-wide hip roof block. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical at the rectory. A rear driveway provides access to a parking lot in the courtyard of the complex. An asymmetrical one-story flat-roofed garage projects off the east elevation of the rectory.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Oct. 27, 1928 - church cornerstone laid
Oct. 27, 1929 - church dedicated

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Christ the King Roman Catholic Church is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. Although post World War II additions were made to the church to accommodate a growing parish, the exterior of the original church retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. The additions, though not historic, are sensitively designed to complement the 1928-29 church building.

The choice of the Tudor Revival style for this church was an appropriate one for its residential setting which features many houses in the same style and materials. Identifying features of the Tudor style incorporated in the design of the church include the steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with slate shingles, brick and stone walls with stucco and decorative half-timbering, and multi-light windows in groups.

The Tudor Revival style first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-design homes patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. As its popularity grew, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes. The Town of Amherst has many outstanding examples of the Tudor style buildings, mainly residences. This is a relatively rare example of a Tudor Revival church.

Christ the King Parish was established on May 8, 1926 when Bishop William Turner of the Catholic Diocese of Buffalo appointed Rev. Henry Mooney as its pastor. The parish grew out of a need for another Catholic church to serve the fast expanding suburban population in the Snyder area of Amherst. Prior to this, the area was served by SS. Peter & Paul in Williamsville, and St. Benedict's in Eggertsville. The first mass for Christ the King parish was celebrated in the old Amherst District #18 School at the corner of Main Street and Burroughs Drive.

The parish began looking for a site on which to build their church. A large lot at the corner of Kensington Avenue and Walton Drive was donated by Charles Burkhardt, the realtor who developed the Audubon Terrace section. This location proved unsatisfactory, however, and negotiations were carried out for the purchase of the present site at Main Street and Lamarck Drive. Plans were drawn for the new church building in 1927 and the cornerstone was laid on October 27, 1928. The church was dedicated one year later on October 27, 1929 on the Feast of Christ the King. The facility included the church as well as the school and living quarters for priests. As the parish grew additions were made to the facility. The present school building was built in 1952. In 1955 a new school addition and parish recreation center were built. The church basement was altered in 1966 to accommodate a chapel.

21. SOURCES:

Building permits for Christ the King Church (54-7680, 62-0088, 93-0780, 98-0112), Amherst Building Department.

"Christ the King Parish is First with that Name." (Unidentified newspaper article from vertical file on churches, Amherst Museum).

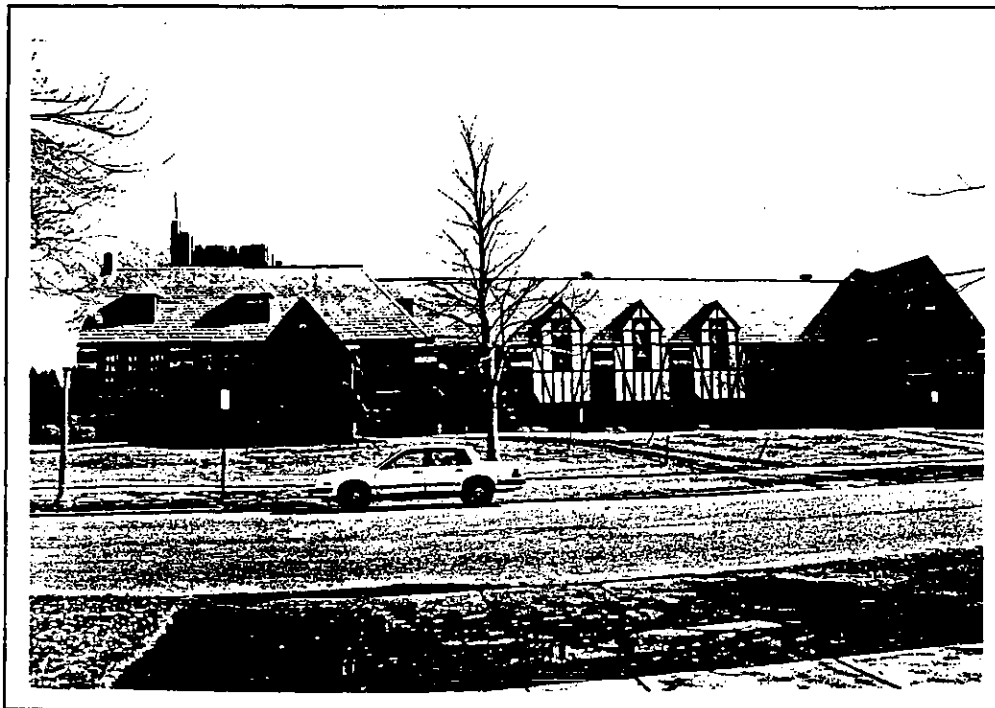
"Christ the King Parish Raises \$172,170." *Amherst Bee*, June 23, 1955.

"Mass to Mark Founding of Christ King Church." *Courier-Express*, May 16, 1976.

22. THEME: Religious properties: Tudor Revival style church



Christ the King School and Church, 30 Lamarck Drive, corner of Main St. East and north elevations.



West elevation.



Christ the King Church, 30 Lamrack Drive. West and south elevations.



East and south elevations. View from courtyard.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 145 LeBrun Circle (SBL: 79.11-2-1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Marian F. and Lizette Lupa
ADDRESS: 145 LeBrun Circle, Amherst, NY 14226
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (stucco over tile per Sanborn map)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): No major exterior alterations.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



East and north elevations.

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: hospital nearby to west

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 1.30-acre lot on the west side of LeBrun Circle in southwest Amherst. A contributing garage is located north of the house. Two tall pine trees are in front of the house.

The neighborhood is notable for its large scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. This neighborhood was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found in the vicinity including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, and contemporary styles. The street plan, as the name suggests is curvilinear. The neighborhood borders the city of Buffalo to the west and nearby is the VA hospital built 1947-49.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled stucco-clad Colonial Revival style residence with a slate shingled roof. Slightly lower gable roof wings are at the north and south ends of the main block.

The east facade of the main block is five bays wide with an accentuated center entrance consisting of pilasters, sidelights, and an entablature. Fenestration at the facade is symmetrical with six-over-six double-hung wood sash, with the exception of the second-story center window, which is eight-over-twelve double-hung. The first-story facade windows have recessed wood panels below them. The original wood shutters are intact. The three gabled dormers at the front of the house have six-over-six double-hung sash with a segmental arch molding and keystone above.

Two large stucco clad chimneys are located near the north and south ends of the roof. Of special architectural interest at this house are the corner pilasters, frieze (below eaves), and the wide beltcourse (between stories at the wings). The south wing of the house features a sunroom at the first story with multi-light wood windows and pairs of multi-light French doors. The original copper gutters are intact.

Located north of the house is the driveway and a contributing early twentieth century flat-roofed stucco garage.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1919

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This house at 145 LeBrun Circle is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. It retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. Of special interest is the original slate roof.

The frequency of Colonial Revival domestic design in Amherst and elsewhere reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Common Colonial Revival elements incorporated in the design of this house include rectangular massing, a symmetrically balanced facade with an accentuated center entrance, classical ornamentation, multi-light double-hung wood sash with shutters, and a side-gabled roof with dormers.

The 1938 map shows George R. Newburg as the owner. The house is located in the subdivision known as Amherst Estates which was developed beginning in the 1910s. Many prominent professionals and businessmen chose to build their homes here.

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records, Town Of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

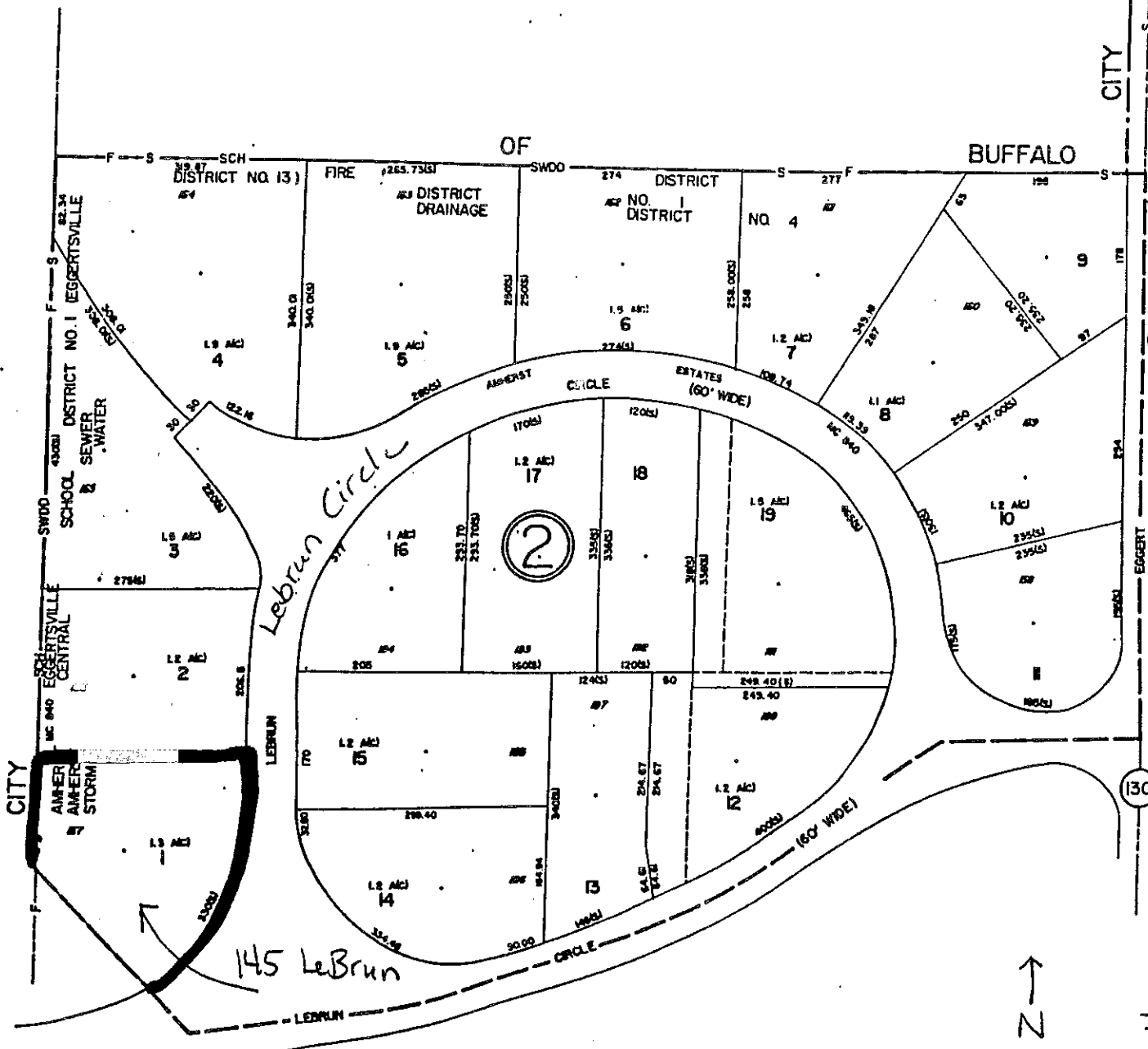
Eggertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Co., 1932.

W.P.A. *Community of Eggertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration. Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residential: Colonial Revival style.



145 LeBrun Circle. South and east elevations.

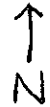


OF BUFFALO

LEBRUN CIRCLE

2

145 LeBrun



79.11

LEGEND

<p>PROPERTY LINE</p> <p>ORIGINAL SUBLOT LINE</p> <p>RAILROAD</p> <p>STREAM OR DITCH</p> <p>ROAD OR RAILROAD EMPT. EASEMENT LINE</p>	<p>TOWN LINE</p> <p>VILLAGE LIMIT</p> <p>BLOCK LIMIT</p> <p>GREAT LOT LINE</p> <p>SCHOOL DISTRICT LINE</p> <p>WATER DISTRICT LINE</p> <p>FIRE DISTRICT LINE</p>	<p>FINE DISTRICT LINE</p> <p>DENOTES COMMON OWNER</p> <p>TAX MAP BLOCK NO.</p> <p>TAX MAP PARCEL NO.</p> <p>FILED PLAN LOT NO.</p> <p>GREEN LOT NO.</p>	<p>118 00 - 1 - 11</p> <p>6</p>	<p>CALCULATED ACREAGE 7.5 A (C)</p> <p>DEED ACREAGE 17.8 A</p> <p>SCALED DIMENSION 225 (S)</p> <p>SCALED DIMENSION CHECKED 743.25 (S)</p> <p>DEED DIMENSION 173.33</p> <p>DEED DIMENSION CENTER LINE 173.33 & COORDINATE 123448 - 100000</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>079.07</td> <td>079.35</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>079.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>079.15</td> <td>079.15</td> <td>079.16</td> </tr> </table> <p>SHEET INDEX</p>		079.07	079.35			079.12	079.15	079.15	079.16
	079.07	079.35												
		079.12												
079.15	079.15	079.16												

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Frank and Dorothy Dietsche House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 367 LeBrun Road (SBL: 79.16-1-2)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Raymond W. and Sarina Osgood
ADDRESS: 367 LeBrun Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4130
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members (brick over tile per Sanborn map)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Shed roof porch added at rear.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North elevation.

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)

This house is located on a 1.40-acre lot on the south side of LeBrun Road in southwest Amherst. The house has a deep setback from the street. There are several mature trees on the property. The neighborhood, notable for its large scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots, was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found here including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Neocolonial, and contemporary styles.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled brick-clad Colonial Revival (Georgian) residence with a concrete foundation and slate-shingled roof. The east and west gable ends of the main block have parapets with coping stones and end chimneys. Lower side-gabled wings extends from the east and west ends of the house.

The north facade of the main block is divided into three bays on the first story featuring a finely detailed surround with Corinthian order pilasters, an entablature, and a broken bed pediment. Each of the bays on either side of the entrance features a tripartite window with six-over-six double-hung wood sash enframed by two-over-two double-hung sash. An unusual feature of these windows is the elliptical arch above with a stucco finish. A cast stone beltcourse visually separates the first and second floors of the facade. The five equally spaced windows at the second-story facade are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Below the roof cornice is a decorative wood frieze.

The east wing features a segmental arch three-over-three double-hung wood sash in the center of the north facade. The east elevation of this wing has a pair of three-over-three double-hung sash with a stucco-clad round arch above. A multi-light French door with round arch above is located on the east wall of the small shed roofed rear projection. Attached behind this at the south side of the house is a shed roofed frame porch addition.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1915

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 367 LeBrun Road, built ca. 1915, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial (Georgian) Revival style. The house retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. The classical ornamentation shown at the pedimented entrance and frieze is of high quality.

The frequency of Colonial Revival domestic design in Amherst and elsewhere reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Common Colonial Revival features displayed by this house include rectangular massing, a side-gabled form, symmetrically balanced facade with accentuated center entrance, classical ornamentation (pedimented entrance with Corinthian order pilasters; frieze), multi-light double-hung wood sash, and the use of brick.

The 1938 map shows Frank X. Dietsche as the owner of this property. Mr. Dietsche was married to Dorothy Gannon and ran a meat market on Elm Street in Buffalo ("Frank X. Dietsche" obit. in *Amherst Bee*, November 5, 1953, p. 3). 367 Le Brun Road is similar in design to the two neighboring houses to the west (357 and 381). All three were most likely built by the same builder. Mr. Dietsch's parents lived next door at 381 LeBrun. (See separate inventory form for #381. The house at #357 was not inventoried due to large-scale addition.)

The house is located in the subdivision known as Amherst Estates which was developed beginning in the 1910s. Many prominent professionals and businessmen chose to live in this neighborhood.

21. SOURCES:

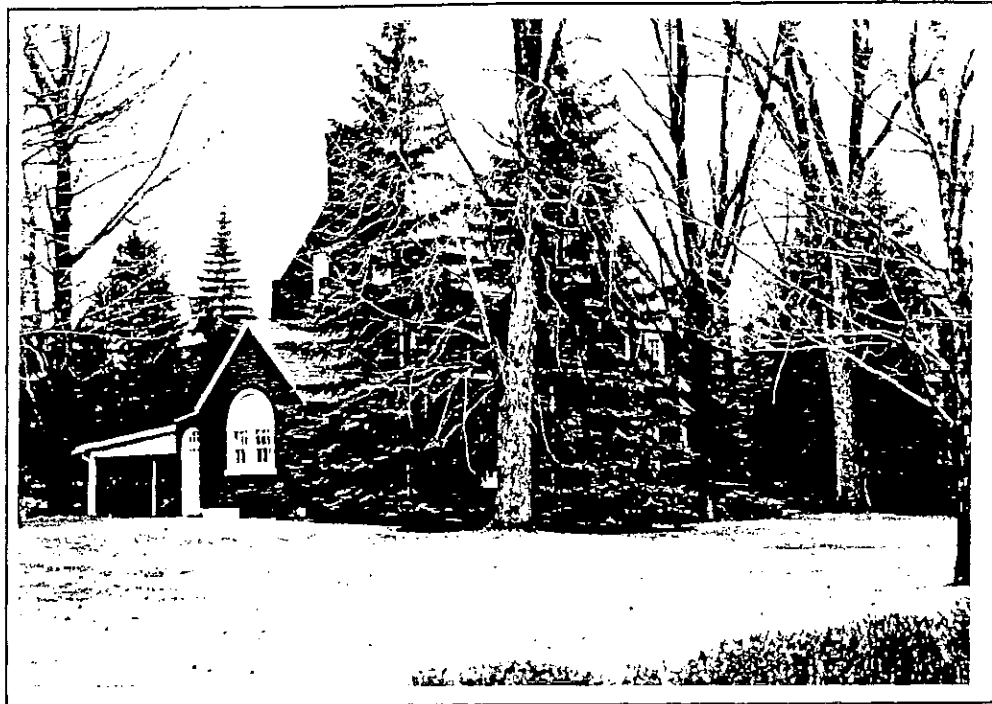
Eggertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

"Frank X. Dietsche." *Amherst Bee*, November 5, 1953, p. 3.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Dept.

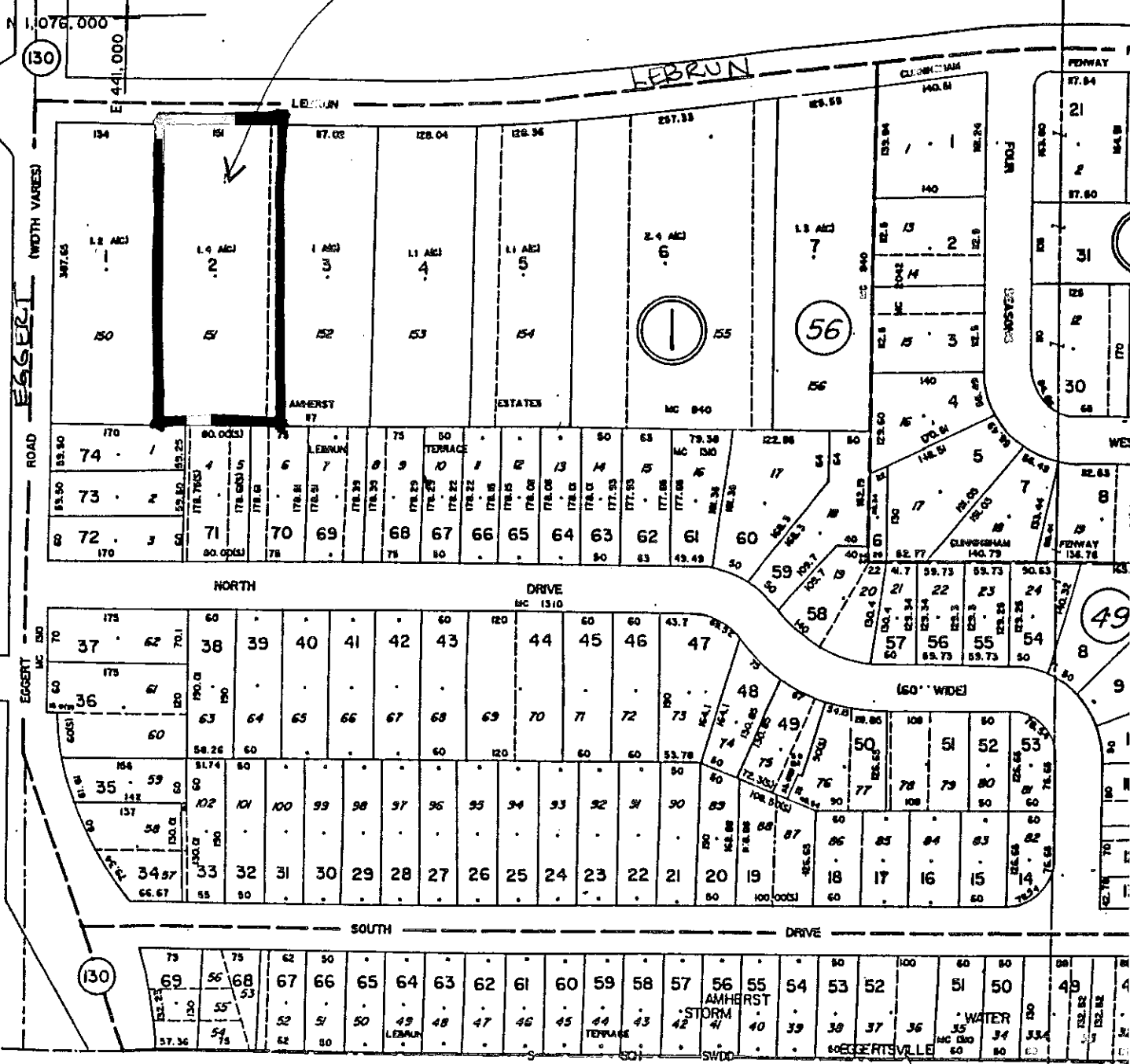
W.P.A. *Community of Eggertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration, Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residential: Colonial Revival style.



367 LeBrun Rd. East and north elevations.

367 Le Brun Rd.



CITY OF BUFFALO
 ↑
 N
 Tax Map 79.16

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
UNIQUE SITE NO.	_____
QUAD	_____
SERIES	_____
NEG. NO.	_____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): Frank and Margaret K. Dietsche House

2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst

3. STREET LOCATION: 381 LeBrun Road (SBL: 79.16-1-3)

4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]

5. PRESENT OWNER: Charlotte Lillian Braun

ADDRESS: 381 LeBrun Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4130

6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence

7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []

Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate roof shingles

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (brick on tile per Sanborn map)
d. metal (explain) _____

10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []

11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

Picture window installed at north facade of west wing.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North and east elevations.

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)

This house is located on a one-acre lot on the south side of LeBrun Road in southwest Amherst. The house has a deep setback from the street and is surrounded by several mature trees. The neighborhood, notable for its large scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots, was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found here including Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Neocolonial, and contemporary styles.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled brick-clad Colonial Revival (Georgian) residence with a concrete foundation and a slate-shingled roof. The main block is five bays wide by two bays deep. Large brick chimneys are located at the east and west ends of the gable roof. There are cornice returns at the gable ends. Below the roof cornice at the facade is a classical frieze. One-story flat-roofed wings are at the east and west ends of the house. The symmetrical five-bay north facade has an accentuated center entrance with flanking Tuscan order columns supporting an entablature. Window openings have cast stone sills and lintels with six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

The east and west wings are notable for their wide, ornamental friezes. The flat roof decks of the wings serve as walk-out balconies for the second-story rooms and are fitted with wrought iron railings.

Located southwest of the house is a contributing early twentieth century brick garage with pyramidal roof.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1923

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 381 LeBrun Road, built ca. 1923, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial (Georgian) Revival style. The house retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. Of special note at this house is the outstanding classical ornamentation at the entrance and frieze.

The frequency of Colonial Revival domestic design reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Common Colonial Revival features displayed by this house include the rectangular massing, side-gabled form, symmetrically balanced facade with accentuated center entrance, classical ornamentation, multi-light double-hung wood sash, and brick walls.

381 Le Brun Road is similar in design to the two neighboring houses to the west (367 and 357). All three were most likely built by the same builder. Margaret and Frank Dietsche are believed to be the original owners of the house. Their son, Frank X. Dietsche and his wife lived next door at 367 LeBrun. (See separate inventory form for #367. The house at #357 was not inventoried due to large-scale addition.)

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Eggertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Co., 1923 and 1932.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

"Mrs. Margaret K. Dietsche." Obituary, *Amherst Bee*, September 19, 1938, p. 3.

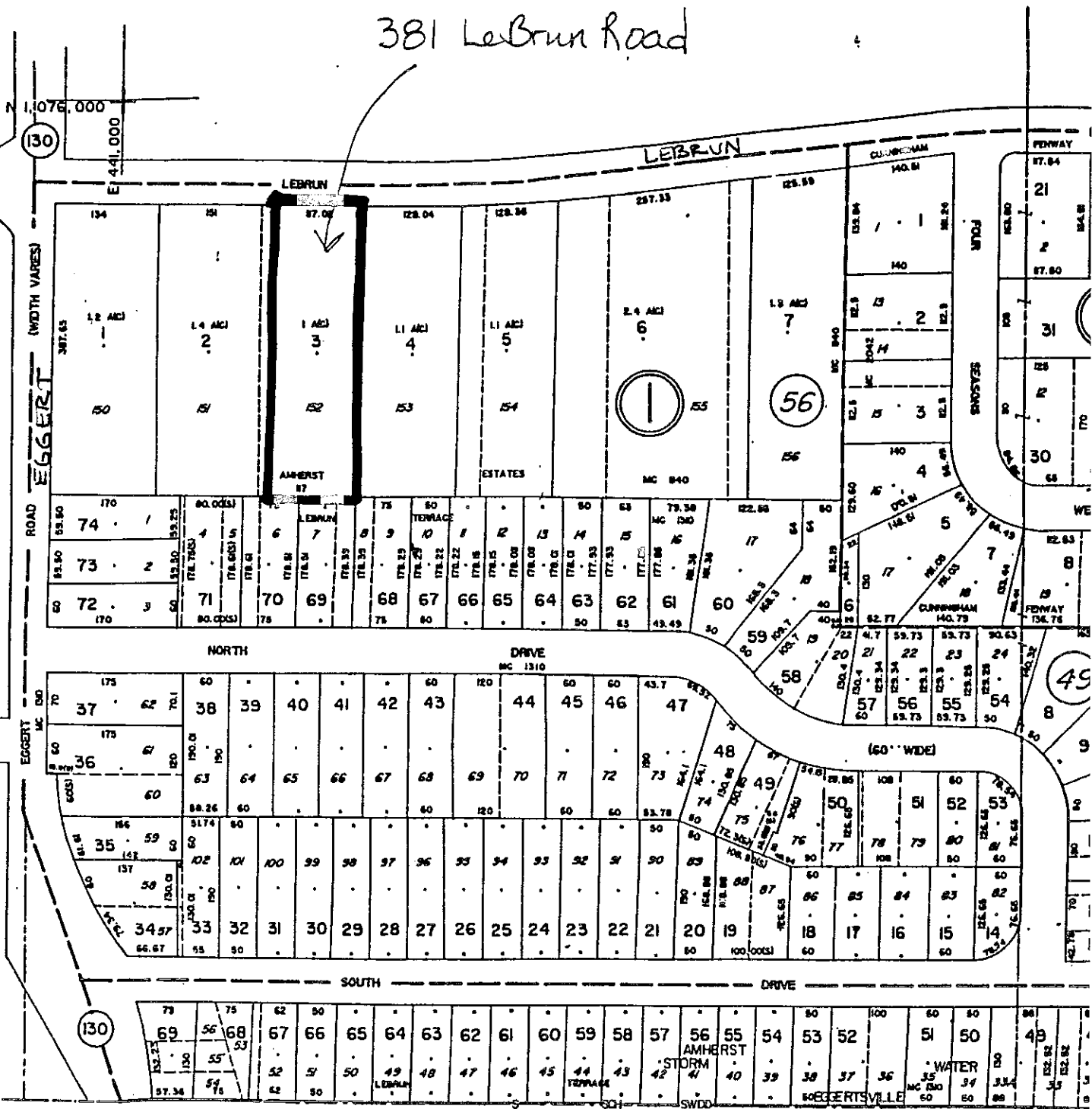
W.P.A. *Community of Eggertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration. Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residential: Colonial Revival style.

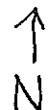


381 LeBrun Rd. North and west elevations.

381 LeBrun Road



CITY OF BUFFALO



79.16

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 655 LeBrun Road (southeast corner of Westmoreland Rd.) (SBL: 79.12-7-3)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Michael and Gale S. Fitzgerald
ADDRESS: 655 LeBrun Road, Amherst, NY 14226-4232
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
One-story polygonal addition at north end (ca. 1991-92).

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



West and south elevations.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: mature trees on property
j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 1.10-acre corner lot at the southeast corner of LeBrun and Westmoreland Roads. The neighborhood, in southwest Amherst, is notable for its large-scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. The area was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found in the neighborhood including such styles as Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, and contemporary.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story Tudor Revival style residence with brick-clad walls, a slate-shingled roof, and stone trim at windows, doors, and parapets. One of the important character-defining features of the house is its steeply pitched hip roof which slopes downward to the first floor at the north and south ends. Twin gables project from the front (west) of the roof. The house has two brick chimneys, one near the south end and the other at the north end at the rear (east) elevation.

The symmetrical west facade has an accentuated center entrance with two-story bay windows on either side. The front entrance is notable for its rusticated stone surround and distinctive ogee arch doorway. The windows on either side of the entrance are also ogee-arched with rusticated stone trim. The stone molding at the door surround extends upward to encompass the leaded glass casement window above. The two-story bay windows of the facade have multi-light casement windows, and crenellated parapets. Decorative diamond patterned brickwork is used to enliven the facade. At the north and south end wings of the facade are round-arched window openings at the first and second stories. The arch in the northern end bay is of recessed brick while the arch over the window at the south end is a multi-light fanlight. Although partially obscured by shrubbery, the south wing appears to be an enclosed porch or sunroom. It has multi-light casement windows with fanlights. A side entrance is located in the center of the south elevation of the south wing.

The one-story brick addition at the north end of the house has a pair of multi-light French doors with transoms on the north elevation. The other sides have multi-light windows with transoms. The design of the addition is sympathetic to the historic character of the house.

The driveway is located south of the house. It leads to a contributing hip roof brick garage near the southeast corner of the property. Two shed roof dormers project from the north slope of the garage roof.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1928

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 655 LeBrun Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. It retains a moderate level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

The Tudor Revival style first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-design homes patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. As its popularity grew, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes.

The design of this house was inspired by Late Medieval buildings with Renaissance detailing from the Elizabethan and Jacobean eras of English history. It includes parapeted gables, castellated parapets, bay windows, patterned brickwork, rusticated stonework at window and doors, and a symmetrical facade (which is atypical for the Tudor Revival). Some of the more common characteristics of the Tudor style shown here include the steeply pitched slate-clad roof, multi-light casement windows in pairs and groups, brick walls, and prominent chimneys.

The house is located in the subdivision known as Amherst Estates which was developed beginning in the 1910s. Many prominent professionals and businessmen built their homes in this neighborhood.

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Building permits for 655 LeBrun Road (91-1869, 92-0010), Town of Amherst, Building Department.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

W.P.A. *Community of Eggerstville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration. Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: National architectural style: Tudor Revival style.



655 LeBrun Rd. North and west elevations.



North elevation. Garage at left.

Tax map 79.12



655 Le Brun Road

RANGE 7
RANGE 7



33

9

10

7

49

4

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 697 LeBrun Road (northeast corner of Westmoreland Rd.) (SBL: 79.08-3-34)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: James P. Coppola
ADDRESS: 697 LeBrun Road, Eggerstville, NY 14226-4222
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members (stucco exterior)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Jalousied windows installed at original French door openings.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



West & south elevations.

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: wall in front of house
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)

This house is located on a 2.40-acre lot on the northeast corner of LeBrun and Westmoreland Roads in southwest Amherst. In front of the house is a low stone wall and a horseshoe-shaped driveway. Southeast of the house is a contributing stucco-clad garage. There are many mature trees on the property.

The neighborhood is notable for its large-scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. The area was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found in the neighborhood including such styles as Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, and contemporary.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story L-plan stucco-clad French Eclectic residence with a steeply pitched hip roof covered with slate shingles. The corners of the building feature stone quoins. A one-story flat-roofed wing projects from the north side of the house. The house retains the original copper gutters and downspouts.

The symmetrical three-bay-wide west facade has an accentuated center entrance with a broken scroll pediment. The front door is largely glazed with elaborate metal scrollwork. In front of the entrance is a stone patio. The end bays at the first story feature pairs of French doors with transoms above and full-length shutters. The second story of the west facade has three evenly spaced multi-light casements with transoms and cast iron balconets. The wall above the windows extends up to the roof to form segmental arch wall dormers at the end bays and a pedimented dormer at the center bay. Above these are three evenly spaced hip roof dormers with slate shingled siding and six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Of note at the one-story west wing is the parapet which is pierced by cast stone balusters.

At the south elevation of the main block is an entrance with a canopy supported by metal scroll brackets. This elevation also features a pyramidal roofed wall dormer resembling a tower. The southeast wing of the house has a steeply pitched slate shingled roof with three hip roof wall dormers on the south elevation. On the west elevation of this wing is a small, second-floor balcony.

Southeast of the house, along Westmoreland Drive is a contributing one and one-half story, stucco-clad garage built at the same time as the house. This outbuilding has an unusual hip roof with a cross gable. A hip roof dormer is at the west elevation of the garage.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1920s

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 697 LeBrun Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the French Eclectic style (also known as the French Revival). The building retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The only major exterior change appears to be the jalousied windows inserted into the original French door openings.

The French Eclectic style was loosely based on the historic domestic buildings of northwestern France. The style was popular in the 1920s and 1930s, particularly in suburban residential development and private estates. World War I had expanded the architectural vision of many Americans. Many young artists and architects who had their first exposure to French farmhouses during the war later returned to Europe to sketch them. In addition, several photographic books and illustrative journals of French domestic architecture were published in the 1920s including Harold Donaldson Eberlein's *Small Manor Houses and Farmsteads in France* (1926), Samuel Chamberlain's *Domestic Architecture in Rural France* (1928), and Stanford White's sketches of buildings in Normandy and Brittany (drawn in the late 1870s but not published until 1920). These publications were a rich source of design ideas for architects (Massey and Maxwell May/June 1991, 42). The French Eclectic is a relatively rare style in Amherst; another example in the neighborhood is 74 Keswick Road.

Common characteristics of the style displayed by 697 LeBrun Road include the steeply pitched, slate-shingled hipped roof, flared at the corners; stucco walls; massive chimneys; quoins; arched dormers; balustraded parapet; and French doors. The pyramidal roof wall dormer on the south elevation resembles a tower, another typical French Eclectic feature. The front entrance with broken scroll pediment, however, is Georgian-inspired.

The intact early twentieth-century garage complements the design and materials of the house, thus adding to the overall architectural significance of the property.

This house is located in the subdivision known as Amherst Estates which was developed beginning in the 1910s. Many prominent professionals, businessmen, and industrialists chose to build their homes in this fashionable neighborhood. The 1938 map shows David W. Wallace as the owner (lots 88, 89). George Frauenheim was a subsequent owner (1950s).

21. SOURCES:

Building permits for 697 LeBrun Road (#53-7365; 56-0767). Town of Amherst, Building Department.

"House Locations" (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1938.

W.P.A. *Community of Eggertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration, Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residential: French Eclectic residence



697 LeBrun Rd. North and west elevations.



South elevation.



Garage at 697 LeBrun Rd. West and south elevations.



MAIN ST

LeBrun

BOULEVARD

PARK

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

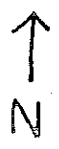
EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

EDGENTVILLE

697 LeBrun Road

Tax Map 79.08



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 725 LeBrun Road (SBL: 79.08-3-32)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Wayne D. Bacon
ADDRESS: 725 LeBrun Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4215
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [?] (with brick veneer)
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): One-story east wing is an addition.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



West & south elevations.

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: garden structures
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)

This house is located on a 3.30-acre lot on the east side of LeBrun Road in southwest Amherst. Located south of the house is a contributing brick garage. There are a few garden structures on the grounds as well. The property has a well manicured lawn with shrubbery and some mature trees.

The neighborhood is notable for its large-scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. The area was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found in the neighborhood including such styles as Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, French Eclectic, and contemporary.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled Colonial Revival (Georgian) house with a concrete foundation, brick veneer walls, and a slate shingled roof. Located at the rear (east) of the house is a two-story gabled wing, with a one-story flat roof addition. A one-story flat roof wing is at the north side of the house. The symmetrical, five-bay-wide west facade of the main block has a front-gabled center entrance porch with arched pediment and slender Tuscan order columns. The entrance features sidelights and a fanlight. Fenestration is symmetrical with six-over-six double-hung wood sash and shutters. The three gabled dormers at the front are clad with slate shingles at the roof and sides. The windows here are round-arched with keystones. A wood frieze is located below the roof cornice. The original copper gutters and downspouts are intact. The north and south elevations have centered exterior end chimneys with quarter-round windows in the gable. A secondary entrance with gabled porch is located at the south side.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1925

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 725 LeBrun Road, built ca. 1925, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The house retains a moderate level of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship.

The frequency of Colonial Revival residential design in Amherst reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Common Colonial Revival elements incorporated in the design of this house include rectangular massing, symmetrically balanced facades with an accentuated center entrance, classical ornamentation, multi-light double-hung wood sash with shutters, gabled roof dormers, and the use of brick.

The house is located in the subdivision known as Amherst Estates which was developed beginning in the 1910s. Many prominent professionals, businessmen, and industrialists built their homes in this fashionable neighborhood.

The 1938 map shows H. William Pollack as the owner at that time.

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records for 725 LeBrun Road, Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Egbertsville-Snyder Sanborn Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

W.P.A. *Community of Egbertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration, Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residence: Colonial Revival residence



725 LeBrun Rd. North and west elevations.

MAIN

KESWICK

LEBRUN

RUSKIN

HIGH PARK



725 LeBrun Rd.

2

3

3A

4



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The Samuel J. Dark House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 726 LeBrun Road (SBL: 79.08-3-35)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Patricia P. Fors
ADDRESS: 726 LeBrun Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4216
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: clay tile roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (tile walls with stucco at exterior)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): No major exterior alterations.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South elevation.

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: Separate "cottage" (garage/living quarters/greenhouse)
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)

This house is located on a 3.60-acre lot on the west side of LeBrun Road in the southwest part of Amherst. Features of the site include stucco-clad entrance posts with iron gates at the entrance to the driveway and a contributing caretaker's cottage (with garage/greenhouse) located southwest of the house. The property has a well-manicured lawn with shrubbery and mature trees.

The neighborhood is notable for its large-scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. The area was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found in the neighborhood including such styles as Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, French Eclectic, and contemporary.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story rectangular-plan Italian Renaissance style residence with stucco-clad walls and a low-pitched hipped roof covered with ceramic tiles. The roof has broad eaves with rafter tails. Three stucco-clad chimneys rise above the roof. Of special note is the large chimney at the east end with arched niches and a clay tile gablet.

The long south facade is asymmetrical with numerous projections. Near the center of the facade is a flat-roofed, three-bay arcaded entrance porch. The entrance features a quoin-like stone surround. Above the porch at the second story is a tripartite window opening. West of this porch is a one-story bay with round-arched one-over-one double-hung windows, a spiral half-column, and a crenelated parapet.

The west wing of the house is stepped back slightly from the main block. The south facade of this wing features a two-story section with a crenelated parapet.

The south facade of the east wing features a Palladian window configuration at the first floor with a small balcony above at the second story window.

The north elevation of the main block features three round-arched openings in the center. Fenestration is regular with evenly spaced six-over-six double-hung wood sash. A one-story bay with crenelated parapet is located west of this. Of special note at this elevation is the three-bay loggia supported by Tuscan columns.

A one-story shed-roofed bay projects from the south facade at the east wing. This bay is notable for its three-part Palladian window. The half-round transom of this window features tracery. Directly above this is a small balcony at the second-story window. The east elevation of the east wing has three pairs of French doors.

The contributing cottage has a deep setback from the road. This ancillary building consists of a two-story hipped roof block in the front with an angled one-story hipped roof wing to the northwest. Like the main house, the cottage has stucco walls and a clay tile roof. The 1932 Sanborn map indicates that the two-story section has four

stalls on the first floor with a dwelling space above; and the angled wing is labeled as a greenhouse. Two other small outbuildings appear on this map but they were not visible from the street.

Located at the entrance to the driveway are stucco entrance posts with elaborate light fixtures and iron gates.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1932

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Samuel J. Dark House, built ca. 1932, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style. It retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. Typical characteristics of the style displayed by this house include the low-pitched hipped roof covered by ceramic tiles, stucco walls, round-arched openings (loggias, windows, French doors), entrances accentuated by classical columns, stucco walls, use of the Palladian motif.

The Italian Renaissance Revival style was one of several revival styles based on European precedents popular in the early decades of the twentieth century. Large suburban houses were often designed to imitate Renaissance era Italian villas. Examples of the style are much less common than the more popular Tudor or Colonial Revival styles of the period.

The surviving caretaker's quarters/garage/greenhouse, designed in the same style as the main house, adds to the significance of the property. Of special aesthetic interest at this property are the entrance posts and gates featuring fanciful arabesque curves

The house is located in the subdivision known as Amherst Estates which was developed beginning in the 1910s. Many prominent professionals, businessmen, and industrialists built there homes in this fashionable neighborhood.

The house may be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the original owner, Samuel J. Dark. From his obituary we learn that Mr. Dark was president of the Rock Asphalt Corporation. A native of Buffalo, Mr. Dark had been associated with Pliny McNaughton, William H. Kinch, and Frank L. Bapst (see inventory forms for 1 and 9 Cloister Court) in the Rock Asphalt Corporation and as they died he acquired their interests in the firm. He was also on the board of directors of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Corporation of Chicago. Before becoming associated with the asphalt corporation he was in the plumbing business with his brother George in the firm known as Dark & Company ("Dark, Asphalt Firm Head, Dies Suddenly," *Buffalo Courier Express*, February 26, 1947, p. 20).

21. SOURCES:

"Dark, Asphalt Firm Head, Dies Suddenly." *Buffalo Courier Express*, February 26, 1947, p. 20.

Eggerstville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Co., 1932.

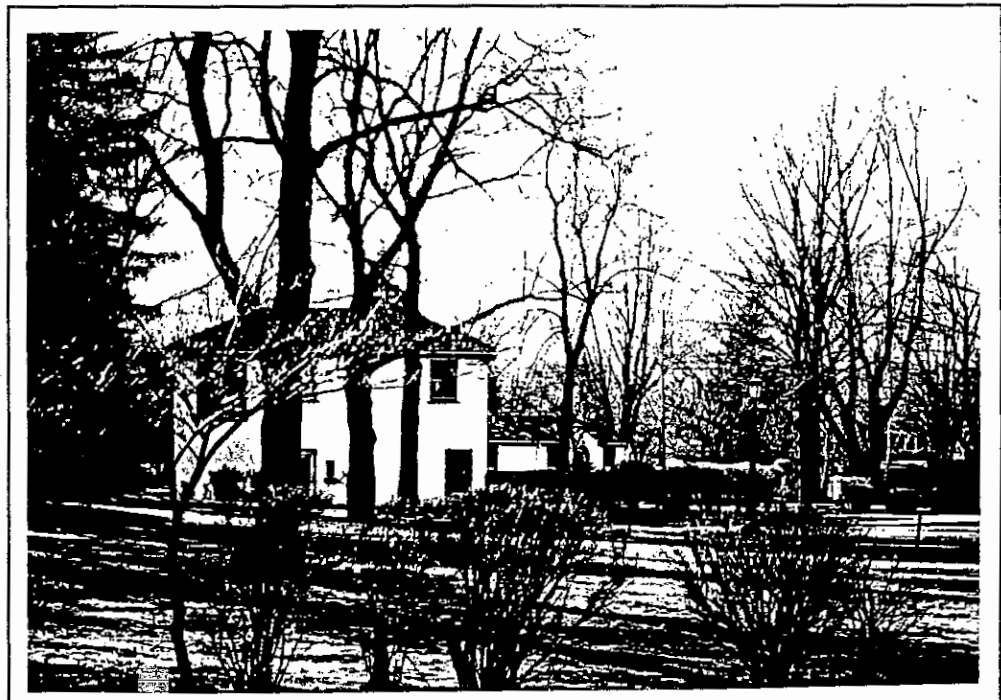
House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

W.P.A. *Community of Eggertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration. Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residential: Italian Renaissance style.



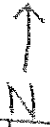
726 LeBrun Road. East and north elevations.



Cottage at 726 LeBrun Rd. East elevation. South of the main house.



Tax map 79.08



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The Lawrence and Lucille Bell House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 845 LeBrun Road (southeast corner of Keswick) (SBL: 79.08-3-26.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Halim Habib
ADDRESS: 845 LeBrun Road, Eggertsville, NY 14226-4206
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: slate-shingled roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): No major exterior alterations were visible. Building permit records, however, list the following: Basement extended (1948). Foundation work (1952). Addition (1976).

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



West elevation.

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 [] f. greenhouse []
 g. shop [] h. gardens []
 i. landscape features: mature trees; brick wall w/iron gates
 j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [] b. woodland []
 c. scattered buildings [x]
 d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located at the southeast corner of LeBrun and Keswick roads in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 330' wide by 330' deep. The grounds are neatly manicured and include shrubbery and mature trees.

The neighborhood is notable for its large-scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. The area was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found in the neighborhood including such styles as Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Italian Renaissance, and contemporary.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story, asymmetrical plan Tudor Revival style residence with a variety of exterior wall materials including brick, stone, stucco, half timbering, and wood clapboard. The roof is covered in slate shingles and is slightly flared at the corners. The house is roughly L-shaped in plan with the main block fronting LeBrun Road and a rear service/garage wing facing Keswick Road.

The west facade of the hipped roof main block has a front-gabled projection and a conical-roofed tower near the center. The front entrances features a stone surround with flanking lattice-muntined, leaded glass casements. The second story above the entrance has a slightly overhang supported by brackets. This section of wall is half-timbered with herringbone brickwork. The wall in the gabled end above is sided with wood clapboards.

Adjacent to the entrance bay, to the south, is the circular staintower with conical roof. The first floor walls of the tower are clad in brick and stone. At the second story of the tower is a pair of tall, multi-light leaded glass window divided by stone mullions and with quoin-like stone trim. The north and south ends of the west facade feature decorative half-timbering and stucco at the second story. Of note at the northern end is the bay window with multi-light leaded glass casements and transoms. Also on the west facade are gabled wall dormers. A prominent brick chimney with multiple shafts is located at the north end of the main block.

A one and one-half story side-gabled wing projects from the northeast corner of the main block (this wing is largely obscured from view by trees and shrubbery.)

The service/garage wing is attached to the southeast corner of the house. This has a steeply pitched hip roof with a cross gable on the south elevation. The gable end above the garage doors is sided with wood clapboard.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1928

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Bell House at 845 LeBrun Road, built ca. 1928, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. The house retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

The Tudor Revival style first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-designed homes patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. As its popularity grew, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes. Hallmarks of the style displayed by the Bell House include the asymmetrical plan; steeply pitched slate-clad roof; tall and narrow multi-light leaded glass casement windows, arranged in pairs and groups; prominent chimneys; brick walls; decorative half-timbering and stucco; stone trim; overhanging second stories; and gabled wall dormers.

The house is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with original owner Lawrence D. Bell, a key leader in the history of the aviation industry. Mr. Bell devoted 44 of the 62 years of his life to aviation, 21 of them as head of Bell Aircraft which he built from nothing into a multi-million dollar enterprise with an international reputation for such products as the nation's first jet-propelled plane, the world's first supersonic plane, the world's fastest and highest-altitude plane, and the latest and most secret guided missiles (*Buffalo Courier Express*, October 21, 1956, p. 28-A).

Mr. Bell began his career at age 20 as superintendent of Glenn L. Martin's aircraft plant in Los Angeles. In 1917 he became vice president and general manager of the Martin Company. He moved to Buffalo in 1928 to work at Consolidated Aircraft where he soon became vice president and general manager. He stayed with Consolidated until the company moved to San Diego. He then made the decision to form his own company in Buffalo. Bell Aircraft Corporation was incorporated July 10, 1935.

Mr. Bell's main interest was research development and production. His company played an important role during World War II. Wartime production demands pushed Bell's employment to 55,000 in 1944 with plants in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Burlington, VT, and Marietta, GA. They delivered nearly 15,000 fighter planes and 663 bombers to the U.S. Army Air Corps. and to the allies in the war (*Buffalo Courier Express*, October 21, 1956, p. 1A).

Mr. Bell received many honors for his achievements and contributions including a French Legion of Honor in 1950; the Collier trophy, aviation's highest award, 1948; the Daniel Guggenheim medal for outstanding contributions to aviation; and the Chancellor's Medal of the University of Buffalo.

The Bells chose to build their house in one of Amherst's most fashionable neighborhoods known as Amherst Estates. Many other prominent professionals, businessmen, and industrialists built homes here as well. Mr. Bell and his wife, Lucille, lived here until their separation in 1948, when Mr. Bell moved out.

21. SOURCES:

"Bell, Brilliant Leader in Age of Flight." *Buffalo Evening News*, October 22, 1956, p 28A.

Building permits for 845 LeBrun Road (#48-2704, 52-6218, 60-0951, 76-1033). Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Eggertsville-Snyder Sanborn Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

"Lawrence Bell Dies; Leader in Flight Progress." *Buffalo Courier Express*, October 21, 1956, p. 1A.

"Lawrence D. Bell, Leader in Aviation 44 Years, Is Dead." *Buffalo Evening News*, October 22, 1956, p. 1.

Jayes, Paul.. "Larry Bell was Informal, Dynamic Salesman." *Buffalo Courier Express*, October 21, 1956.

Norton, Donald J. *Larry: A Biography of Lawrence D. Bell*. Chicago: Nelson-Hall, 1981.

W.P.A. *Community of Eggertsville, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration, Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

22. THEME: Residential: Tudor Revival style..
 Also association with person of national prominence: Lawrence D. Bell.

The Bell House, 845 LeBrun Road



845 LeBrun Road. North and west elevations.



West and south elevations.



Tax Map
79.08

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 889 LeBrun Road (northeast corner of Keswick) (SBL: 79.08-3-25)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: FNUB Corporation (A NY Not-for-Profit Corp.)
ADDRESS: P.O. Box 590, Buffalo, NY 14221
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick[x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): No major exterior alterations. Interior remodeling done in 1992.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North & west elevations.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: metal fence
j. other: pool house, built-in pool, tennis courts
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 1.80-acre lot at the northeast corner of LeBrun and Keswick Roads in southwest Amherst. Tennis courts are located north of the house, while a built-in pool with pool house is to the northeast. There are a few mature trees on the property.

The neighborhood is notable for its large-scale, architect-designed houses on ample lots. The area was developed as Amherst Estates beginning in the 1910s. Both pre- and post-World War II houses can be found in the neighborhood including such styles as Prairie, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and contemporary.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story L-plan Tudor Revival residence with brick walls and a steeply pitched slate-shingled roof with multiple gables. The windows are multi-light leaded glass casements arranged as single units, in pairs, or in groups. One of the prominent design features of this house are the tall brick chimneys with separate stacks and chimney pots. Also of interest are the original copper gutters and downspouts.

The west facade, fronting LeBrun Road, features two gabled projections with flared corners: one at the entrance and one adjacent to this near the south end. The entrance is slightly recessed and is emphasized by quoin-like stone trim and an ogee arch stone molding. The batten door has iron strap hinges and a leaded glass light. The entrance is flanked by narrow leaded glass windows with lattice muntins. The group of five narrow windows on the second floor also features lattice-muntined leaded glass casements. The front-gabled projection at the south end of the west facade is notable for its band of four multi-light leaded glass casements with transoms and a segmental arch above. The section of the west facade, north of the entrance bay, is ornamented with half-timbering and herringbone brickwork. The northern end of the west facade has a group of five tall, multi-light leaded glass casements with transoms above.

The south elevation, facing Keswick Road, features a prominent cross gable with half-timbering and herringbone brickwork at the upper stories. A one-story hipped roof entrance porch is located at the juncture of the house with the attached garage. This porch features wood posts with brackets. The attached three-bay garage has a steeply pitched side-gabled roof with a slight flare. The south elevation of the garage has a large shed roof wall dormer with three pairs of multi-light leaded casements; half-timbering and more herringbone brickwork.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1921

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 889 LeBrun Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. It retains a high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. Typical characteristics of the style displayed by this house include the steeply pitched slate-clad roof; asymmetrical plan; multi-light leaded glass casement windows, in pairs and groups; prominent chimneys; brick walls with decorative half-timbering; and stone trim at the entrance.

The Tudor Revival style first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-designed homes patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. As its popularity grew in the early twentieth century, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes.

Built ca. 1921, the house is located in the subdivision known as Amherst Estates which was developed beginning in the 1910s. Many prominent professionals, businessmen, and industrialists built their homes in this fashionable neighborhood. Early owners of this house were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wilson. Mr. Wilson was an accountant with the Buffalo office of Ernst & Ernst and he wrote several articles that appeared in trade publications. A director of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wilson served as vice president of the chamber in 1941 ("William H. Wilson, Accountant, is Dead," *Buffalo Evening News*, February 11, 1942, p. 41, col. 3).

21. SOURCES:

Assessment Records for 889 LeBrun Road, Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

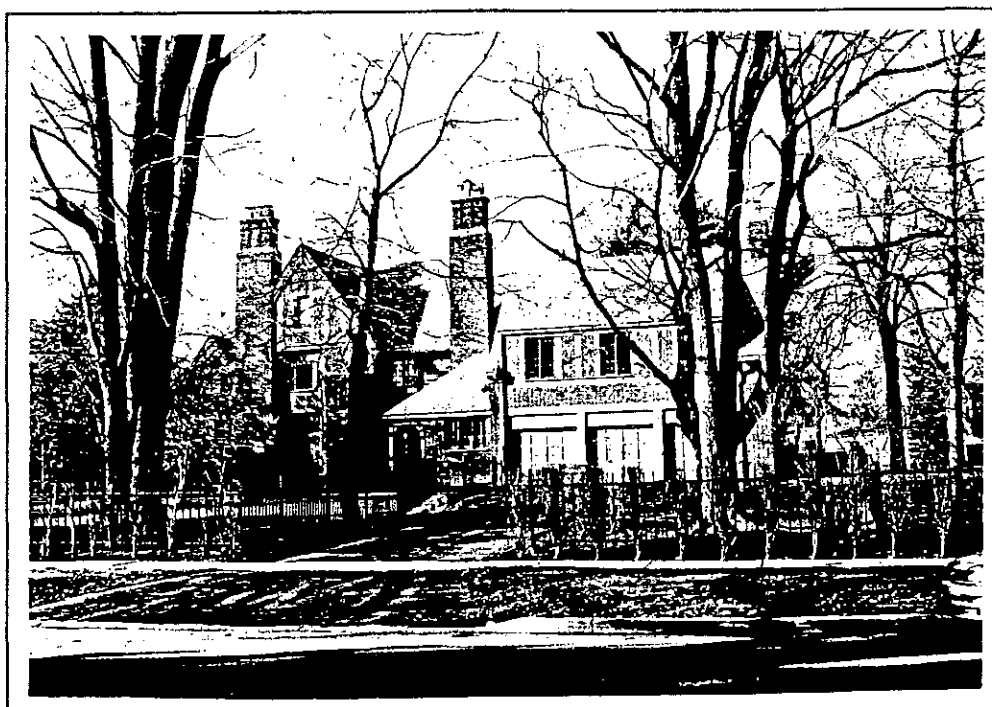
Building permits for 889 LeBrun Road (#48-2757, 54-8072, 92-0153). Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Egbertsville-Snyder Sanborn Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

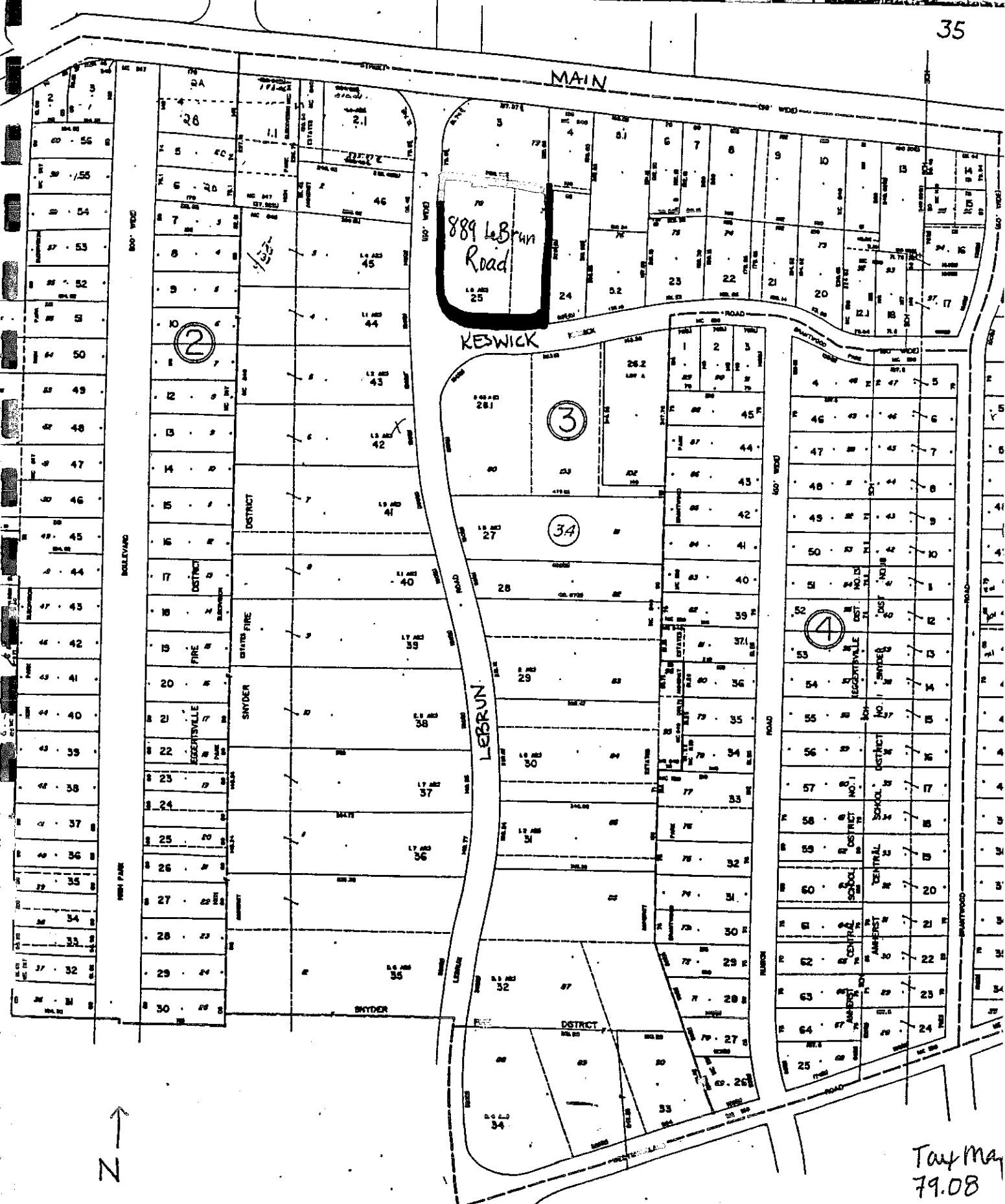
22. THEME: Residential: Tudor Revival style.



889 LeBrun Rd. West and south elevations.



South elevation.



Tax Map
79.08

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 30, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): "Street Furniture" along the Main Street corridor
2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
3. STREET LOCATION: Various locations along Main Street (see attached photos and descriptions)
4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private []
5. PRESENT OWNER: Town of Amherst Highway Department
ADDRESS: _____
6. USE: Original: Gatehouses, walls, lights, signs Present: Gatehouses, walls, lights, signs
7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [] No []
Interior accessible: Explain N/A

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: metal, cast stone
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [] d. deteriorated [] Condition varies.
11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Some light fixtures have been replaced. Repairs made to walls damaged by traffic.

12. PHOTO: (See attached photos)

13. MAP: (See attached map)

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration [x]*
f. other: *occasionally damaged by cars
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This thematic grouping of resources are located at various visible locations along the busy Main Street corridor in southern Amherst. Resource types include stone walls and posts, light fixtures, street signs, and gatehouses. Most of the resources are located at intersections of Main Street with side streets that lead into early twentieth-century subdivision; one is associated with an early estate, and the other is associated with a religious institution.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Stone walls at Westfield Rd. & Main St.: (Photo 1). Curved random ashlar walls with concrete coping and cast pyramidal caps at the posts. (Poor condition; recently hit by a car.)

Stone wall at High Park & Main St.: (Photo 2). Random ashlar wall with end posts; concrete caps. Located at end of central street mall. Replacement light fixtures at top of posts. (Fair condition.)

Stone walls at Ivyhurst Rd. & Main St.: (Photo 3). Similar in design to walls at Westfield Rd. and Main St. Curved random ashlar walls with concrete coping and cast pyramidal caps at the posts. (Fair condition.)

Brick walls at LeBrun Rd. & Main St.: (Photo 4). Brick walls with concrete base and cap. End posts are octagonal-shaped. Original Light fixtures mounted on top of highest posts. (Fair condition.)

Stone walls at Roycroft & Main St.: (Photo 5). Curved random ashlar walls with concrete coping; replacment light fixtures. (Fair condition.)

Street sign for Burbank Dr. (at Main St.): (Photo 6). Metal street sign with cut-out silhouette image of seated man with shovel, tree, bird, etc. (Good condition.)

Stone walls at Darwin Dr. & Main St.: (Photos 7 & 8). Quarry-faced random ashlar walls with metal lattice arch and original light fixture at over sidewalk. Cast concrete caps. Tall posts also have original light fixtures mounted on top. (Good condition.)

Street sign for Darwin Dr. (at Main St.): (Photo 9). Metal street sign with cut-out silhouette image of man seated at table with inkwell, skull, snail. (Good condition.)

Street sign for Audubon Drive (at Main St.): (Photo 10). Metal street sign with cut-out silhouette image of man seating beneath tree and sketching a bird. (Good condition.)

Gatehouses at Smallwood Dr. & Main St.: (Photos 11-13). Gatehouse structures with quarry-faced random ashlar walls, heavy wood posts (stained), and a steeply pitched, flared octagonal roof of standing seam copper with weathervanes depicting flying birds. On the Smallwood side of each structure is a stone "tower" with a wrought iron bloustrade at the top and original light fixtures at the side. (Fair condition.)

Stone posts with metalwork at Lamarck Dr. & Main St.: (Photos 12-14). Quarry-faced random ashlar walls and tall posts with concrete base and caps. Atop the east post is a large cut metal pictorial sign depicting poplar trees, and a house. The cut metal sign at the west post features tepees and Native Americans carrying a deer. Original light fixtures attached at Main Street side of posts. (Fair condition.)

Stone walls and archways at Lafayette Blvd. & Main St.: (Photo 15). Random ashlar stone walls curve upward to meet the stone archway with cedar-shingle hip roof. (Good condition.)

Stone wall in front of 6350 Main Street: (Photo 16). Rustic style fieldstone wall with stones standing on ends at top course. (Good condition.)

Stone wall in front of Hedstrom Estate caretaker's cottages at 4196-4200 Main Street: (For photo of this wall see separate inventory form on this property.) Quarry-faced random stone wall along front of property and continues around to Getzville Road.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Early 20th century

ARCHITECT: N/A.

BUILDER: Unknown.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The thematic grouping of "Street Furniture" along the Main Street corridor is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its historical association with early twentieth-century suburban estates, institutions, or residential subdivisions.

The earliest stone walls in this group appear to be those in front of the Arthur E. Hedstrom Estate caretaker's cottages at 4196-4230 Main Street (see separate inventory form for photos) and Getzville Road. The rustic style of the stone wall was in keeping with the Tudor Revival inspired cottages. Built ca. 1904, the Hedstrom Estate is important for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. This estate was one of group of suburban estates and horse farms established by wealthy Buffalonians during the early twentieth-century.

As the automobile became increasingly common during the 1920's, subdivisions began to be developed in the southwest corner of Amherst. The area appealed to members of Buffalo's upper middle class who wanted to escape from the congestion and density of the city and desired the social status associated with owning a country estate. Amherst began to experience a substantial population increase in the early decades of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. The combination of the trolley line, improved roads, proximity to the city, and a relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Residential developers used street furniture as a marketing tool to appeal to potential upper middle class consumers. Stone walls, stone gate posts, weathervanes, decorative lanterns and gatehouse-like pavilions located at the entrances of new subdivisions mimicked the appearance of grand estates. By using solid, durable materials such as wrought iron, copper and masonry, the developers attempted to create the appearance of an established and exclusive area. Because the Tudor revival style was so closely associated with large mansions, the use of Tudor elements was very common in both the architectural design of subdivision houses as well as the street furniture. As a reminder of the area's naturalesque appearance, the streets of one subdivision, the Audubon Terrace development, were named for naturalists including Darwin, Burbank, and Audubon. The decorative signposts in this area included silhouettes representing each naturalist.

These historic resources are significant under criterion (ii) for embodying the distinguishing characteristics of landscape design of the period. Amherst's streetscape furniture is an important element of the American Rural Landscape style which was used to design many of Amherst's early suburban neighborhoods. The streetscape elements are also significant for their use of early twentieth century romantic architectural styles including Tudor Revival, English Cottage and Colonial Revival.

The development of Amherst's early subdivisions represented a new phase in the American Rural Landscape movement begun by Andrew Jackson Downing in the mid nineteenth-century. The movement rejected formal traditional urban design in favor of a philosophy which sought to evoke the sublime and picturesque by setting buildings and architectural elements of a romanticized historicist character in a naturalesque landscape. During the nineteenth-century the style was applied primarily to public parks and estates for the very wealthy. During the early twentieth-century a growing middle class and the rapid growth in automobile ownership allowed a much larger group of people to afford a suburban lifestyle.

Early twentieth-century suburban development brought a diversity of domestic architecture with the introduction of new architectural styles influenced by English and other European traditions. Spurred by a renewed interest in the past, the trend towards revivalist architecture grew during the first two decades of the twentieth-century. The use of the revivalist styles was representative of the sophistication, social status and prosperity of the expanding upper middle class who moved from the City of Buffalo into Amherst's early suburban neighborhoods.

Examples of Tudor Revival influenced street furniture include the walls and gate posts at Darwin Drive, the stone and timber twin pavilions flanking Smallwood Drive, and the stone gateposts at the entrance to Lamarck Drive. The brick gateposts at the corner of LeBrun Road and Main Street show the influence of the Colonial Revival Style. Other examples of streetscape furniture are less stylistically distinctive but still illustrate sophisticated architectural detailing and form and reflect the eclectic mix of romantic revival architectural styles found in the area.

The walls, gate houses, and street signs along the Main Street corridor are also important under criterion (v) as established and familiar visual features on Main Street. The southwest quadrant of Amherst has a distinct park-like appearance due in large part to the generous attention paid to landscaping and streetscape design by the area's early twentieth-century developers. In addition to the stone walls, gateposts and pavilions, the area is enhanced by curbing, wide treed medians between the sidewalk and street, and generous setbacks

21. SOURCES:

Eggertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Co., 1923 and 1932.

McClelland, Linda Flint. *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1993.

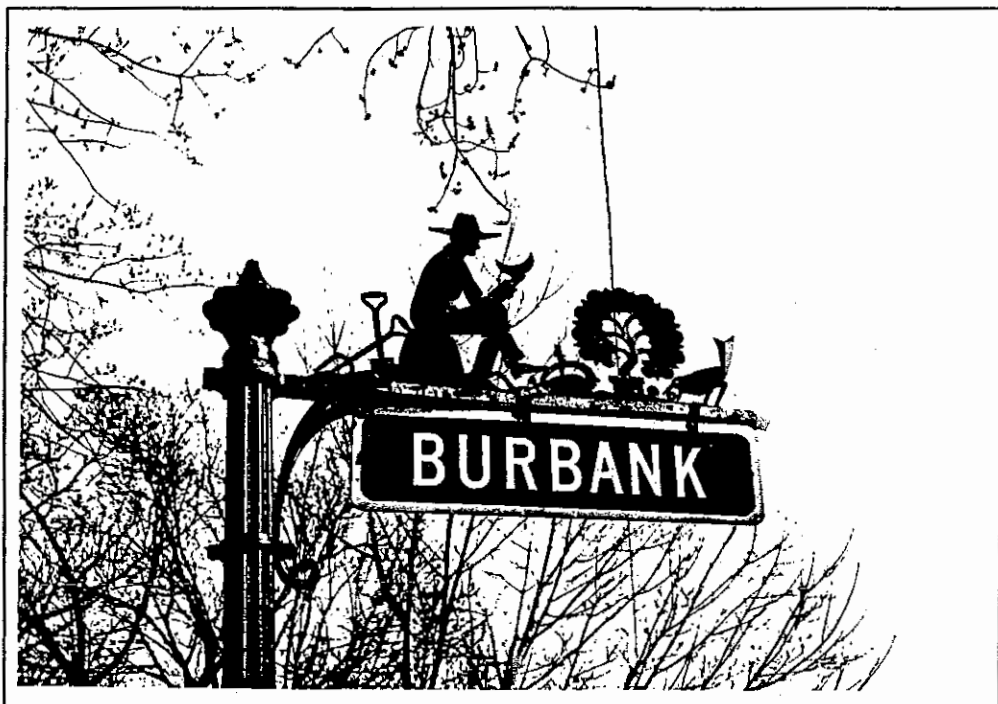
22. THEME:

Early 20th century estates: Stone walls defining property boundaries.

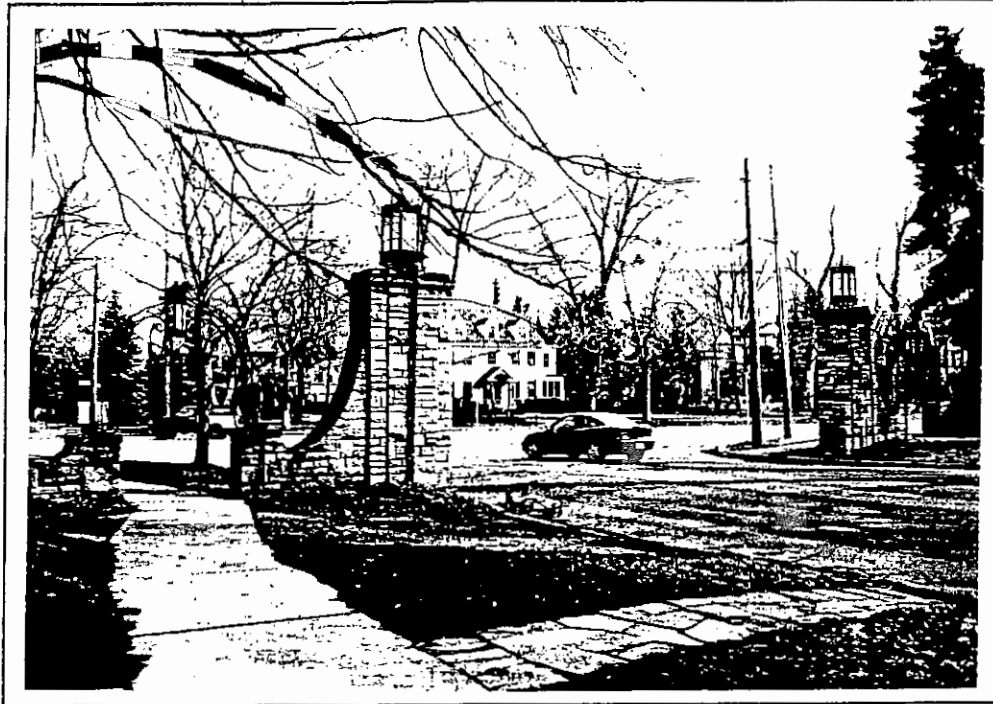
Community planning: Stone walls, gatehouses, signs, and light fixtures that mark the formal entrance into an early 20th century residential subdivisions.



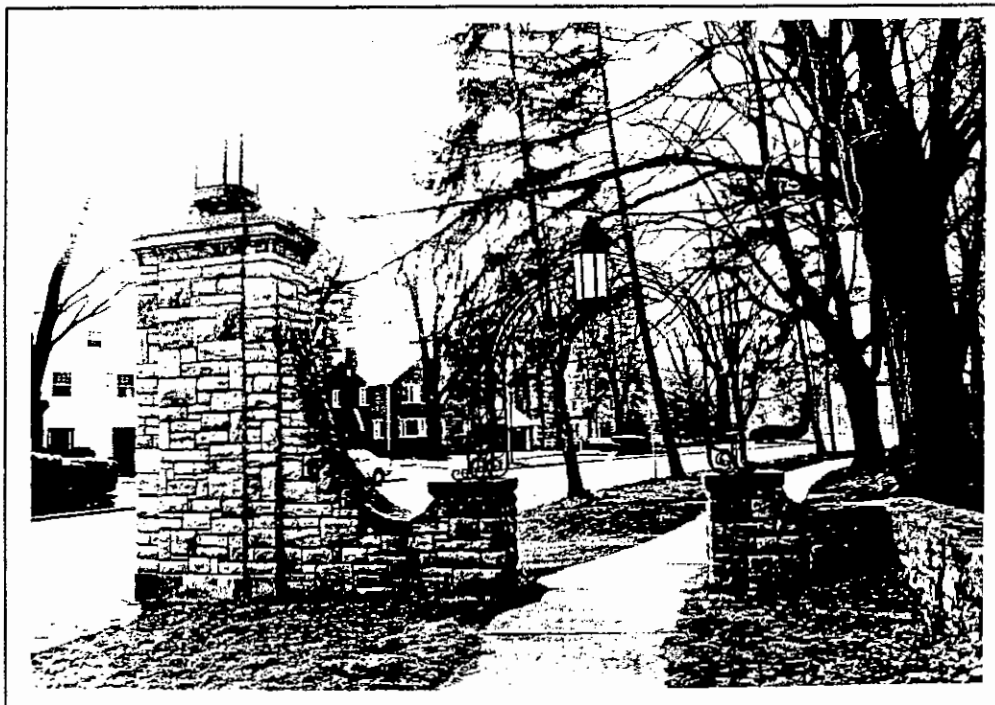
(5) Stone walls at Roycroft and Main St.



(6) Street sign for Burbank Dr. at Main St.



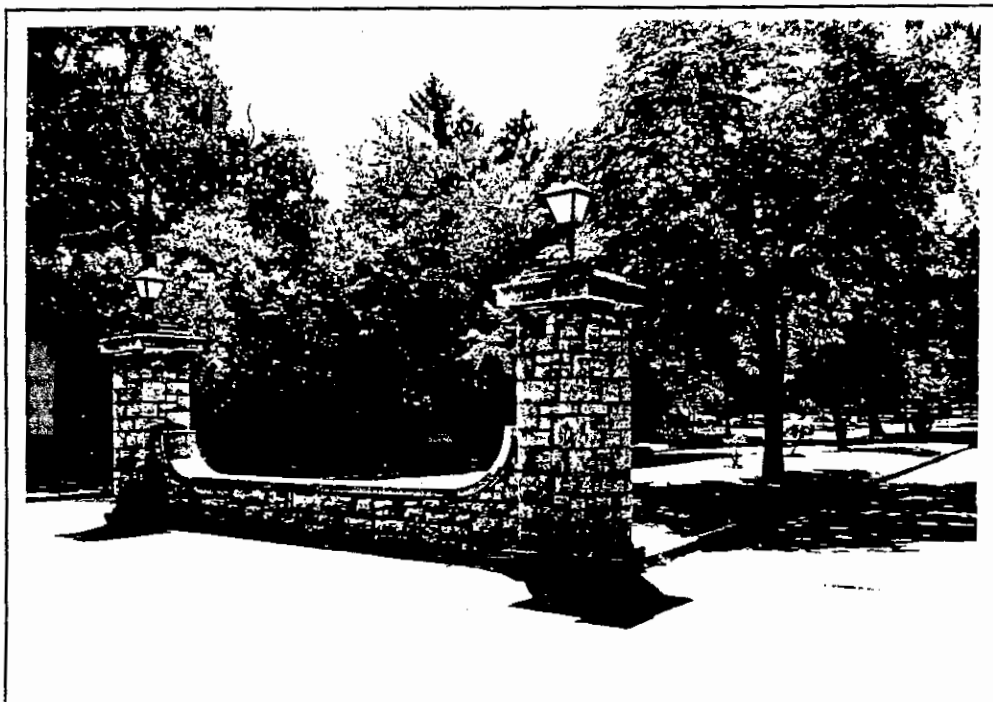
(7) Stone walls at Darwin Dr. and Main St.



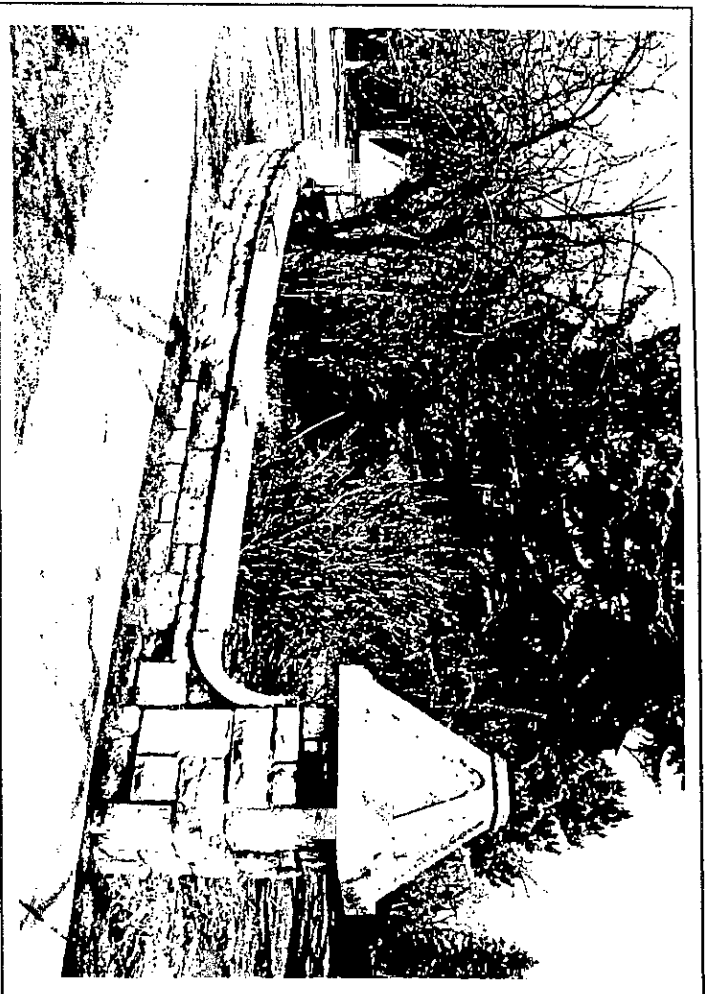
(8) Stone wall at Darwin Dr. and Main St.



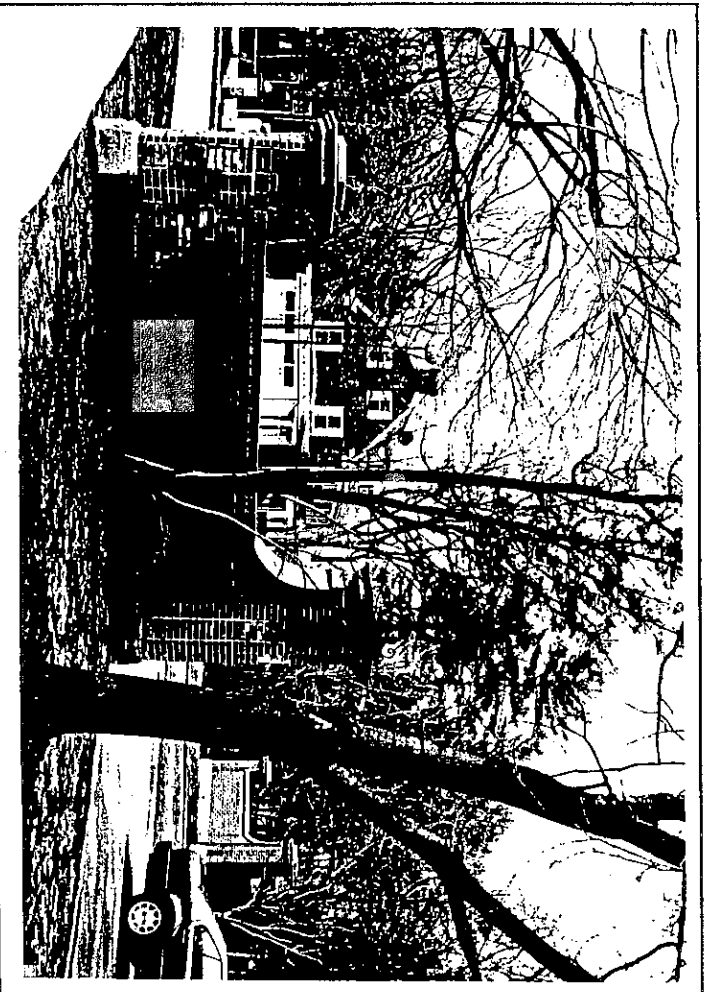
(1) Stone wall at Westfield Rd. and Main Street.



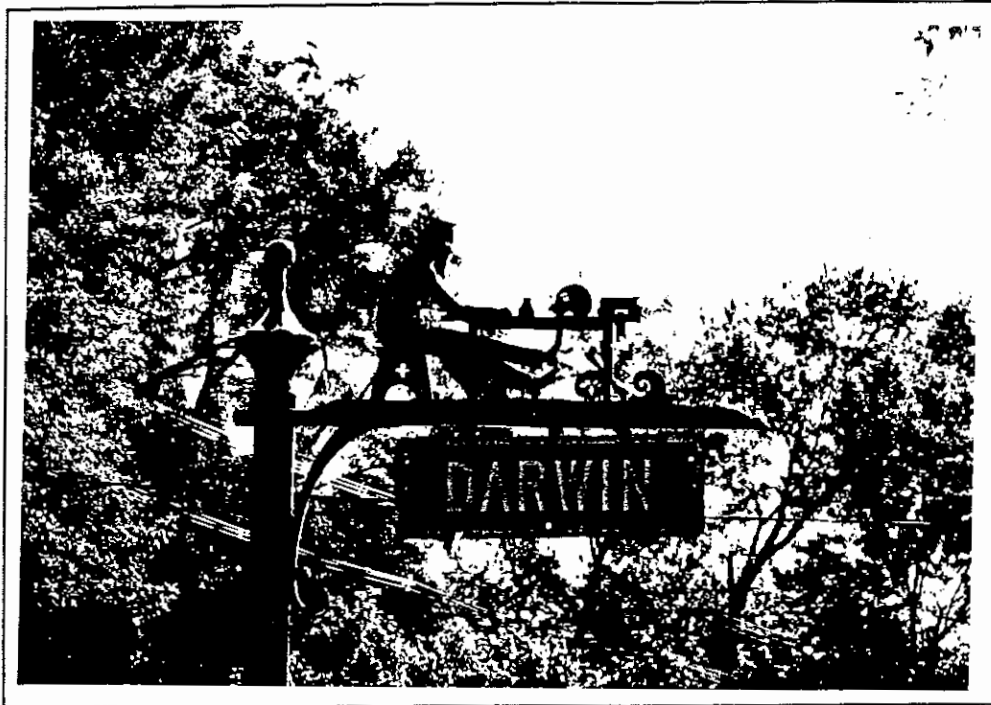
(2) Stone wall at High Park and Main Street.



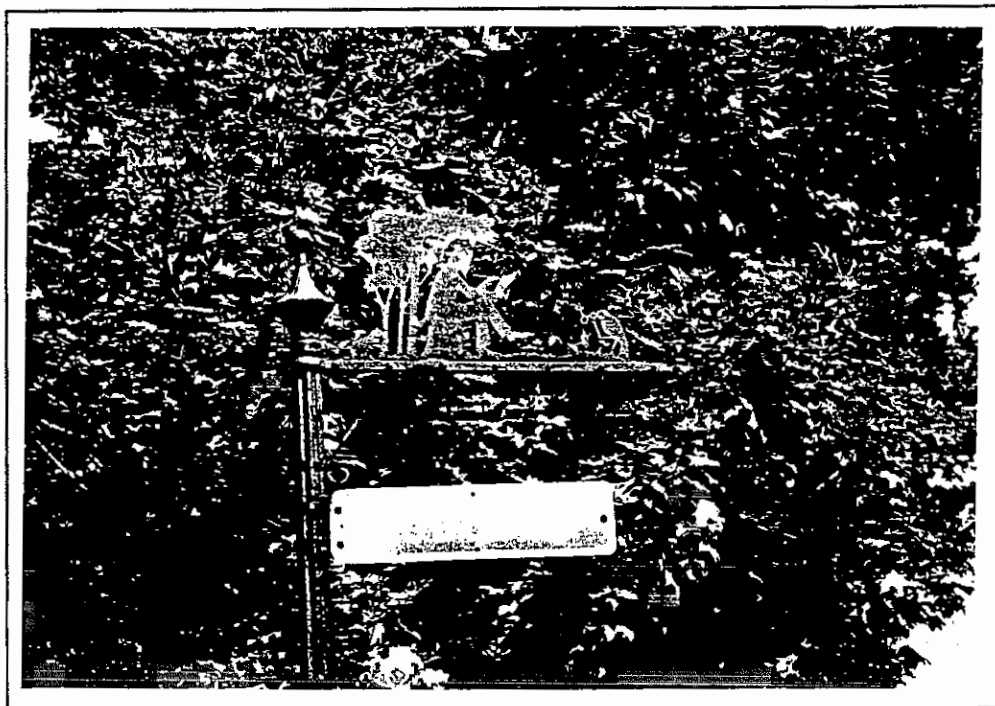
(3) Stone wall at Ivyhurst Rd. and Main St.



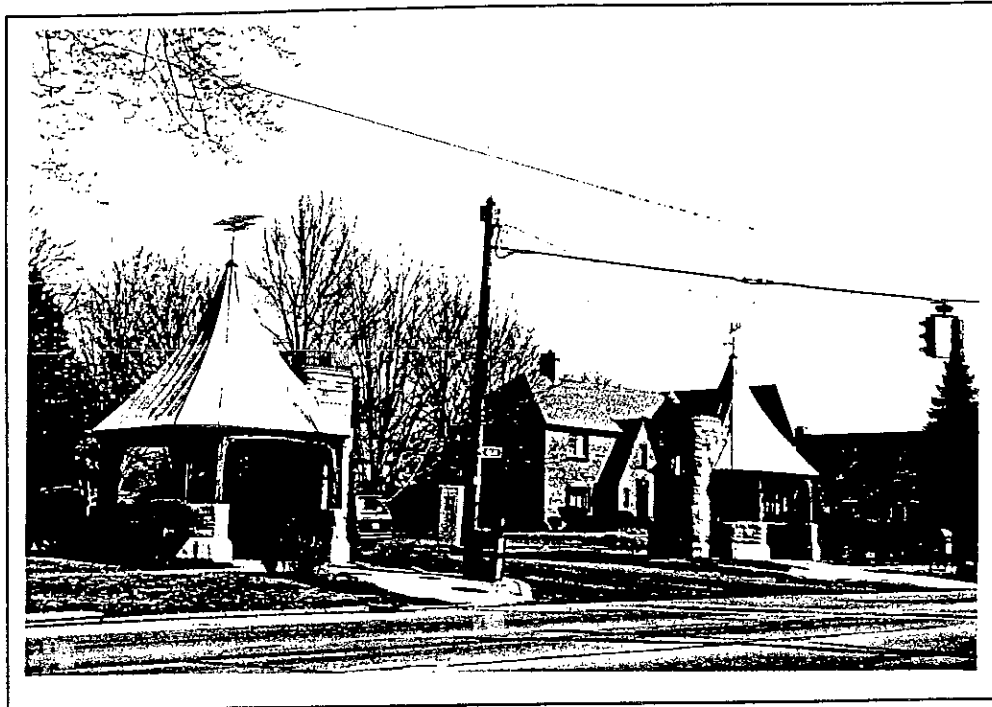
(4) Brick walls at LeBrun Rd. and Main St.



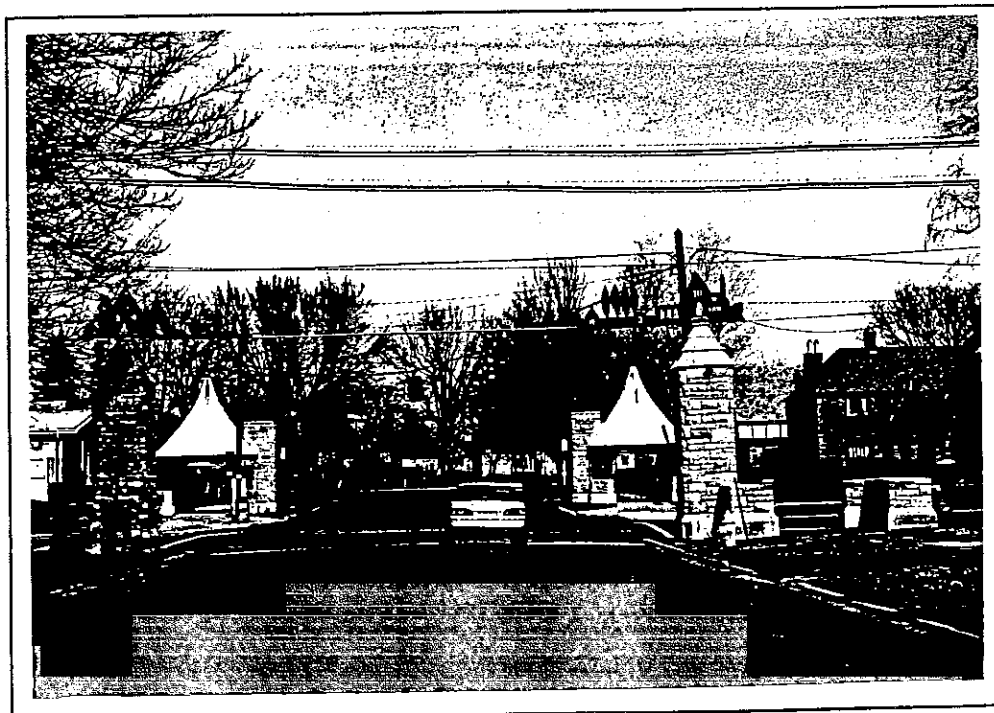
(9) Street sign at Darwin Dr. and Main St.



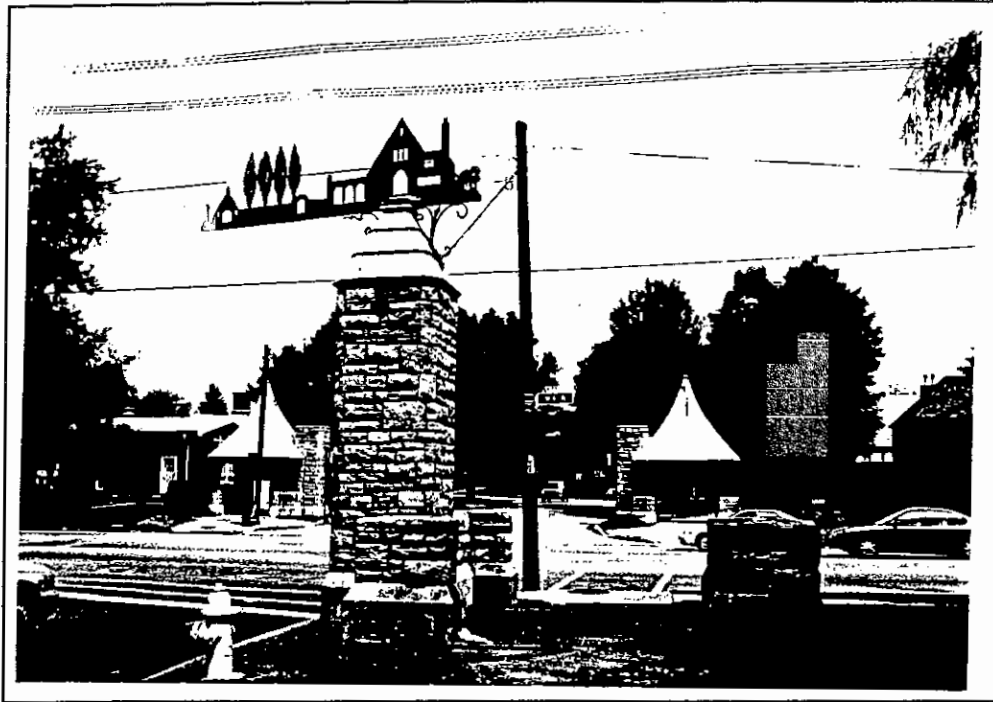
(10) Street sign at Audubon Dr. and Main St.



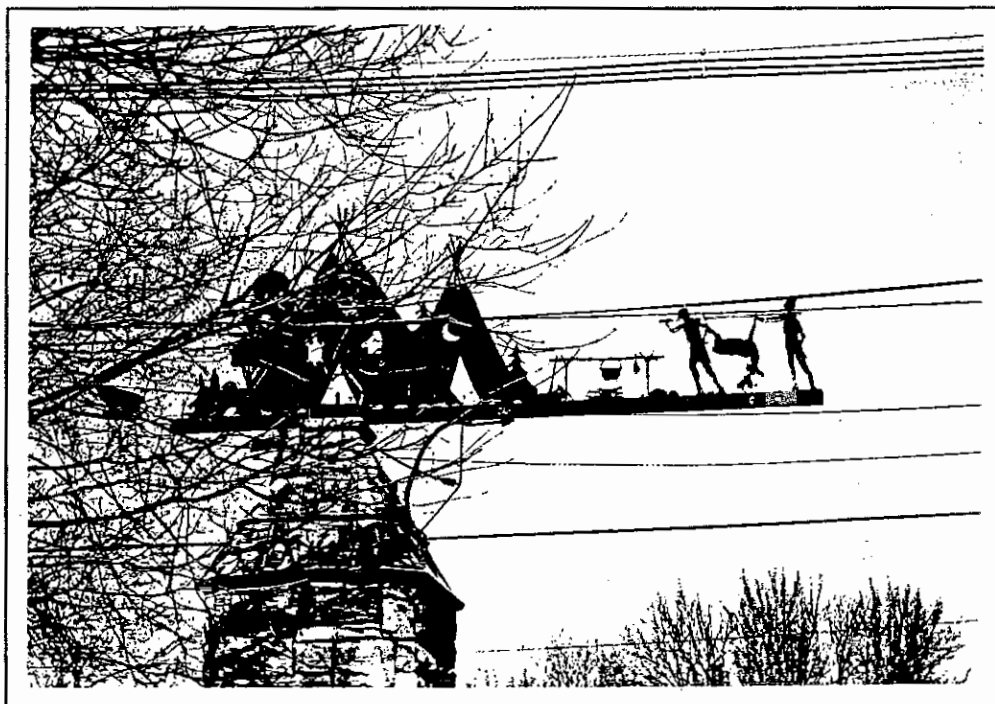
(11) Entrance pavilions at Smallwood Dr. and Main St.



(12) Stone posts with pictorial signs at Lamarck Dr. Smallwood Dr.
Pavilions across Main St.



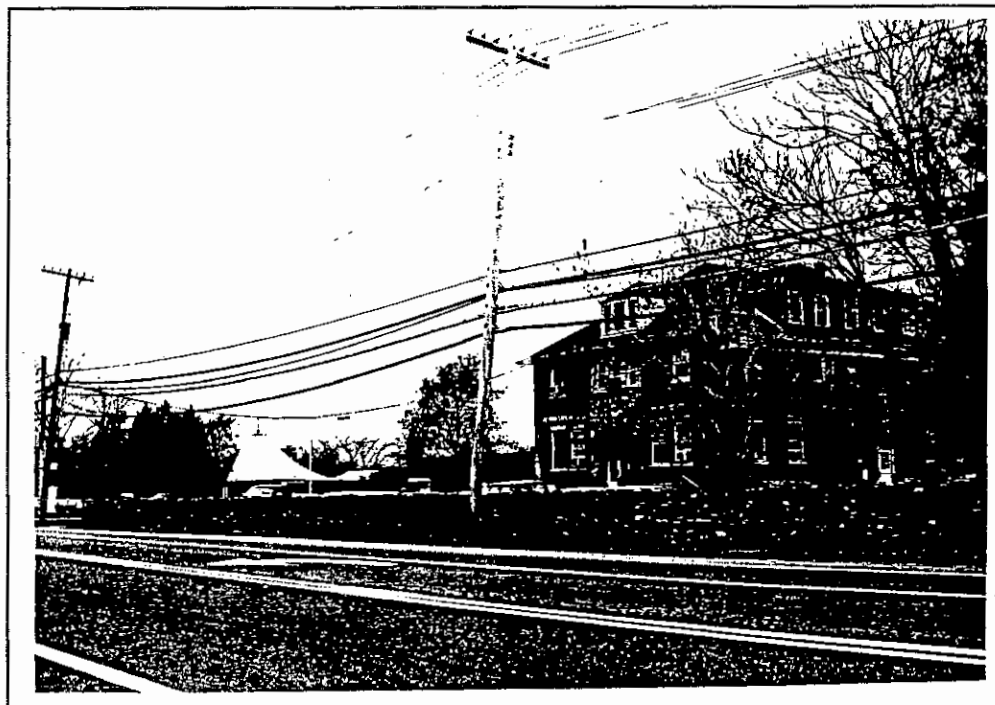
(13) Stone post with pictorial sign at Lamrack Dr. Smallwood Dr. pavilions across Main St.



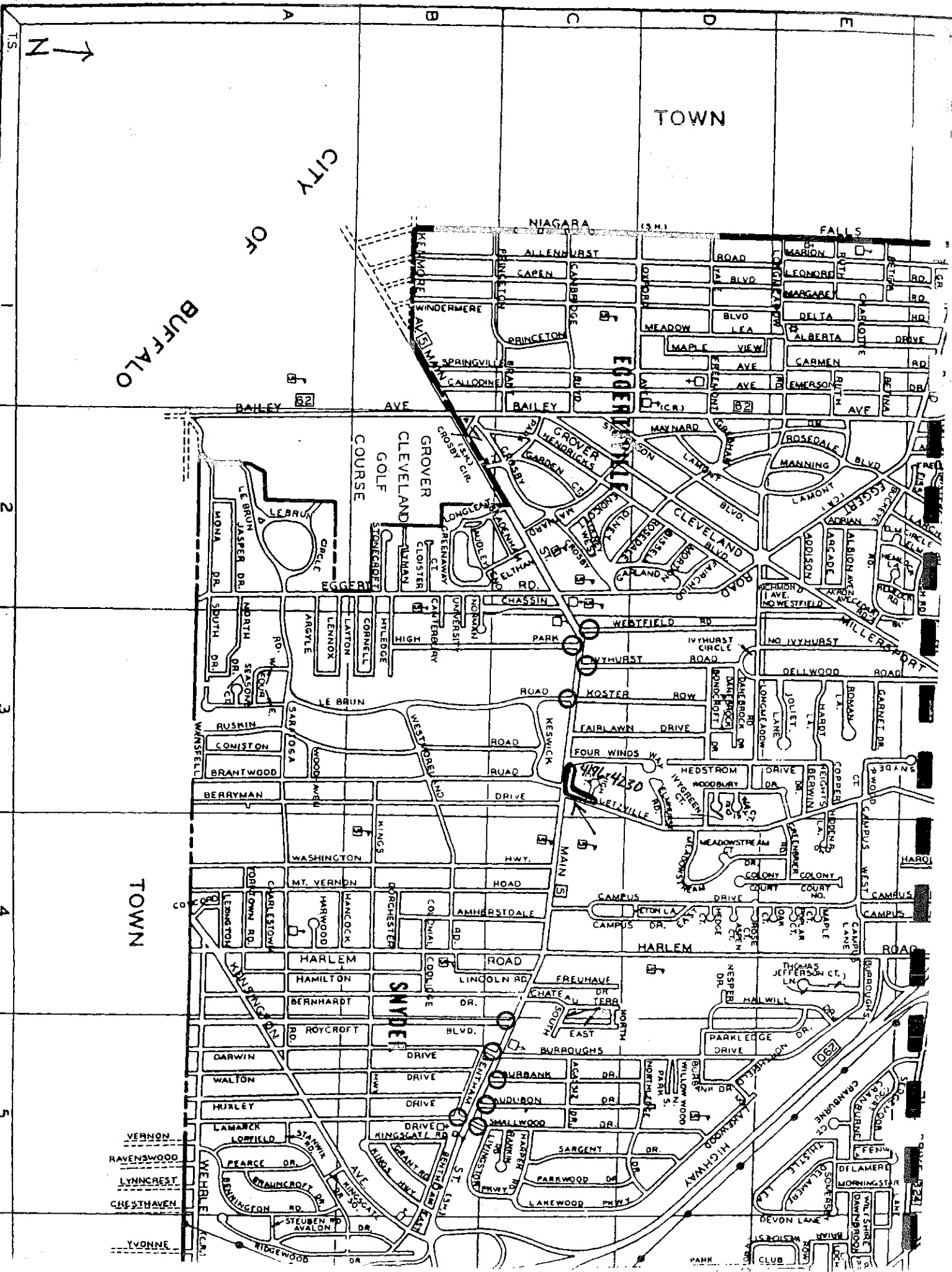
(14) Pictorial sign at Lamarck Dr. and Main St.



(15) Stone walls at Lafayette Blvd. and Main St.



(16) Stone wall in front of 6350 Main St.

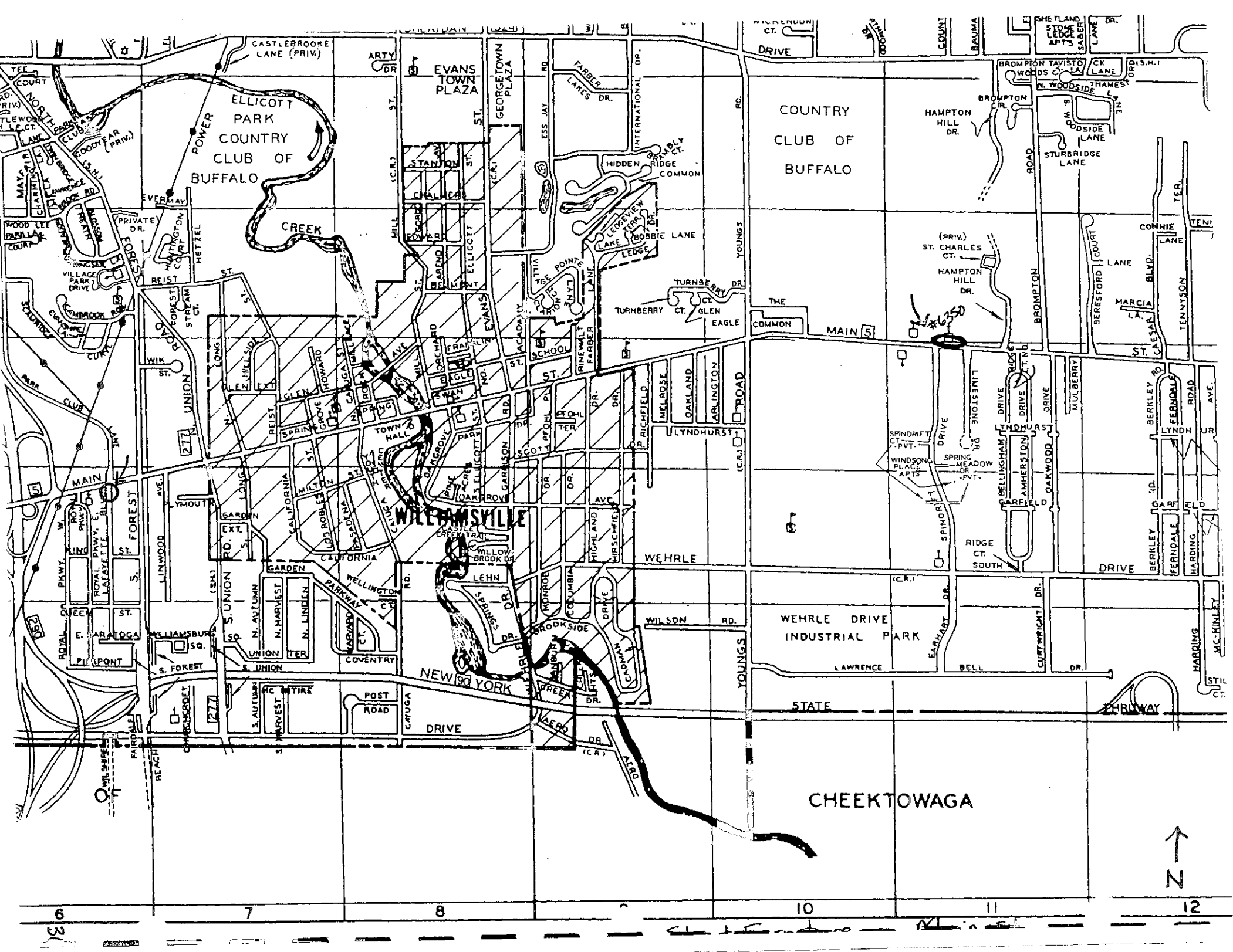


CITY OF BUFFALO

TOWN

TOWN

Street Finishes on Main St.



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The Amherst Theater
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 3500 Main Street (SBL: 79.32-2-24)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private []
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Uni plaza, Inc.
ADDRESS: Suite 200, 111 Eglinton Ave. East, Toronto, Ontario CANADA M4P-1H4
- 6. USE: Original: Movie theater Present: Movie theater
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [] No []
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during movies

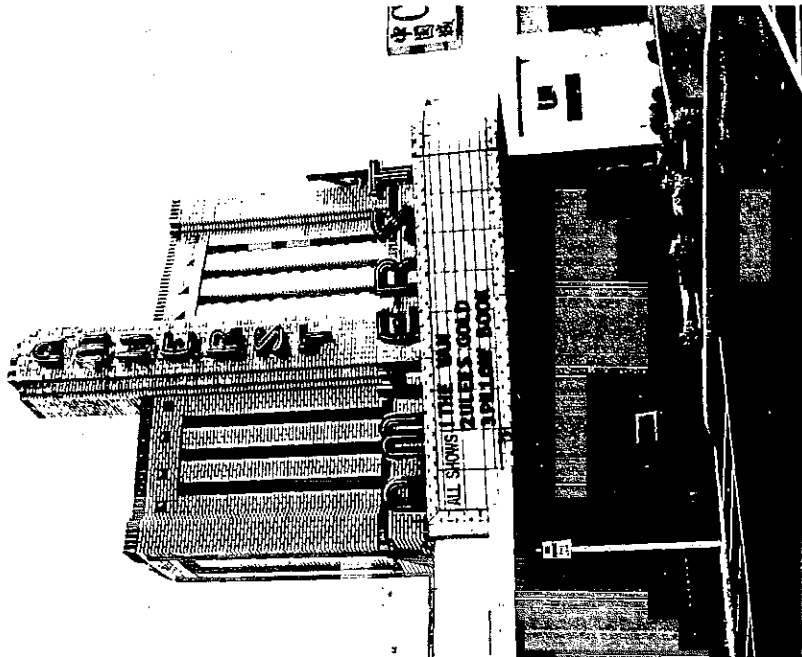
DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: concrete block
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): _____

Entrances altered by the installation of anodized aluminum frame doors. The angled walls at the entrance have been covered with stone aggregate panels.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South elevation.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
 d. developers [x] e. deterioration []
 f. other: Redevelopment of the plaza. Current plans do not call for

demolition or any major alterations to the theater.

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: located in a shopping plaza

16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [] b. woodland []
 c. scattered buildings []
 d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial [x]
 f. industrial [] g. residential []
 h. other: asphalt parking lots

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Amherst Theater is located in the University Plaza on the north side of Main Street (NYS Route 5), a busy four-lane thoroughfare. In front of the building is a parking lot. There are also parking lots behind the building to the north and west. Dumpsters, enclosed within a fence, are located along the west elevation of the building.

This section of Main Street, between the city line and Bailey Road consists of commercial development. Across the street, on the south side of Main Street in the City of Buffalo, is the State University of New York at Buffalo, Main Street Campus.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The Amherst Theater is a long rectangular plan building constructed of concrete block with buff-colored brick veneer at the upper part of the south facade. The entrance has been altered by the installation of replacement doors. The recessed entrance retains the original terrazzo flooring. The angled walls at the entrance have been covered with stone aggregate panels. Some of these panels are chipped at the base exposing what appears to be the original glazed tile beneath it. There is a curved ticket booth in the northwest corner of the entranceway.

Above the entrance is an angled, illuminated marquee. At the top of the marquee is the theater name AMHERST in bold neon letters. The design of the upper facade emphasizes verticality; in the center is a tall pier which is stepped forward slightly with the theater name in vertically aligned neon lettering. Three tall and narrow glass block windows are located on both sides of the central pier. Simple pilasters define the corners of the upper facade. The facade is terminated by a fluted masonry cornice with simple decorative squares below it.

The side and rear elevations of the building are of exposed cast concrete block.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1941

ARCHITECT: Michael J. DiAngelis of Rochester

BUILDER: A.G. Truckinbrod (contractor for University Village)

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Art Deco style Amherst Theater, built ca. 1941, is a rare building type and style in the town. While the building has undergone some exterior alterations at the entrance, it retains sufficient integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship to convey its historic character. The theater is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco. The bold verticality of the stepped forward pier and the curved marquee are characteristic of the style. Also typical of the style is the decorative fluting (at cornice), the lettering style, and the use of neon.

The Art Deco was popularized in the United States after 1922 when Eliel Saarinen won second prize in the Chicago Tribune tower competition with a radical design which emphasized the verticality of the structure and used abstract geometric ornament. Art Deco takes its name from the 1925 Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs and Industriels Modernes. Art Deco buildings were embellished with what was described as "modernistic" decoration consisting of low relief fluting, reeding, geometrical curves, and chevrons. The style remained popular for commercial and institutional buildings until World War II.

The Amherst Theater is representative of the restrained designs for movie theaters that began during the 1930s and continued into the early 1940s. During that time period public demand for an inexpensive form of popular entertainment resulted in the continued growth of the motion picture industry. Despite the suspension of large-scale building construction, small theaters were erected in communities throughout the nation to bring popular films to a wider audience. With the need to minimize the cost of construction, the elaborate movie palaces of the 1920s gave way to smaller theaters characterized by simpler, more streamlined design. Depression-era and early 1940s movie theaters often exhibited a relatively simple exterior with unadorned side and rear elevations, and special treatment reserved for the theater facade.

The theater also appears to be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (iii) for representing the work of Rochester architect Michael J. DeAngelis who was particularly noted for the design of movie theaters during the period preceding World War II. Born in Rochester in 1906, Mr. De Angelis attended Columbia University prior to joining the office of prominent Rochester architect John Strobel. He later opened his own office in Rochester, and for approximately 20 years beginning in the late 1940s, maintained a second office in New York city. He designed a number of well-known buildings in Rochester including the Federal Building on State Street and the Civic Center on Exchange Street. Mr. De Angelis' interest in architectural applications of new materials is exemplified by the use of stainless steel on the facade of the Rochester Police and Fire Academy on Scottsville Road.

A large body of his work is represented by movie theaters throughout New York State. In addition to his work in this state, Mr. De Angelis designed movie theaters in other parts of the country, and internationally for Paramount Studios. A notable example of his innovative theater design is The Corinth Theater in Miami, Florida. Distinguishing features of The Corinth included the use of an escalator to carry patrons to the balcony, and a lobby ceiling that rolled back to expose the sky. Mr. De Angelis was known for his early use of neon in theater designs, and was the first to use cold cathode lighting in proscenium arches. He was also recognized for his expertise relating to sight lines and acoustics, particularly the interior use of gypsum board and plaster to deaden sound.

The theater is also significant to Amherst's cultural and social history under Local Landmark Criterion (i) as the only surviving historic movie theater in the town. It is located in Amherst's earliest shopping plaza.

It was built as part of University Village (later known as the University Plaza) in 1941. Gulich & Boebel were the real estate developers of the project; A. G. Truckinbrod was the contractor. University Village, was built on the grounds of the former Hamilton Ward Estate. An article in the *Amherst Bee* entitled "Britting to Break Ground on \$500,999 University Village" provides the following information on the plaza:

...Representing the town...Supervisor Howard G. Britting, who has been instrumental in bringing about the development of this hitherto unsightly farmland, which was a portion of the Hamilton Ward Estate....The business development includes 25 stores, including an A and P Supermarket, a W.T. Grant Store, and others. A theatre with a seating capacity of 1,100 is also to be constructed. (*Amherst Bee*, May 8, 1941, p. 1).

The bold neon letting and the building's Main Street location make it an established and visual feature of the town (Local Landmark Criterion v).

21. SOURCES:

"Britting to Break Ground on \$500,000 University Village," *Amherst Bee*, May 8, 1941, p. 1.

Drawings for the Amherst Theater, by architect Michael J. DeAngelis, Rochester, NY., dated April 7, 1941. On file at the Town of Amherst, Building Department.

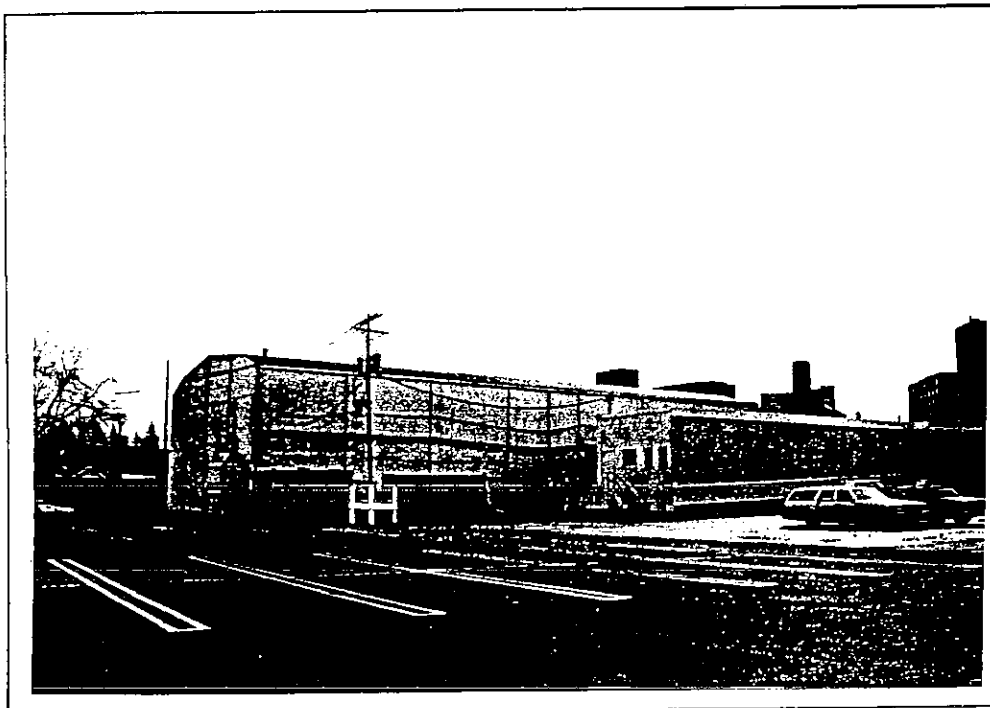
Santangelo, Mary. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form on the New Family Theater, Mt. Morris, Livingston County, NY. May 1997.

22. THEME: Commercial Building: Art Deco movie theater.

Amherst Theater, 3500 Main Street



Amherst Theater, 3500 Main St. South elevation.



North and west elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Egbertsville Hose Company
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 3826 Main Street (NW cor. of Maynard) (SBL: 79.26-1-12.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Edward O. Watts
ADDRESS: 41 Colony Court, Snyder NY 14226
- 6. USE: Original: Fire station Present: Professional offices
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during office hours

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: _____
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints
(if known) b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Converted to commercial office use in 1995-96.

Thermal pane replacement sash with muntin grilles. One-story vestibule added at west elevation. One of the first-story windows on the west elevation has been removed and the opening bricked in. An original door at the east elevation has been replaced with an anodized aluminum and glass door.

- 12. PHOTO:
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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: parking lot _____
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: educational _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Eggerstville Hose Company is located at the northwest corner of Main Street and Maynard Avenue in the hamlet of Eggertsville in southwest Amherst. The lot is approximately 215.72' wide by 168' deep. The building has a large parking lot on the west side as well as parking areas on the north and east sides. Main Street is a busy four-lane road. The neighborhood is largely residential with a mix of both pre- and post-World War II houses of moderate to large scale. House styles found in the area include American Foursquare, Bungalow, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Ranch. Also nearby, to the east, is the Georgian Revival style Sacred Heart Academy. The commercial area of Eggertsville is further east at Main Street and Eggert Road.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story flat-roofed brick Georgian Revival fire hall with recessed brick arcading and keystones at each bay. The rectangular-plan building is three bays wide by six bays deep. There are three overhead garage doors for fire trucks at the east elevation and one garage door at the west elevation. Fenestration is symmetrical with eight-over-eight double-hung thermal pane replacement sash with muntin grilles. Below the parapet wall is a cast stone cornice. A one-story brick and glass vestibule has been added to the west elevation.

The building is especially notable for its classically detailed center entrance at the Main Street facade which consists of Doric order columns on either side of a pair of paneled doors with leaded glass sidelights. Above the entrance, at the second story, is a prominent multi-light Palladian window with Ionic order half-columns and a half-round arch above which is stuccoed and bears the name EGGERTSVILLE HOSE CO. This facade has twelve-over-twelve double-hung replacement sash at the first floor and eight-over-eight sash above.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1931-32

ARCHITECT: Bley & Lyman of Buffalo

BUILDER: Julius Braun & Sons

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Eggertsville Hose Company, built 1931-32, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style. Distinguishing characteristics of the Georgian Revival style displayed by the fire hall include the symmetry, the accentuated center entrance with classical details, the use of brick, the Palladian window, the regular fenestration with multi-light double-hung sash, and the classical cornice. It is also important as a representative example of early twentieth-century firehouse design. The historical-based design of the fire hall, its detailing, modest scale, and use of brick resulted in a design that is sympathetic to the residential character of the surrounding neighborhood. Although recent alterations have been made, the building retains a moderate degree of integrity of materials, design, craftsmanship, and setting.

The frequency of Colonial Revival design reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Post medieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

The fire hall is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (iii) as an example of a civic building designed by Buffalo architecture firm of Bley & Lyman. During a twenty year period (1919-1939), Bley and Lyman established a reputation for fine craftsmanship, detailing, and sophistication. Their work is strongly rooted in historical precedents and includes the gamut of popular revival styles of the period including English Tudor, French Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical styles.

Lawrence H. Bley (1884-1939), trained as a draftsman, received no formal academic training in architecture. He began his career as head draftsman with the Buffalo firm of Lansing and Beierl around 1909. Bley became associated with architect William Lansing after the death of Max Beierl, and the name of the firm was eventually changed to Lansing and Bley.

Duane Lyman (1886-1966) studied architecture and mechanical engineering at the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School. Following his graduation in 1908, the young man traveled extensively in England, France, Italy and Switzerland, where he was exposed to various historical and contemporary European architectural styles. Upon his return to the United States in 1913, Lyman became associated with the Buffalo firm of Lansing & Bley. He interrupted his professional career to enlist in the Army during World War I, leaving military service with the rank of major.

With the death of William Lansing, the firm of Bley and Lyman was established around 1919. Several years later, the partners erected their own office building in Buffalo at 505 Delaware Avenue. In addition to their large body of work on single-family residences, Bley and Lyman are known for the design of the 800 West Ferry Apartments (1929) on Delaware Avenue in Buffalo. Here they attempted to popularize luxury apartment living in a city with a tradition of single-family homes. The innovative apartments were designed as two-level units with large terraces, replicating the features of a house in a high-rise building. Bley and Lyman also designed many public, religious, educational, and commercial buildings. Notable examples of their work are the U. S. Post Office (1935-36) at Niagara Square and the Art Deco Vars building at 344-352 Delaware Avenue.

Other buildings attributed to Bley and Lyman include St. Joseph's Church, the Hens & Kelly Building, Walbridge Building, and Jackson Building in Buffalo; Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Tonawanda; St. Paul's Evangelical Church in Martinsville; and Sacred Heart Academy in Amherst (see inventory form for 3860 Main St.). The firm was well-known for the design of approximately 40 schools in Western and Central New York.

Lawrence Bley, who served for a time as director of the Buffalo chapter of the American Institute of Architects, died in 1939 at the age of 54. Following the death of his partner, Lyman continued to practice architecture under the firm name of Duane Lyman & Associates. At the time of Duane Lyman's death in 1966 at the age of 79, he was known as the "dean of Western New York architects" (*Buffalo Courier Express*, 1 May 1966).

The Eggertsville Hose Company building is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the history of firefighting in Eggertsville. It is also important for its contributions to the social history of the town since many community groups used this as a meeting place. The fire hall has served as a house of worship. The Jewish services in Amherst were held here.

The Eggertsville Hose Company was incorporated on May 8, 1908. The need for fire protection in Eggertsville had become apparent a couple years prior when, in the fall of 1906, a house burned down on Callodine Avenue. The Buffalo Fire Department had responded and laid a line of hose from the City Line, but they were many lengths short of reaching the house.

About 1908 the Eggertsville Hose Company erected their first fire hall, a frame building, at the corner of Main Street and Maynard Avenue. A horse drawn wagon with fire equipment was the first piece of fire fighting apparatus the company acquired. Rudolph E. Boetger was the first president and chief of the company. In 1924 the fire company purchased its first fire truck. In 1924 the members formed the association known as the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of Eggertsville.

Plans were discussed for the construction of a new fire hall in 1928. Bley & Lyman, Architects, were hired to design the new building. The contract was awarded to builder Julius Braun and work was begun on September 4, 1931. On May 8, 1932 the new brick building was dedicated.

The Eggertsville Fire Company sold the building to the present owner in 1995-96 who converted it to professional offices.

21. SOURCES:

Building permits for 3826 Main Street (#95-2297A, 95-2297B). Town of Amherst, Building Department.

"Duane Lyman Dies: Dean of Architects." *Buffalo Courier-Express* (1 May 1966): B-6.

"Duane S. Lyman, 79, Dies; Leading Architect 50 Years." *Buffalo Evening News* (2 May 1966): 14.

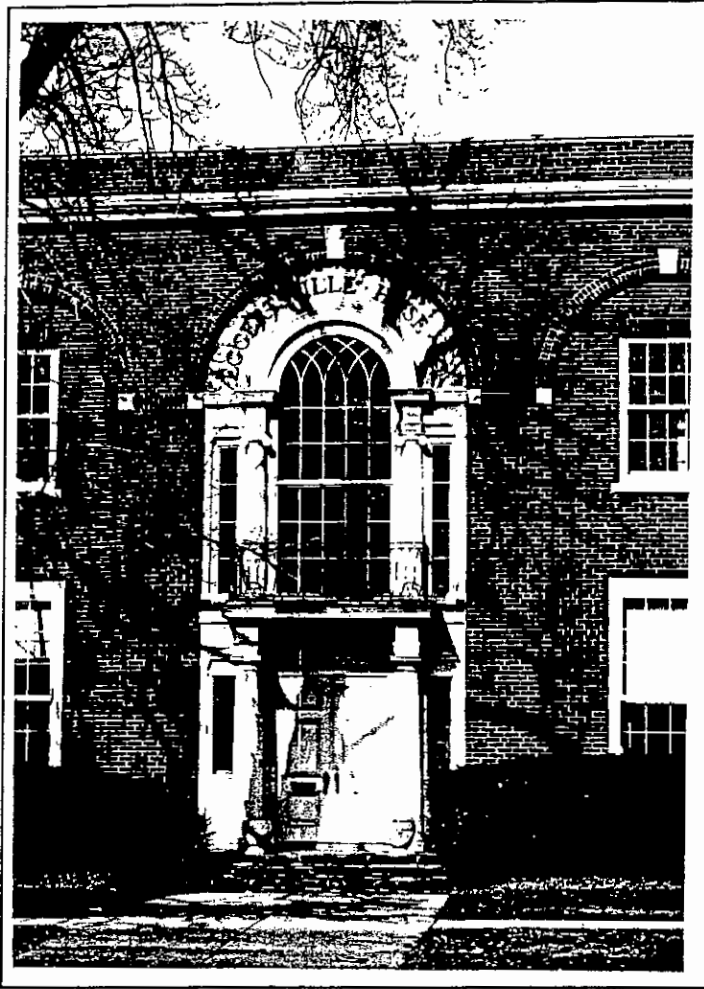
"Eggertsville Hose Marks 75th Year." *Amherst Bee*, May 4, 1983, p. 25.

"Eggertsville Hose Was First-Aid Pioneer." *Amherst Bee*, Anniversary Edition (date?).

Eggertsville-Snyder Sanborn Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on Eggertsville Hose Company, n.d.

22. THEME: Civic Architecture: Georgian Revival style fire hall.



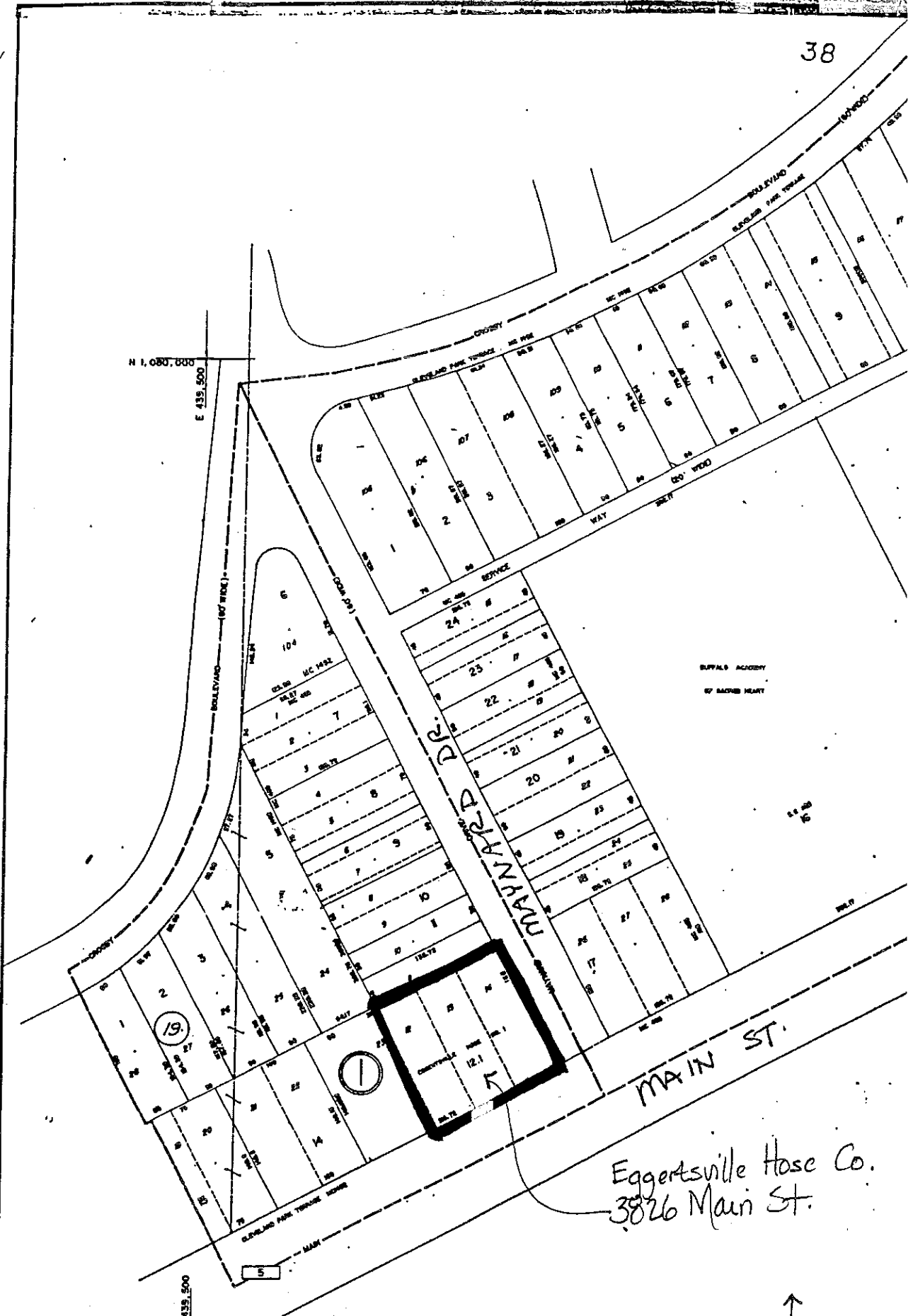
Eggertsville Hose Company,
3826 Main St. South elevation.



West and south elevations.



Eggertsville Hose Co., 3826 Main St. North and west elevations.



THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR USED FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN TAXING.

PREPARED BY

 AERO SERVICE
 PREPARED FOR
 DIVISION OF REAL PROPERTY TAX SERVICES
 2000 W. MAIN ST. SUITE 200
 EGGERSVILLE, N.C. 28743

REVISION TABLE				REVISION TABLE				SPECIAL DISTRICTS	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	SCHOOL DISTRICT	CITY	SPECIAL DISTRICT	OTHER
						SCHOOL DISTRICT	EGGERSVILLE		
						SCHOOL DISTRICT	EGGERSVILLE		
						SCHOOL DISTRICT	EGGERSVILLE		

↑
N
79.26

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 3860 Main Street (SBL: 79.26-2-16)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart. Attn: Anne Marie Tarlet.
ADDRESS: 3860 Main Street, Eggertsville, NY 14226
- 6. USE: Original: Parochial high school & convent Present: Parochial high school & convent
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain yes, check in at office during school hours

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: _____
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Slate roof shingles recently removed on east elevation. Detached garage built on grounds in 1971.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South elevation.

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. garages (two)
d. privy e. shed f. greenhouse
g. shop h. gardens
i. landscape features: mature trees
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)

Sacred Heart Academy is located on a 3.60-acre lot on the north side of Main Street in the hamlet of Eggertsville in southwest Amherst. Located behind the school is a contributing front-gabled frame garage. Behind this is another frame garage that is non-contributing. There are several mature trees on the school grounds. A driveway loop is in front of the building.

Directly east of the school property is a large parking lot and a visually intrusive large-scale concrete office building (3920 Main Street). The school is just west of the historic core of Eggertsville at the intersection of Eggert Road and Main Street. Much of the historic building fabric at the four corners of Eggertsville has been replaced by modern commercial buildings and parking lots. One of the most visually prominent resources here is the complex of buildings associated with St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church at the northeast corner of Eggert Road and Main Street (see inventory form for 1317 Eggert Road). A couple lots west of Sacred Heart is the former Eggertsville Hose Company, a Georgian Revival style brick fire hall (see inventory form for 3826 Main St.). The residential neighborhood across the street (south of Main) includes the streets of Longleat Park, Bradenham Place, Eltham Drive, Audley End and Greenaway Road. This area consists of late 1930s and 1940s houses including many Tudor and Colonial Revivals.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Sacred Heart Academy is a three-story, brick veneered Georgian Revival style school building. The building consists of a long rectangular-plan main block with two rear wings: a central gymnasium/auditorium wing and an east convent wing. The foundation of the building is faced in rusticated cast stone. Stone or cast stone is also used at window sills, lintels, and keystones, and at the portico. Fenestration is repetitive and symmetrical with six-over-one double-hung wood sash. The cross-gabled roof was originally covered with slate shingles. The north and south gable ends of the roof feature Georgian-inspired brick parapets.

The hierarchical composition at the south facade, facing Main Street, consists of a central pavilion with a full-height pedimented portico; slightly recessed eight-bay-wide classroom wings on either side with repetitive fenestration; and projecting east and west end blocks. The center pavilion is five bays wide with six equally simple Corinthian order cast stone pilasters. The center entrance has pilasters and a segmental arch pediment with an urn and scroll motif. The portico features four two-story cast stone columns supporting an entablature. The tympanum of the pediment is ornamented with a lozenge-shaped escutcheon with swags done in cast stone. The double stair leading to the porch has rusticated walls with a metal balustrade featuring circular and oval motifs. Rising above the gable roof, behind the pediment, is a square belltower crowned by an octagonal-shaped cupola with dome. The cupola base has corner finials with acanthus leaf ornamentation. The belltower has corner pilasters and round-arched louvered openings with keystones.

The center bay at the main floor of the end blocks has a tripartite window with narrow two-over-one sidelights flanking a narrow six-over-one double-hung wood sash. In front of this is a decorative iron balconet supported by cast stone scroll brackets. The floor above features a large round arch window opening with sidelights; the arch at the west end block has an ornamental cast stone panel.

The west elevation of the main block features a center entrance with a large multi-light round-arch window above lighting the stairwell. A cross gable projects from the center of this elevation.

The east elevation of the building has two projecting cross-gabled bays with entrances at the ground floor and round-arched windows in the upper story. At the rear convent wing of this elevation the foundation is of rusticated brickwork with the exception of the entrance bay which is faced in cast stone.

Of special note at the gymnasium/auditorium wing is the large-scale round-arched window at the east elevation.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1930

ARCHITECT: Bley & Lyman

BUILDER: Boehm Brothers

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Sacred Heart Academy was founded in downtown Buffalo in 1877 by four Franciscan Sisters from Heythuysen, Holland. Records show the first enrollment consisted of eight girls. The school outgrew its original building and in 1897 built a new building at 749 Washington Street, Buffalo. In 1895 the school was chartered and given the official title of The Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart. As enrollment continued to increase and Washington Street became more commercial in character, the school administration decided to move to a new location in the town of Amherst. On March 19, 1927, the Bishop broke ground for the present structure on Main Street. The cornerstone was laid in 1930.

Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart, built 1930, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style. It retains an exceptionally high level of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. Though designed with utility in mind, the building exhibits sophisticated detailing. While the well-treed setting of the grounds is intact, the adjacent parking lot and modern office building to the east are visually intrusive.

Typical characteristics of the Georgian Revival style displayed by the school include the symmetrically balanced facade with accentuated center entrance; the double-hung wood windows with multi-light upper sash and single-light lower sash and keystones; and brick walls with cast stone trim. Other distinguishing features of the Georgian Revival include the rusticated masonry; the brick parapet walls resembling paired chimneys, and the pedimented portico.

The frequency of Colonial Revival design reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Post medieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

Sacred Heart Academy is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (iii) as representing the institutional work of the Buffalo firm of Bley & Lyman, Architects. During a twenty-year period (1919-1939), Bley and Lyman established a reputation for fine craftsmanship, detailing, and sophistication. Their work was strongly rooted in historical precedents and includes the gamut of popular revival styles of the period including English Tudor, French Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical styles.

Lawrence H. Bley (1884-1939), trained as a draftsman, received no formal academic training in architecture. He began his career as head draftsman with the Buffalo firm of Lansing and Beierl around 1909. Bley became associated with architect William Lansing after the death of Max Beierl, and the name of the firm was eventually changed to Lansing and Bley.

Duane Lyman (1886-1966) studied architecture and mechanical engineering at the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School. Following his graduation in 1908, the young man traveled extensively in England, France, Italy and Switzerland, where he was exposed to various historical and contemporary European architectural styles. Upon his return to the United States in 1913, Lyman became associated with the Buffalo firm of Lansing & Bley. He interrupted his professional career to enlist in the Army during World War I, leaving military service with the rank of major.

With the death of William Lansing, the firm of Bley and Lyman was established around 1919. Several years later, the partners erected their own office building in Buffalo at 505 Delaware Avenue. In addition to their large body of work on single-family residences, Bley and Lyman are known for the design of the 800 West Ferry Apartments (1929) on Delaware Avenue in Buffalo. Here they attempted to popularize luxury apartment living in a city with a tradition of single-family homes. The innovative apartments were designed as two-level units with large terraces, replicating the features of a house in a high-rise building. Bley and Lyman also designed many public, religious, educational, and commercial buildings. Notable examples of their work are the U. S. Post Office (1935-36) at Niagara Square and the Art Deco Vars building at 344-352 Delaware Avenue.

Other buildings attributed to Bley and Lyman include St. Joseph's Church, the Hens & Kelly Building, Walbridge Building, and Jackson Building in Buffalo; Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Tonawanda; St. Paul's Evangelical Church in Martinsville; and the Eggertsville Hose Company in Amherst (see inventory form for 3826 Main Street). The firm was well-known for the design of approximately 40 schools in Western and Central New York.

Lawrence Bley, who served for a time as director of the Buffalo chapter of the American Institute of Architects, died in 1939 at the age of 54. Following the death of his partner, Lyman continued to practice architecture under the firm name of Duane Lyman & Associates. At the time of Duane Lyman's death in 1966 at the age of 79, he was known as the "dean of Western New York architects" (*Buffalo Courier Express*, 1 May 1966).

21. SOURCES:

Building permit for garage at Sacred Heart Academy (#71-1413). Town of Amherst, Building Department.

"Duane Lyman Dies: Dean of Architects." *Buffalo Courier-Express* (1 May 1966): B-6.

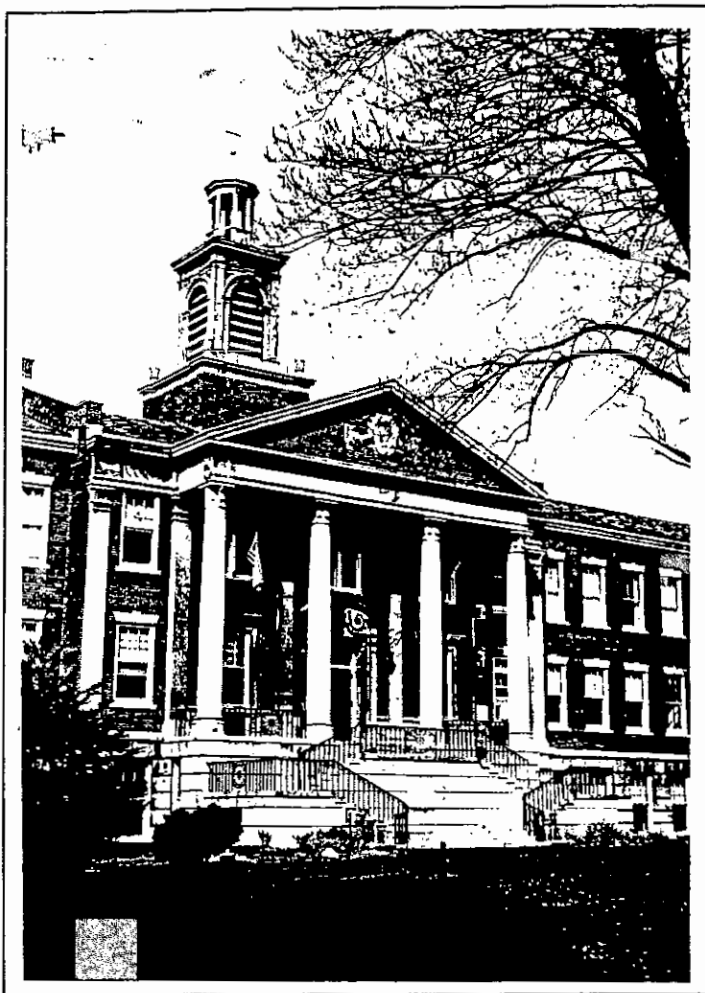
"Duane S. Lyman, 79, Dies; Leading Architect 50 Years." *Buffalo Evening News* (2 May 1966): 14.

Eggertsville-Snyder Sanborn Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

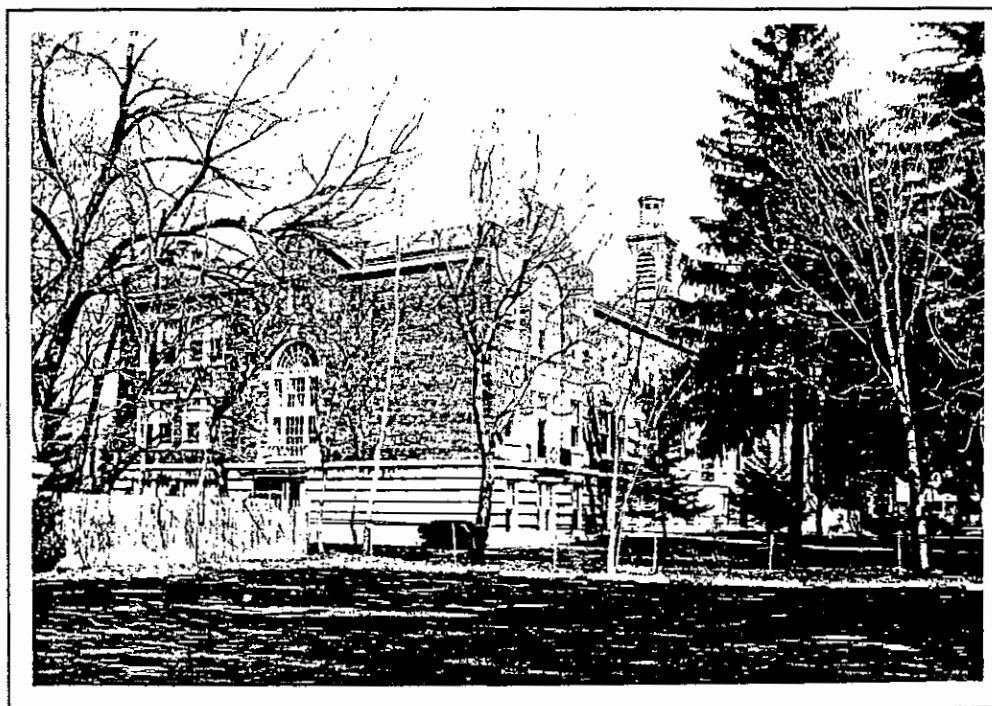
"Sacred Heart Academy Located Here Since 1930." *Amherst Bee*, n.d.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on Sacred Heart Academy, n.d.

22. THEME: Religious/educational: Georgian Revival style high school w/convent wing.



Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart,
3860 Main St. South elevation.



West and south elevations.



Buffalo Academy of the Sacred Heart, 3860 Main Street. South and east elevations.



East and north elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 28, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

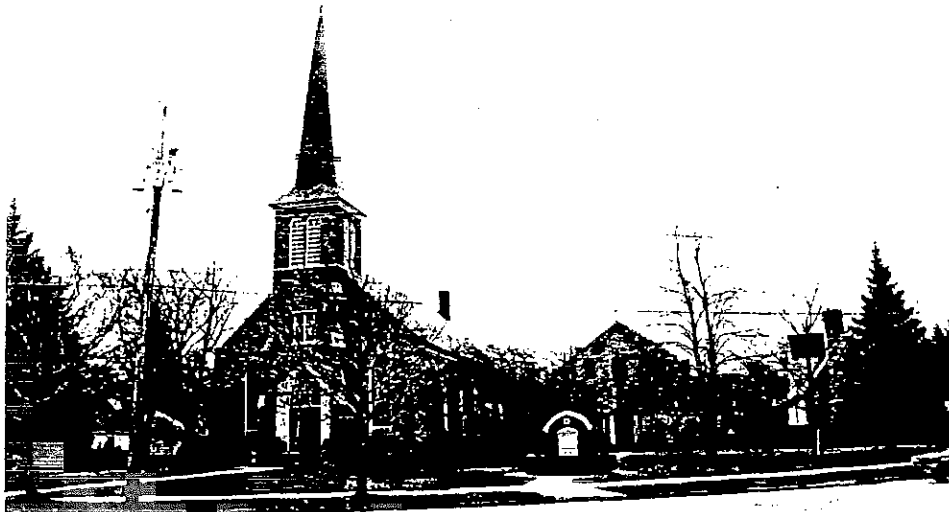
ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 4001 Main Street (SBL: 79.08-2-1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private []
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: St. Paul's Evangelical Church
ADDRESS: 4001 Main Street, Eggertsville, NY 14226-3406
- 6. USE: Original: Religious Present: Religious
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [] No []
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during Sunday worship services

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [] (with brick veneer)
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Present parish hall and parsonage added ca. 1953. Rear addition at church. Interior renovations done to the church in 1970s including extensive work on the stained glass windows of the nave. Steeple was damaged by lightning in 1973 and extensive repairs were made in this area.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



North & west elevations.

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: attached parish hall and parsonage (both non-contributing)
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: St. Benedict's School and Church across street to NW
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

St. Paul's is located on a 1.0-acre lot on the south side of Main Street in the hamlet of Eggertsville in southwest Amherst. A large parking lot is located behind the church to the south. The surrounding neighborhood features a mix of commercial, religious, educational, and residential properties. The historic core of the hamlet of Eggertsville is at the busy intersection of Eggert Road and Main Street. Much of the historic building fabric at the four corners of Eggertsville has been replaced by modern commercial buildings and asphalt parking lots. At the northwest corner of Eggert Road and Main Street is a visually intrusive large-scale concrete office building (3920 Main Street). A gas station is at the southwest corner. The southeast corner of Main Street and Eggert Road features post-World War II commercial buildings (Eggertsville Square) with a parking lot in front.

Directly across the street from St. Paul's are the curved stone walls that mark the entrance to Westfield Road. Also across nearby to the northwest is St. Benedict's Church and School. Nearby residential neighborhoods such as Westfield Road and High Park include many early to mid twentieth century houses including Bungalows, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Cape, and Ranch.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church at 4001 Main Street is one of Eggertsville's prominent historic resources. The current Late Gothic Revival appearance of the ca. 1880 church is a result of extensive remodeling done in 1933.

The rectangular-plan church has buff-colored brick walls and a slate-shingled gable roof. The three-bay-wide north facade has pointed arch window openings with stained glass windows in the end bays and a central entrance at the base of the projecting tower. The entrance features a pair of wood paneled doors with an elaborate pointed arch transom above with stone tracery. The corners of the tower have engaged buttresses with stone caps. At the second story of the tower is a pair of flat-headed stained glass windows. The front and sides of the tower feature pairs of pointed arch louvered openings. A tall slate-shingled steeple rises above a hipped roof belfry. The west and east elevations of the church are divided into bays by engaged buttresses. In each bay is a pointed arch, stained glass window with stone trim.

The current parish hall and parsonage were added west of the church about 1953. Attached at the rear of the church is a two-story flat-roofed brick addition.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Church built ca. 1880/moved back and extensively remodeled to current appearance in 1933. Parish hall and parsonage added ca. 1953.

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Eggertsville is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Late Gothic Revival style. The church possesses a moderate level of design, materials, and workmanship. Distinguishing characteristics of the style incorporated in the design of St. Paul's include pointed arch door and window openings with stone trim; a steeply pitched gable roof with slate shingles; stained glass windows; a belltower with steeple; and the use of buttresses. St. Paul's also meets Local Landmark Criterion (v); it's tall steeple is an established and familiar visual feature of Eggertsville.

Renewed interest in the Gothic style was generated by the early twentieth century architects Bertram Goodhue and Ralph Adams Cram. The reconstruction of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the Gothic style paved the way for the use of the style on academic and institutional buildings. The style remained popular up until the mid-twentieth century. Late Gothic Revival buildings are often of stone or brick construction and employed simpler forms than their High Victorian counterparts. Other notable examples of the style in Amherst include St. Benedict's Roman Catholic Church at Main St. and Eggert Road, St. Mary of the Angels - Sisters of Saint Francis Motherhouse at Mill Street, and Amherst Central High School on Main Street.

The church may also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the growth and development of Eggertsville. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the oldest church in Erie County, was organized in 1827 to serve a population of German immigrants. The first church building was constructed here in 1833. Originally known as the German Reformed Church, the name was changed following 1844.

According to a historical account of the church the congregation in its early days consisted of two distinct groups - the "Northbushers" and the "Southbushers." The former, who had come primarily from the area of Alsace-Lorraine, settled around Getzville, while the latter, who had come for the most part from Prussia and central Germany, settled in Cheektowaga. Main Street formed the dividing line between the two, so the church was on "neutral ground." ("St. Paul's Lutheran Church," vertical file on churches, Amherst Museum).

By 1868, the church had grown and was becoming crowded so the Rev. Adolph C.W. Boettger organized parishioners from Williamsville into a separate congregation by forming St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Williamsville.

A new church building was erected in 1874 to replace the first church building. On August 7, 1879, the new church along with the parsonage, sheds, and a house next door were destroyed by fire. The congregation rebuilt for a third time in 1880.

In the early 1930s, the congregation decided to move the 1880 church back several feet from the road and remodel it. This was in response to the State's proposed straightening of the bend in Main Street. The remodeled church with its new brick veneer walls and Late Gothic Revival style details was dedicated on January 1, 1934. (While the church moved, the bend in Main Street stayed.)

In 1950 the old parish hall was destroyed by fire. About 1953 the present parish hall and parsonage were built.

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Egbertsville-Snyder Sanborn Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1923 and 1932.

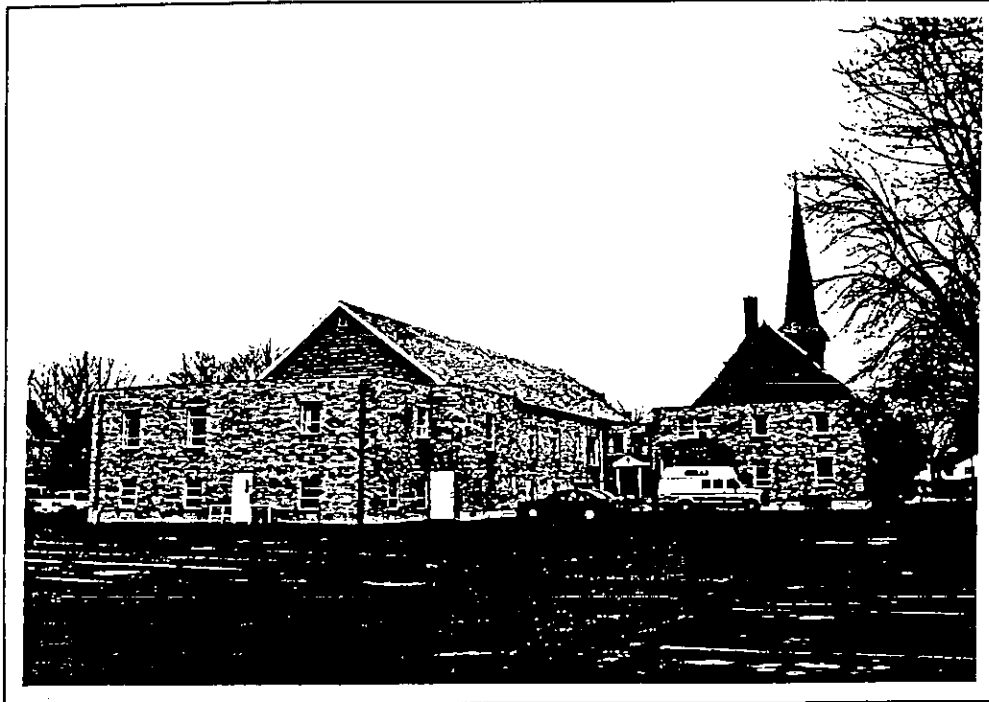
"St. Paul's Lutheran Church." Typescript in vertical file on churches in Amherst Museum. Author not known, ca. 1975.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form for St. Paul's Lutheran Church, n.d.

Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818-1965*. The Town Board of Amherst, New York, 1965.

22. THEME: Religious architecture: Late Gothic Revival style.
Settlement and development of Eggertsville: German immigrants.

St. Paul's 4001 Main St.



St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 4001 Main Street. South elevation.



THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR THE PURPOSE ONLY AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

PREPARED BY
AERVO SERVICE

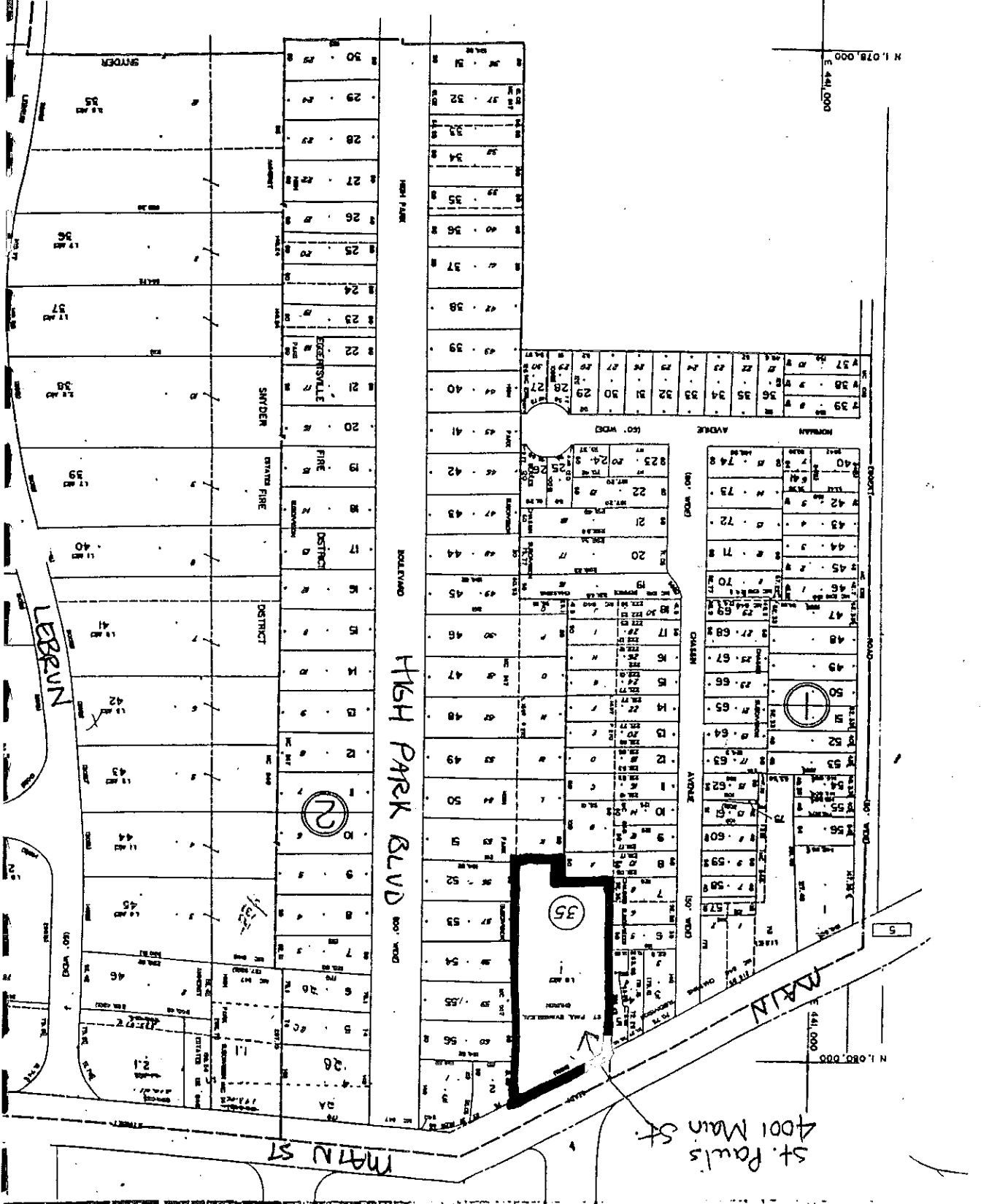
REVISION TABLE

REVISION TABLE

SPECIAL DISTRICTS

40

N
↓



79.08

St. Paul's
4001 Main St.

MAIN ST

HENNEPIN AVE

HENNEPIN BLVD

LEBRUN

2

35

5

E 441,000
N 1,078,000

E 441,000
N 1,078,000

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Caretaker's Cottages at the Arthur E. Hedstrom Estate
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 4196-4200-4230 Main Street (SBL: 67.20-6-37)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private []
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Snyder Development Co.
ADDRESS: 4287 Main Street, Snyder, NY 14226-3504
- 6. USE: Original: Residential(part of estate) Present: Commercial (?)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private office (?)

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): No major exterior alterations but the Hedstrom Estate of which this was a part of has been subdivided. According to bldg. permit records a garage was moved from this property in 1956.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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: stone wall; concrete wall
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: high school and college nearby
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The caretaker's cottages of the Hedstrom Estate are located on a 1.60-acre lot at the northwest corner of Main Street and Getzville Road in southwest Amherst. The building is in close proximity to Main Street. Located along the front property line (Main Street) and the east property line (Getzville Road) is a contributing stone wall. The eastern part of the property is wooded. Located behind the cottages to the north is a contributing barn and a contributing concrete garden wall with arched openings.

The surrounding neighborhood has a mix of residential, institutional, and commercial uses. Directly west of the property is Four Winds Way, a recent residential development with large scale Neo-traditional houses. Across the street to the south is an early twentieth-century house converted to commercial use. Also nearby is Amherst Central High School, a Late Gothic Revival style school building at 4301 Main Street. To the east, beyond Getzville Road, is the Renaissance Revival style Coplon Mansion on the campus of Daemen College. To the north of the property is High Court, a ca. 1950s-60s residential cul-de-sac, built on land once associated with the Hedstrom estate. Of note beyond this, further to the north, at 50 Getzville Road is the Hedstrom House, once the centerpiece of this large estate (see separate inventory form for 50 Getzville Rd.).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Long, one and one-half story residential building with stucco-clad exterior walls and an asphalt-shingled roof. The roof overhang features exposed rafter tails. Built ca. 1904, as the caretaker's quarters for the Hedstrom Estate, the building consists of distinct parts. The unit at the far west end is side-gabled with a second-story overhang and two shed-roofed dormers at the front. The front entrance at this block features a gabled hood with large brackets and decorative trusswork. The group of four double-hung wood sash to the east of this entrance have lattice muntins. The windows elsewhere on this unit are six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

A slightly lower one and one-half story side-gabled block is attached to the east and features a large segmental-arched opening for carriages that provides access to the rear "courtyard" and barn. Above the archway is a shed roof dormer with three lattice-muntined casement windows.

The next unit to the east is a one-story, side-gabled block with a steeply pitched gabled hood and trusswork over the entrance and a shed-roofed wall dormer. The four windows at this facade are six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

At the east end is a one and one-half story front-gabled block with a hip roof wing. The second story of the front-gabled block projects out over the first story. Of note at the first floor is the bay window with four six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Above this, at the second story, are two six-over-six double-hung wood sash. A recessed porch is located in the front of the east wing.

Located in front of the property, along Main Street, and at the east side, along Getzville Road, is a contributing wall constructed of quarry-faced random stone. A contributing concrete wall with arched openings is in the rear yard.

Located behind the main building is a contributing barn with stucco walls and an asphalt-shingled jerkinhead roof. There are shed roof wall dormers at the east end and west sides of the barn. The original barn doors are intact at the west elevation. An exterior stair provides access to a door at the second story of the south elevation.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1904

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

These picturesque Tudor Revival inspired cottages were built ca. 1904 as part of the Arthur E. Hedstrom Estate. The complex, consisting of the cottages, barn, stone walls and concrete walls, is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst. This estate, located west of Getzville Road, once extended from Main Street north to near Sheridan Drive. Extant resources originally associated with the Hedstrom Estate include not only the caretaker's cottages, barn and walls on this parcel but also the main house, pool and pool house on a separate parcel at 50 Getzville Road (see inventory form for 50 Getzville Road). Although the historic acreage is not intact and the land has been subdivided, the extant buildings associated with the Hedstrom Estate represent the best collection of historic resources associated with an early twentieth century suburban estate in the town.

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the early decades of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main Street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilitated development along Main Street. The combination of the trolley line, improved roads, proximity to the city, and a relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms here. The Hedstroms, Howers, Sattlers, Farbers, and many others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates has survived with the original acreage, setting, and buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

The property is also historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with Arthur E. Hedstrom. Hedstrom's obituary in the *Amherst Bee* (February 28, 1946) provides the following biographical information:

Arthur E. Hedstrom was president for 19 years of Hedstrom-Spaulding, Inc., one of Buffalo's largest coal dealers. He was the son of Swedish immigrant Eric L. Hedstrom who founded the coal firm of E.L. Hedstrom & Co. In 1927, the company merged with Spaulding.

Mr. Hedstrom was an active leader of the Buffalo YMCA where he served on the board of directors from 1900 to 1926 and on the board of trustees from 1920 to 1932. He was also a member of the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church and one of the organizers of the Amherst Community Church.

Mr. Hedstrom and his wife, the former Katherine Wilcox, were "pioneer suburban residents" of Amherst. Their suburban estate was considered one of the showplaces of Amherst ("A. E. Hedstrom Dies in Florida," *Amherst Bee*, February 28, 1946, p. 1).

Maps from 1924 and 1935 show the Hedstrom property encompassing approximately 43 acres from Main Street to a couple of streets south of Sheridan Drive. By the time of Mr. Hedstrom's death in 1946 some of the original acreage had begun to be subdivided. His obituary noted, for example, that the Four Winds Nursery Farm now occupies part of the estate's former acreage (*Amherst Bee*, February, 28, 1946, p. 1). (This is where Four Winds Way, a recent residential subdivision, is located today.)

The Snyder Development Company acquired the Hedstrom House and converted the single-family home into apartments in 1949. Most of the Hedstrom Estate was subdivided and new residential streets were laid out on the former estate beginning in the 1950s including High Court and Elmhurst Drive.

The caretaker's cottages are important as a relatively rare building type in the town. They are also architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Tudor Revival style. The cottages and barn retain a relatively high level of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The survival of the rustic stone wall along the street and the concrete garden wall adds to the integrity of the setting even though the original acreage is no longer intact.

The Tudor Revival first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-designed homes patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth and early seventeenth century England. As its popularity grew in the early twentieth century, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes. Common elements of the style found in the design of these quaint, picturesque cottages include the steeply pitched roof with multiple gables, windows with lattice muntins; stucco walls; and overhanging second stories.

The property also meets Local Landmark Criterion (v) as an established and familiar visual feature of Main Street.

According to Andrea Shaw the site itself may be significant as the site of the last tollgate along Main Street in Amherst (Shaw, inventory form).

21. SOURCES:

"A. E. Hedstrom Dies in Florida." *The Amherst Bee*, February 28, 1946, p.1.

Assessor's Records for 4196-4230 Main Street. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Building permit (#56-10943), Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

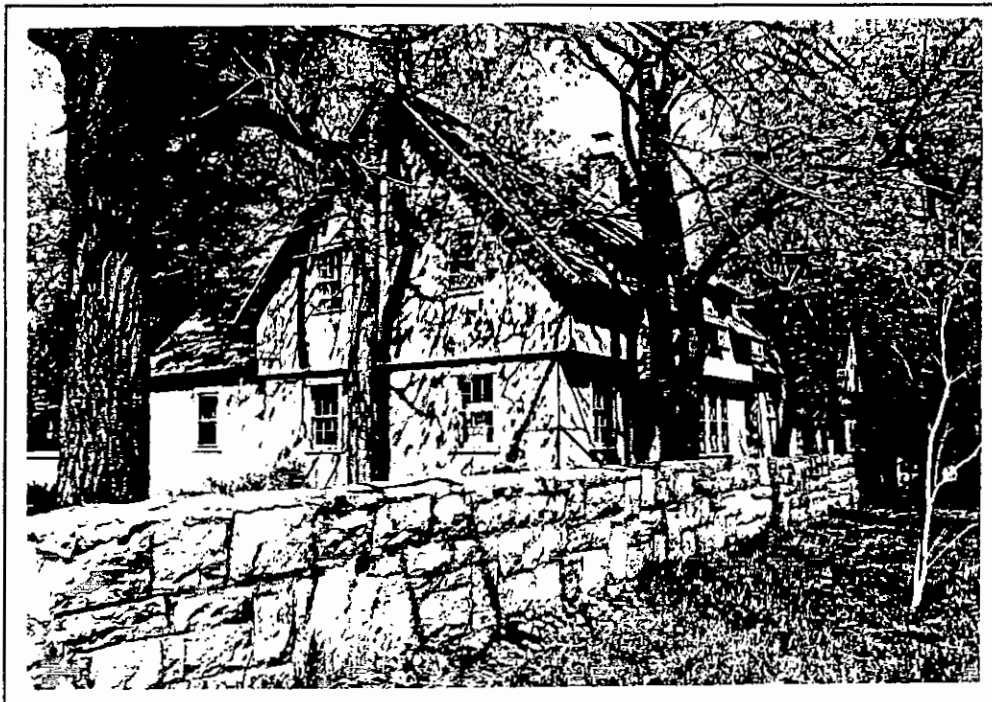
New Century Atlas, Erie County, New York. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

W.P.A. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration Mapping Project, compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

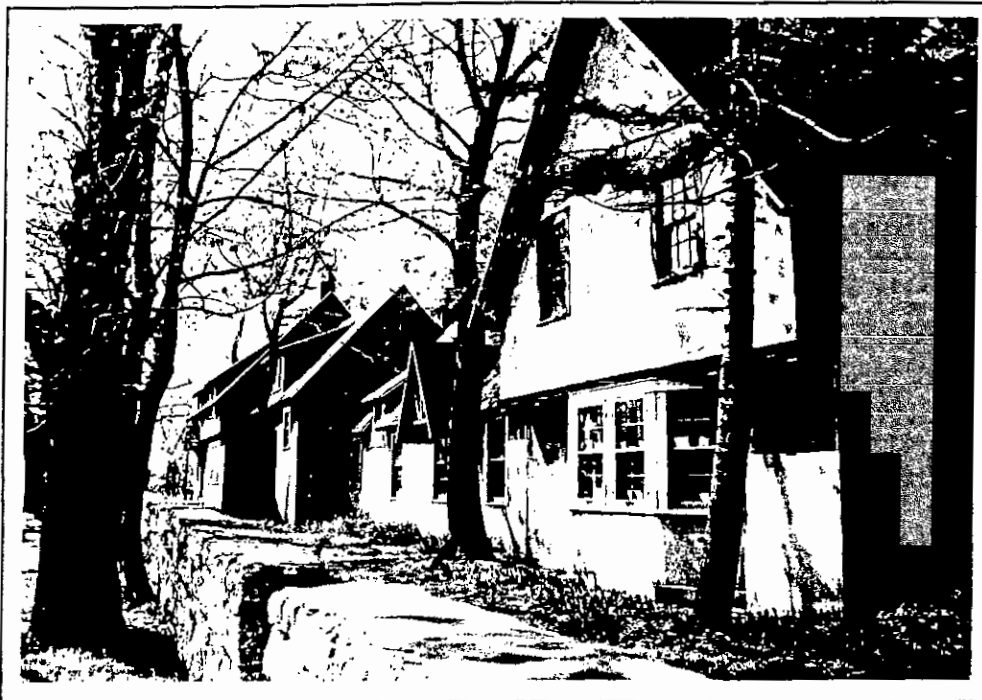
22. THEME: Early twentieth century suburban estates.
 Residential: Tudor Revival cottages.



4196-4230 Main Street. West and south elevations.



West and south elevations.



4196-4230 Main Street. East and south elevations.



Barn behind 4196-4230 Main Street. South and east elevations.



Barn behind 4196-4230 Main Street. West elevation.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 13, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): David and Joseph Coplon Mansion (present Curtis Hall)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: Daemen College, 4380 Main Street (SBL: 68.17-2-20.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Daemen College
ADDRESS: 4380 Main Street, Snyder, NY 14226-3592
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Educational (admin. offices & classrms)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[x] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during school hours

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: clay tile roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (stucco over masonry)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Adaptively reused in 1956 for student housing. Later adapted for use as classrooms and offices. Interior modifications include some new walls. Storm panels added at exterior of windows. New door at east elevation. Entrancè vestibule added at front of garage.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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 [x]
 d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
 g. shop [] h. gardens []
 i. landscape features: stone wall at rear; mature trees
 j. other: parking lot
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [x] b. woodland []
 c. scattered buildings [x]
 d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other: Located on college campus. High school across street.
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Coplon Mansion is located on the campus of Daemen College at the southeast corner of Main Street and Getzville Road in southwest Amherst. The front of the building faces south towards Main Street. The building has a deep setback from Main Street and is surrounded by open lawns with some mature trees. To the east is a parking lot. A driveway loops around the building. A contributing garage with chauffeur's quarters (present Maintenance Department) is located northeast of the mansion. The campus has several ca. 1950s-60s dormitories and education buildings. Of special interest on the campus, in addition to the Coplon Mansion, is the Crouch-Waite Mansion, another early twentieth-century Italian Renaissance style residence (see separate inventory form).

The surrounding neighborhood, beyond the college campus, is largely residential in character. Located across the street from the college, on the south side of Main Street, is Amherst High School. West of Getzville Road at 4196 Main Street and 50 Getzville Road are buildings associated with the former Hedstrom Estate (see inventory forms).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Italian Renaissance style mansion with stucco-clad walls and a clay tile hipped roof with broad eaves. The U-shaped building is strictly symmetrical with two and one-half story, hip-roofed east and west wings connected by a one-story flat-roofed section. Window and door openings are accentuated by simple stucco surrounds. Of special note are the shouldered surrounds at the flat-headed window openings. Another character-defining feature is the use of blind windows which are defined by a simple shouldered surround.

The south facade is symmetrical with the east and west wings connected by a one-story entrance loggia. The end blocks have round-arched openings with multi-light French doors flanking a central blind arch at the first floor. Above this on the second story are four flat-headed window openings with casement windows. At the attic level are two small frieze windows. The one-story loggia has three round-arched openings supported by pairs of Tuscan order columns. There are entrances to the building from the loggia at the south facade and at the east and west ends. The original clay tile flooring is intact at the loggia.

The east and west elevations of the wings are nearly identical with a series of round-arched window and door openings at the first floor and flat-headed openings at the second story and attic.

Of special interest at the courtyard elevations of the east and west wings are the wall dormers with shaped parapets. The north (courtyard) elevation of the one-story block is three bays wide with multi-light French doors and sidelights, blind arches in the end bays, and a central bowed window with copper-clad dome.

Behind the house to the north is a contributing garden wall of uncoursed fieldstone. Located northeast of the mansion is a contributing garage, now used by the college Maintenance Department. Built into the slope of the hill, this rectangular-plan stucco building features a tile-clad hip roof. A gable roof entrance vestibule with walls of brick has been added on the south elevation of the garage.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1918-19

ARCHITECT: Louis Greenstein

BUILDER: Siegfried Construction

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This Italian Renaissance style mansion, built ca. 1918-1919 for the Coplon family, is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst.

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the early decades of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main Street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilitated development of Main Street, especially in the southwest corner of the town. The combination of the trolley line, improved roads, proximity to the city, and relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms here beginning in the 1890s. The Coplons, Hedstroms, Sattlers, Farbers, Crouches and others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates have survived with the original acreage, setting, and all buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

The mansion important for its association with the Coplons, one of western New York's oldest and most prominent Jewish families. In 1918, brothers Joseph and David Coplon purchased a parcel of land at the northeast corner of Getzville Road and Main Street. The Coplon brothers owned the Select Furniture Company, a business that had been established by their father, Samuel Coplon.

The Coplons hired Buffalo architect Louis Greenstein to design their suburban estate and Siegfried Construction to build it (Shaw). The mansion occupied by the two brothers was essentially a double home, with Joseph in the east wing and David in the west wing. The wings were linked by a living hall and loggia. A small apartment in the west wing of the home was set aside for their mother, Rosa Coplon, who passed away after having lived there only one day. The Coplons were involved in many community groups and philanthropic endeavors. In 1923, all three Coplon brothers (David, Joseph, and Philip) established the Rosa Coplon Jewish Home and Infirmary at 10 Symphony Circle, Buffalo, in honor of their mother, a local philanthropist and a pioneer in the nursing home field.

Formal landscaping was done on the grounds of the mansion that included a garden with a stone bench, flagstone stairs, and a sunken garden with a retaining wall. To the east of the house is a six-car garage with an apartment for the chauffeur over the garage. This building was later renovated to house the College Maintenance Department.

With the Great Depression came the closing of the Coplon's furniture stores and, in 1935, the Coplon Mansion was converted into nine apartments, four in each wing and one in the connecting hall. Joseph Coplon continued living in one of the apartment. These apartments were called the Coplon Terrace Apartments.

In 1956, the Coplon Estate, including the house, was purchased by Rosary Hill College which had been established next door at the Crouch-Waite Estate in 1948. Architect John B Schwartz and the Siegfried Construction Company renovated the Coplon Mansion about 1956 for student housing. It later accommodated classrooms and administrative education offices. In 1976, the name of Rosary Hill College was changed to Daemen College.

The house is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style. The exterior retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. Typical characteristics of the style used in the design of the Coplon Mansion include the cubic massing, symmetrical facade; low-pitched hipped roofs covered with ceramic tiles; the broad projecting eaves; the recessed portico with Tuscan order columns; stucco wall cladding; and the round-arched window and door openings.

The Italian Renaissance style was one of several revivalist styles popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century that were based on European precedents. Large suburban houses were often designed to imitate Renaissance era Italian villas. Other examples of the style in Amherst include the Crouch-Waite Mansion also on the Daemen College campus (see inventory form), 726 LeBrun Road (see inventory form), and 224 Maynard Drive. The Italian Renaissance style was much less common than the more popular Tudor and Colonial Revival styles of the period.

The extant garage building, constructed around the same time as the main house, adds to the integrity of the setting. It was designed to complement the style and materials of the main house.

Finally, the Coplon Mansion is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (v) as an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

"David H. Coplon, 94, Dies; Co-Founded Jewish Home." *Buffalo Evening News*, May 11, 1976, p. 25.

Durkin, Corinne and Elizabeth Wolf. "Rosary Hill College: History of Its Property and of Its Early Years." Typescript, 1964.

"House Locations" (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

"Joseph Coplon, 90, Co-Founder of Home for Aged, Is Dead." *Buffalo Evening News*, November 25, 1968, p. 42.

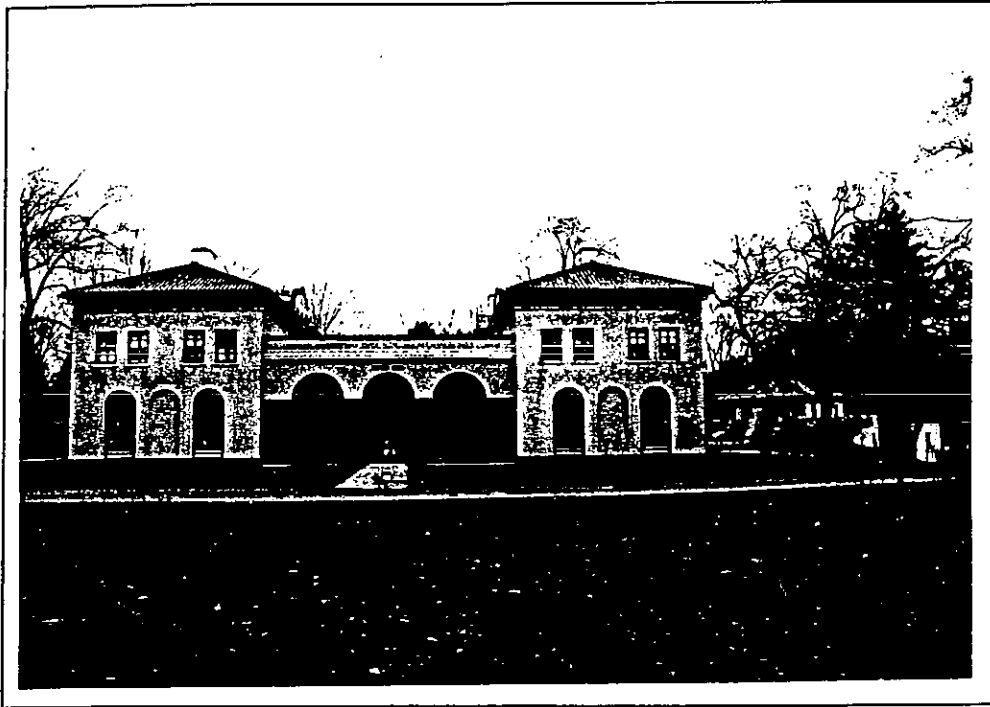
"Rosary Hill College Name Change Official." *The Amherst Bee*, August 25, 1976, p. 4.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on Alverno Hall (Coplon Mansion), n.d.

Vertical file on colleges in Amherst. Amherst Museum.

W.P.A. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration; compiled by the Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

22. THEME: Early 20th century suburban estates.
 Residential: Italian Renaissance style.



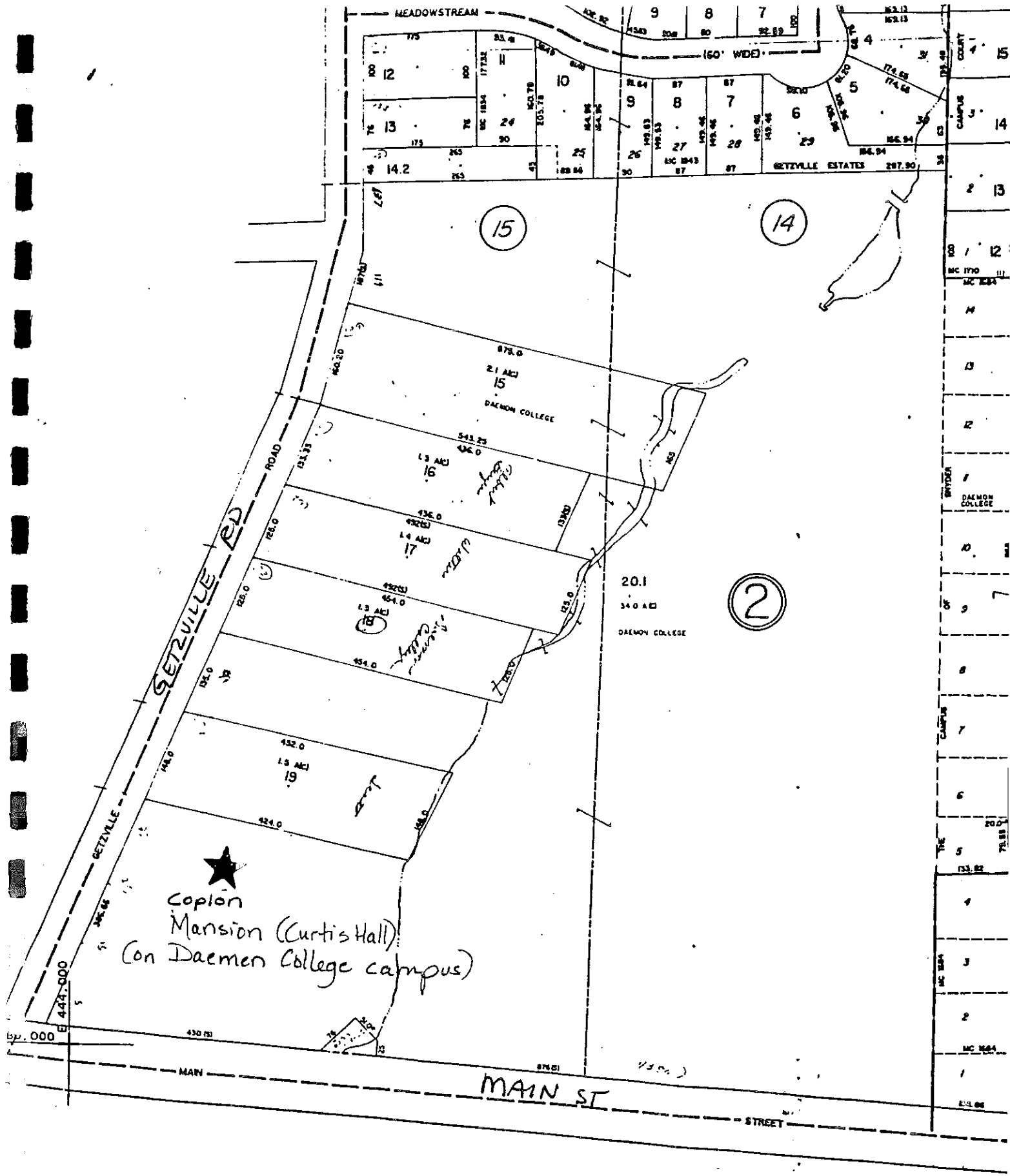
Coplon Mansion (Curtis Hall), Daemen College Campus, 4380 Main St.
South elevation.



North and west elevations.



Coplon Mansion (Curtis Hall), Daemen College Campus, 4380 Main St.
North and east elevations at rear courtyard.



↑
N
Top map
68.17

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 13, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Crouch-Waite Mansion (present Rosary Hall)
- 2. COUNTY: Eric TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: Daemen College, 4380 Main Street (SBL: 68.17-2-20.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private []
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Daemen College
ADDRESS: 4380 Main Street, Snyder, NY 14226-3592
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Educational
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain _____

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick[] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone[] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: tile roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Building renovated Spring 1998.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South elevation.

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: Located on college campus.
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Crouch-Waite Mansion (present Rosary Hall) is located on the campus of Daemen College on Main Street in southwest Amherst. The building is situated on a hill giving it a commanding presence especially when approached from the north, below the hill. The campus has several ca. 1950s-60s dormitories and educational buildings. Directly east of the mansion is a contributing garage building now known as Serra Hall. Further east are apartment buildings on Campus Drive. Beyond the lawn to the south are modern brick dormitory buildings. Down the hill to the north is a large campus parking lot and a modern educational building. Of special interest on the campus, in addition to the Crouch-Waite Mansion, is the Coplon Mansion, another early twentieth-century Italian Renaissance style residence (see inventory form).

The surrounding neighborhood, beyond the college campus, is largely residential in character. Located south of Main Street, opposite the college, is Amherst High School. West of Getzville Road at 4196 Main Street and 50 Getzville Road are buildings associated with the former Hedstrom Estate (see inventory forms).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story Italian Renaissance mansion with stucco walls and a tile roof. The building is composed of a rectangular-plan main block with secondary wings at the east and west ends. The main block is hipped roof with centered cross gables on the north and south sides. Two large stucco-clad chimneys rise above the main block's roof at the east and west ends, with another chimney above the roof of the east wing. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with six-over-six double-hung wood sash and multi-light French doors.

The south elevation of the main block is five bays wide at the first floor. The center entrance features a Palladian motif with multi-light French doors, a fanlight above, sidelights, and Tuscan order half-columns and pilasters. The French doors and double-hung windows on the first floor feature decorative round-arched wood fans above. A beltcourse horizontally divides the first and second floors. The center bay at the second-story south elevation has two pairs of multi-light French doors opening onto a small iron balcony. The windows on either side of the center bay are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Above, in the gable end, is a bull's eye window.

The north elevation of the main block is similar, though not identical, in design to the south elevation. The seven-bay-wide first story of the north elevation features a center entrance with the repeating Palladian motif. The bays on either side of the entrance have pairs of French doors with wooden fans above. The equally spaced windows at the second story are the standard six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

The Palladian motif used at the main entrances of the building can also be found at the north and south elevations of the flat-roofed, two-story west wing. Pairs of multi-light French doors have sidelights and a fanlight, as well as a decorative surround of latticework. The west elevation of the west wing has three pairs of French doors also with fanlights. Projecting from the wall above the second-story windows are decorative rafter tails.

The two-story hipped roof east wing is slightly lower than the main block. The south elevation of the wing has three equally spaced six-over-six double-hung wood sash at each floor. A flat-roofed block is located in the northeast corner of the building.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1912

ARCHITECT: George Cary

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Crouch-Waite Mansion, built ca. 1912, is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early history of suburban development in Amherst.

Amherst experienced a substantial population increase in the early decades of the twentieth century due to people moving here from Buffalo. Construction of a trolley line along Main Street in 1893 provided improved access to Buffalo for commuters and facilities development Main Street, especially in the southwest corner of the town. The combination of the trolley line, improved roads, proximity to the city, and relatively flat terrain resulted in the development of the southern part of the town.

Some of the earliest people to move here at that time were wealthy Buffalonians who established large suburban estates and horse farms here beginning in the 1890s. The Crouches, Coplons, Hedstroms, Sattlers, Farbers, and others chose to build their estates in Amherst. While none of these early estates have survived with the original acreage, setting, and all buildings entirely intact, scattered historic resources can be found.

The Crouch-Waite Mansion is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style. The exterior retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The original estate setting, however, is no longer intact. Typical characteristics of the Italian Renaissance style used in the design of this house include the symmetrical facades; low-pitched, tile-covered hipped roof; stucco walls; arches above doors and first story windows; simpler, flat-headed windows at second floor; use of the Palladian motif; and classical columns and pilasters at entrances.

This style was one of several revivalist styles popular in the first quarter of the twentieth century that were based on European precedents. Large suburban houses were often designed to imitate Renaissance era Italian villas. Other examples of the style in Amherst include the Coplon Mansion also on the Daemen College Campus (see inventory form), 726 LeBrun Road (see inventory form), and 224 Maynard Drive. The Italian Renaissance style was much less common than the more popular Tudor and Colonial Revival styles of the period.

The Crouch-Waite Mansion is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (iii) as an example of residential design by prominent Buffalo architect George Cary.

Cary was one of the few native-born architects in the city. He had spent a brief apprenticeship with McKim, Mead and White before going to study at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris (1886-1889). In 1891 he returned to Buffalo and set up practice. Marriage to Althea Birge, daughter of the president of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company, coupled wealth to his old New England family background and assured his entry into the upper reaches of Buffalo society. He designed a number of homes and institutional structures, but he is best known for the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society Building and the Pierce-Arrow Administration Building (Kowsky, et al, *Buffalo Architecture: A Guide*, p. 314).

Other buildings designed by Cary include Buffalo General Hospital, the University of Buffalo buildings, and the New York State building at the Pan American Exposition.

The house may also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with prominent citizens, first Herbert Crouch, followed by George Waite.

In 1910, Herbert Crouch and his wife, Grace, acquired a 23-acre parcel of land on the north side of Main Street. Mr. Crouch was a general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company from 1899 to 1937. The large Italian Renaissance house, named Aslwick Hall, was completed ca. 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch lived at their estate in Amherst until 1941, when they moved to Redlands, California (Durkin and Wolf, "Rosary Hill College: History of Its Property and Its Early Years," pp. 19-20).

Their property included the mansion, a garage (present Serra Hall), and a former pent house. Over the garage were quarters for a caretaker who cared for the horses and the grounds. Seven of the 23 acres were landscaped. The estate included a large wheat field at the southern part of the property, along Main Street North of the home was a man-made pond with swans. There were also apple, peach and cherry trees. Gardens were maintained and horses were kept for plowing the field and the snow (Durkin and Wolf, pp. 19-20).

Mr. Crouch served his community in several ways. After World War I, more than 10,000 returning servicemen were placed in jobs by the City Replacement Committee of which Mr. Crouch was chairman. He also served on the electoral college at President Harding's election.

George Waite purchased the property from Mr. Crouch in 1936. Mr. Waite was a founder and president of the Irving Air Chute Company which had plants in England, Sweden, and Ontario, Canada. A native of Lincolnshire, England, he came to the United States and settled first in Warsaw, N.Y. where he began learning the silk business. In 1909 he started his own business known as the Waite Silk Shop. About 1918, Mr. Waite and Leslie L. Irving established the Irving Air Chute Company. The company first made chutes in a little shop over the old Tech Theater at Main and Edward streets in Buffalo. They moved to larger facilities at 312 Pearl Street in 1925 when the first large order was received from England (Durkin and Wolf, pp 20-21).

Lee Ella Waite, George's wife, was a native of Scotland and attended Cornell University for animal husbandry. This most likely explains the interest the Waites shared in farming and animals. To help keep taxes low, Mr. Waite used the field in front of this mansion as farmland. He also owned a head of purebred Jersey cows, which he kept at another property.

Shortly after Mr. Waite's death in 1947, Mrs. Waite, unable to maintain the estate, decided to sell it in 1948 to newly formed Rosary Hill College. This became the first piece of property purchased by the college and from this parcel it eventually spread out to encompass the Coplon and Mueller properties to the west near Getzville Road. The Crouch-Waite Mansion was renamed Rosary Hall and housed a library and classrooms.

The establishment of Rosary Hill College was in response to a demand for women's colleges following World War II when the G.I. bill offered returning veterans an incentive to higher education. As a result, existing colleges were swamped with new students.

The name of the college was changed to Daemen College in 1976.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Durkin, Corinne and Elizabeth Wolf. "Rosary Hill College: History of Its Property and of Its Early Years." Typescript, 1964.

"George Waite Dies; Air Chute Founder Stricken at Home." *Buffalo Evening News*, December 1, 1947, p. 14.

"Herbert E. Crouch, 92; Insurance Agent 41 Years." *Buffalo Evening News*, May 2, 1995, p. 25.

"House Locations" (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

Kowsky, Francis R., et al. *Buffalo Architecture: A Guide*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1994.

"Rosary Hill College Name Change Official." *The Amherst Bee*, August 25, 1976, p. 4.

Vertical file on colleges in Amherst. Amherst Museum.

W.P.A. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration; compiled by the Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

22. THEME: Early 20th century suburban estates.
 Residential: Italian Renaissance style.

The Crouch-Waite Mansion on Daemen College campus, 4380 Main St.



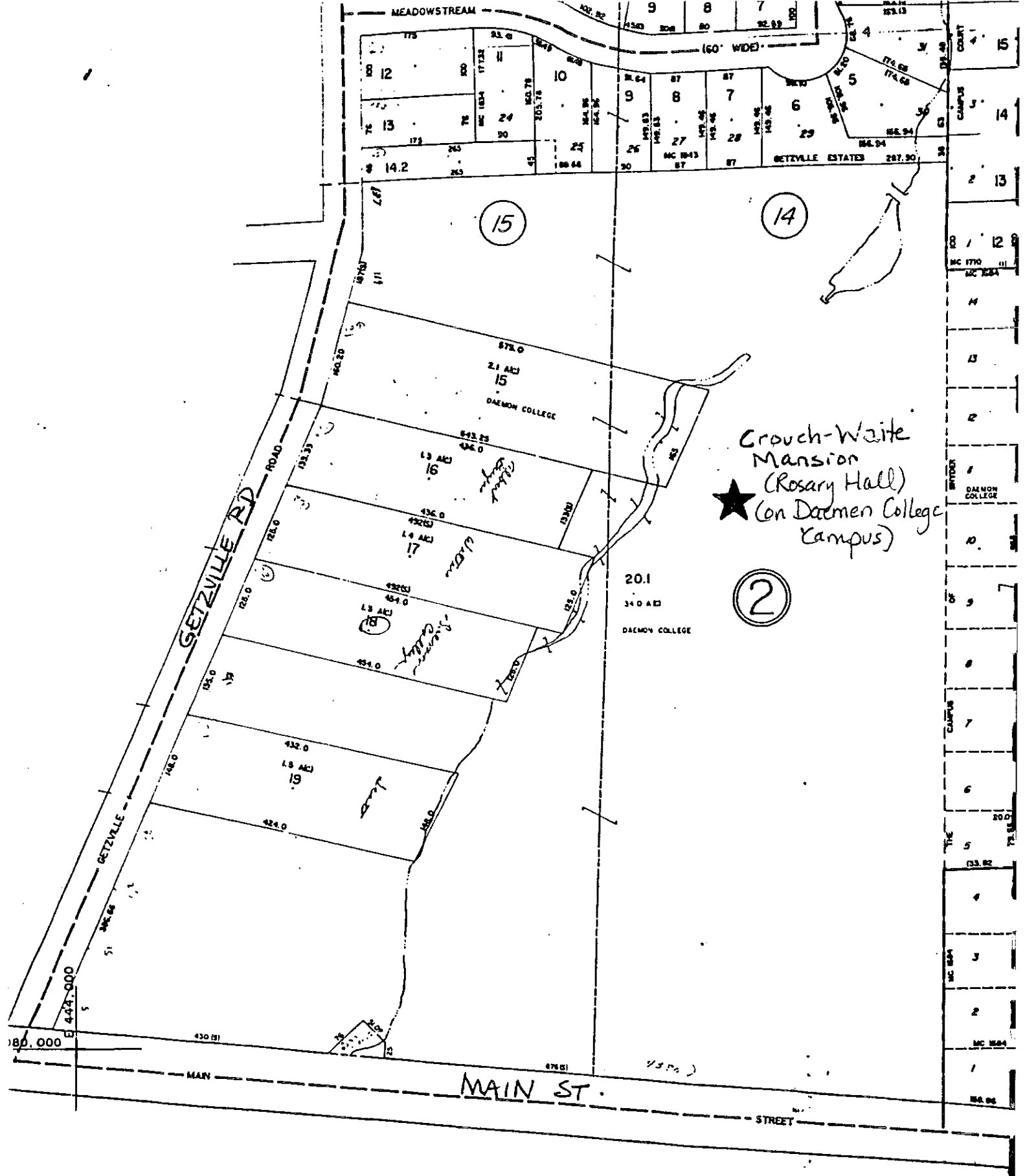
Crouch-Waite Mansion (Rosary Hall) Daemen College Campus, 4380 Main St. West and south elevations.



South and east elevations.



Crouch-Waite Mansion (Rosary Hall), Daemen College Campus. East and north elevations.



Crouch-White
Mansion
(Rosary Hall)
★ (on Daemen College
Campus)

②

↑
N
Tax map
68.17

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 13, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 4511-4521 Main Street (SBL: 80.05.6-1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Carolyn, Michael and Thomas E. Lewin
ADDRESS: 4519 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14226-3809
- 6. USE: Original: Commercial Present: Commercial
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[x] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during business hours

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick[x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: cast stone or concrete
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Storefronts modernized. Vinyl siding added at rear (south) elevation. Two additions built at rear of building.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



North and west elevations.

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: parking lot in back _____
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)

This Art Deco commercial building is located on the south side of Main Street between Harlem Road and Lincoln Street in the hamlet of Snyder in southwest Amherst. The buildings in the immediate vicinity of Main Street and Harlem Road are commercial. Directly west of the building is a modern gas station. Attached at the east end of the building is another early twentieth century commercial building with altered storefronts. The recently constructed Snyder Fire Department building is beyond Lincoln Street to the east.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story commercial building of masonry construction with an intact Art Deco facade at the second story. The storefronts at the center and west end have been highly altered by the installation of new facing materials, replacement windows and doors, and canopies, while the third storefront at the east end retains its original brickwork, fluted stone pilasters, and openings.

The second-story facade is clad in cast stone (or concrete) panels. The fenestration is repetitive with a total of eighteen one-over-one double-hung wood sash with decorative brick panels over the windows. The ends of the facade are accentuated by fluted pilasters with highly stylized capitals done in bas relief. Of special artistic interest at the facade is the stylized fountain motif flanked by fluted pilasters.

The west elevation of the building is brick. The rear (south) wall of the building is clad in vinyl siding. Attached at the rear of the building is a one-story brick-clad addition with a one-story concrete block addition.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1935

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

This twentieth-century commercial building is locally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Art Deco. While the building has undergone exterior alterations at the storefronts, it retains a sufficient level of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship - at the second-story facade - to convey its historic character. Characteristics of the Art Deco displayed by this building include the fluted pilasters and the stylized bas-relief fountain design. It is one of only two surviving Art Deco commercial buildings in Amherst; the other is the Amherst Theater at 3500 Main Street (see inventory form).

Art Deco was popularized in the United States after 1922 when Eliel Saarinen won second prize in the Chicago Tribune Tower competition with a radical design which emphasized the verticality of the structure and used abstract geometric ornament. Art Deco takes its name from the 1925 Paris Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs and Industriels Modernes. Art Deco buildings were embellished with what was described as "modern" decoration consisting of low-relief fluting, reeding, geometrical curves and chevrons. The style remained popular for commercial and institutional buildings until World War II.

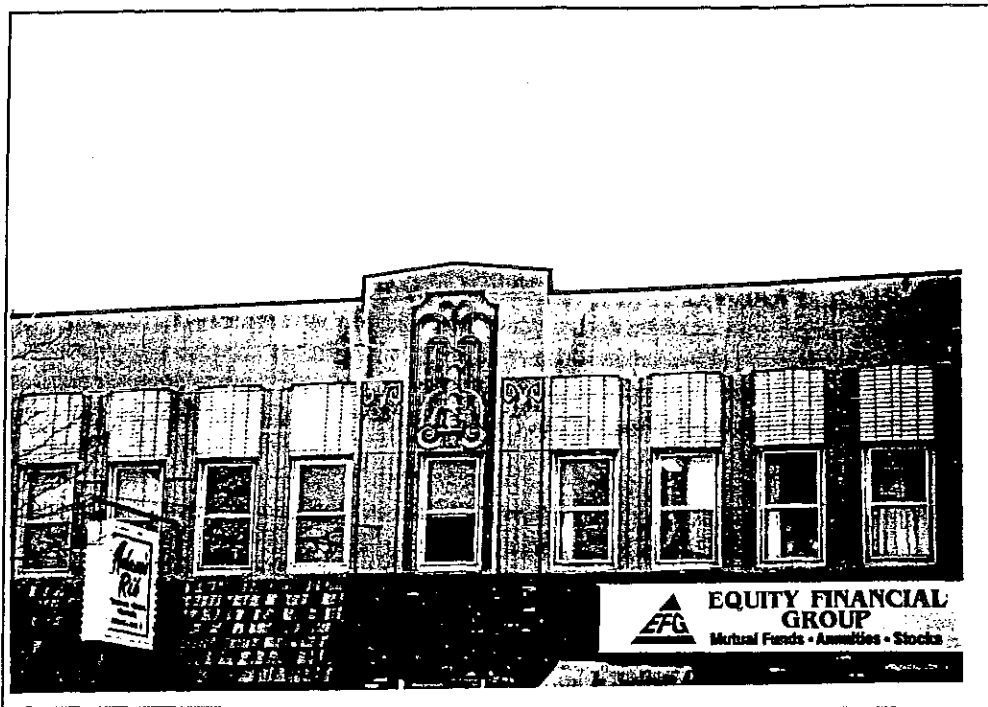
The building may also be historically significant (criterion i) under the theme of commerce as one of the few remaining historic commercial buildings in the hamlet of Snyder. It housed a Nu-Way Market in the mid-1950s.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's photograph of 4511-4521 Main Street taken in 1956. Town of Amherst, Archival Record Center.

Assessor's records of 4511-4521 Main Street. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

22. THEME: Commercial architecture: Art Deco style.



4511-4521 Main St. North elevations-detail at second story.

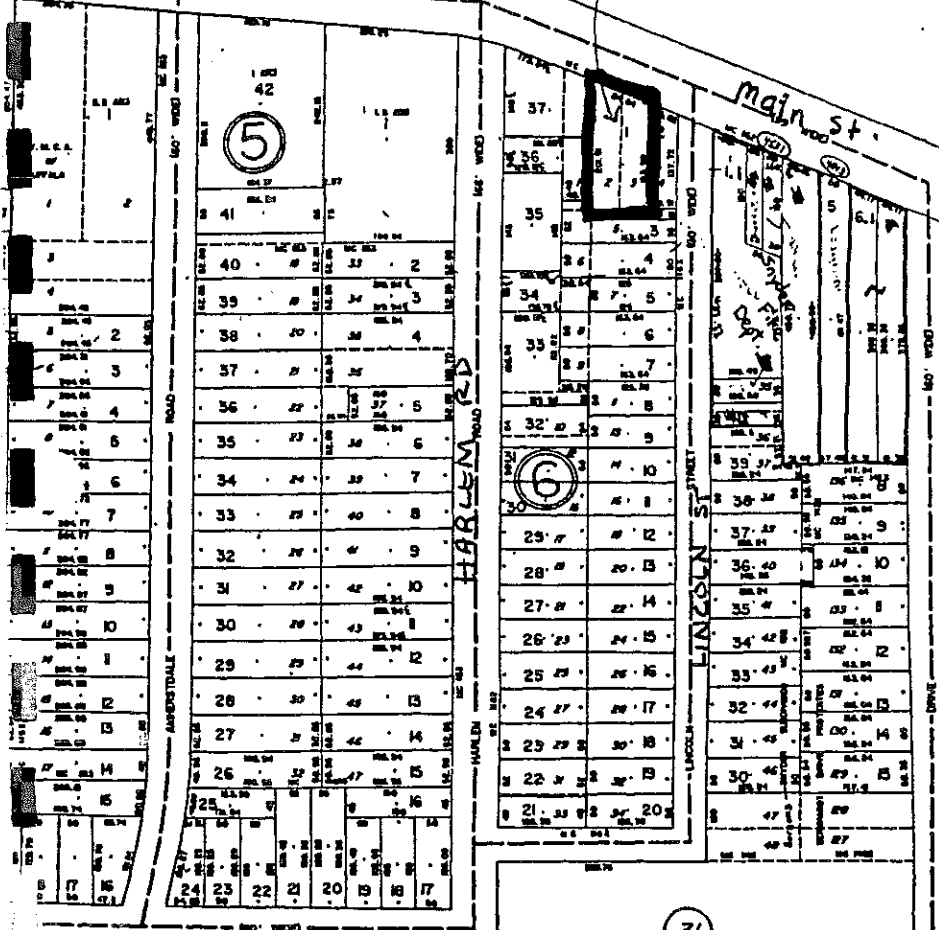
240

4511-4521 Main Street

N 1,080,000
E 447,000

MAIN ST

main st.



240

7

31

N 1,078,000
E 447,000

240

TOWNSHIP 12 RANGE 7
060.03

LEGEND

PROPERTY LINE	TRAIL LINE	FIRE DISTRICT LINE	CALCULATED BOUNDARY	DATE OF LOT	OWNER
ORIGINAL EASEMENT LINE	WALLING LINE	SEWER EASEMENT	DEED BOUNDARY	DATE OF LOT	OWNER
RAILROAD	BLACK LIGHT	TAX MAP BOUNDARY	SCALE BOUNDARY	DATE OF LOT	OWNER
STREET	GRAY LOT LINE	TAX MAP BOUNDARY	SCALE BOUNDARY	DATE OF LOT	OWNER
	ORIGINAL EASEMENT LINE	TAX MAP BOUNDARY	SCALE BOUNDARY	DATE OF LOT	OWNER

TAX MAP
TOWN OF ALBHERST
ESSEX COUNTY, NEW YORK
060.03

80.05

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Mennonite Meeting House (Town of Amherst Archival Research Center)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 5178 Main Street (corner of No. Forest Rd.) (SBL: 80.07-1-11)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Town of Amherst
ADDRESS: 5583 Main Street, Williamsville, NY 14221-5409
- 6. USE: Original: Church Present: Archival records center
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during regular business hours

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: wood roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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 next page for information on alterations.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



South & east elevations.

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 [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: parking lot in rear
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial [x]
f. industrial [] g. residential []
h. other: _____

(cont'd from p. 1)

11. INTEGRITY

c. list major alterations and dates (if known):

ca. 1880

Doors and windows on north wall closed off while those on south wall (Main Street) were added. Some interior partitions removed.

ca. 1900

West wing (frame) added.

Dates unknown

Pews removed.

Horse sheds removed.

ca. 1953 (?)

North wing added per bldg. permit (#53-7008).

1995

Building renovated by Town of Amherst for use as the Archival Research Center. Re-roofed; new mechanicals; shelving installed, etc.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Mennonite Meeting House is located in a heavily developed commercial area at the northwest corner of Main Street and North Forest Road, just west of the Village of Williamsville. The lot is approximately 101.64' at the front by 184.14' deep. Located nearby are a bank, an auto repair garage, retail stores, and modern office buildings. There is a row of mature trees along North Forest Road .

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One-story front-gabled meeting house constructed of roughly coursed limestone with a wood-shingled roof. The stonework at the corners of the buildings feature quoins. Corbelled brick chimneys are at the north and south ends of the roof. The building has a narrow frieze with slight cornice returns. This vernacular Greek Revival building is three bays wide (at the gable ends) by six bays deep. Of special note are the tall, evenly spaced window openings with nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash. The south elevation, facing Main Street, has a center entrance with a pair of simple wood paneled doors and flanking windows in the end bays. The east elevation has an off-center paneled wood door with two windows to the south and three to the north.

Projecting off of the west elevation is a gable roof frame wing, added ca. 1900 (Shaw), which serves as the entrance vestibule for the building. This clapboard-sided wing is two bays wide by two bays deep. The north and south elevations of this wing feature wood paneled doors and twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash. Two of the same window types are on the west elevation of the wing. A small, one-story gabled addition (ca. 1953?) projects from the north end of the building.

Adding to the significance of the property is the line of mature trees along North Forest Road.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1834

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Early church members (original cost: \$200).

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Mennonite Meeting House at the northwest corner of Main Street and North Forest Road is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early settlement of Amherst by Mennonites. Built in 1834, it is the oldest church building in Amherst as well as the oldest Mennonite Meeting House in Western New York. The exterior retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The historic character of its setting, however, is no longer intact. The building is located at a very busy intersection, surrounded by modern commercial development.

Mennonites of either German or English descent from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania were some of Amherst's early settlers. It is interesting to note that Joseph Ellicott of the Holland Land Company sent his sales agent to Pennsylvania to encourage people from there to settle in Western New York. There was a major Mennonite influx to the Niagara Peninsula in Canada following the Revolutionary War and occurring again after 1812. Mennonites were pacifists and loyalists, and probably feared retribution. A number stopped here, or came back to the area from Canada. The Mennonites were responsible for building many of the early stone buildings in the town including, of course, this church.

The Reformed Mennonite Church was founded in 1828 by Rev. John Herr, who came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. As was typical of most early church groups, meetings were initially held in homes before a church could be built. Daniel Fry and John Reist were early leaders of the Mennonite Church. Mr. Reist served as preacher of this church for 45 years - from 1834 until his death in 1879.

As the congregation grew it became necessary to build a meeting house. The simple stone church was built in 1834 by members of the congregation. U-shaped horse sheds were once located at the rear of the property.

The Mennonite Meeting House is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an intact example of an early construction type in Amherst using limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment, quarried locally at the Fogelsonger Quarry. The Onondaga Escarpment runs east-west through the town just south of Sheridan Drive. Along the upper edge of the escarpment, limestone bedrock is located only one to two feet below grade. As in many communities across Western New York, the Onondaga Escarpment was quarried early in the nineteenth century as a source of readily available building material.

The meeting house is a simple, vernacular building with some Greek Revival influences including the rectangular massing; the low-pitched front-gabled roof; the regular fenestration with multi-light double-hung sash; and the quoins.

The prominent location of this stone church at the northwest corner of Main Street and North Forest Road makes it an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood (Local Landmark Criterion v).

It served as the Mennonite Meeting House from 1834 to 1981. The building was remodeled about 1880 when the doors and windows on the north side were closed and those on the Main Street elevation were installed. Partitions were also removed at that time. In 1995 the building was renovated for use as the Town of Amherst Archival Research Center. The architect for the renovation was James W. Manguso of Lauer-Manguso & Assoc. Architects. The Town of Amherst Highway Department served as the general contractor for this project. Renovations made to the building were respectful of the historic building fabric and character.

21. SOURCES:

Building permits for 5178 Main Street (#53-7008, addition, 7/7/53; and (5-0953A, interior alterations, 6/20/95).

Asquith, Claire P. "Religion Prospered as Early Churches got Special Gospel Acres. Mennonite Church." *Amherst Bee*, Sesquicentennial Edition, August 5, 1968, 3-C.

"Dedication Program of Town of Amherst Archival Research Center." October 12, 1995.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on the Mennonite Church, n.d.

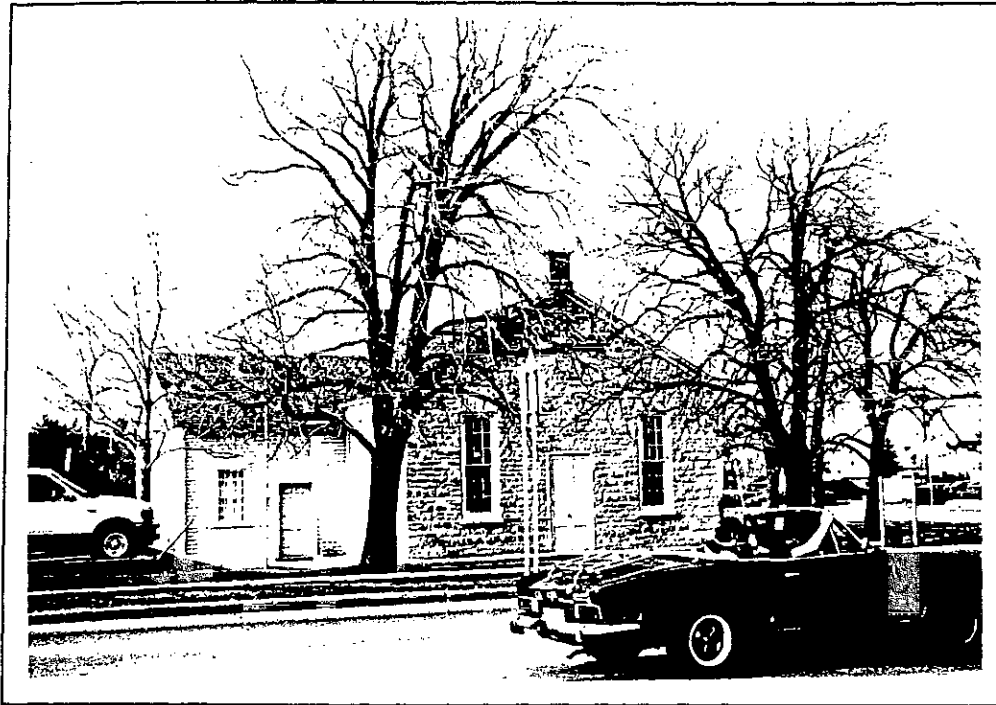
Smith, Preston "Mennonite Flock in Williamsville Upholds the Faith of Yesteryear."

Vertical file on churches in Amherst. Amherst Museum.

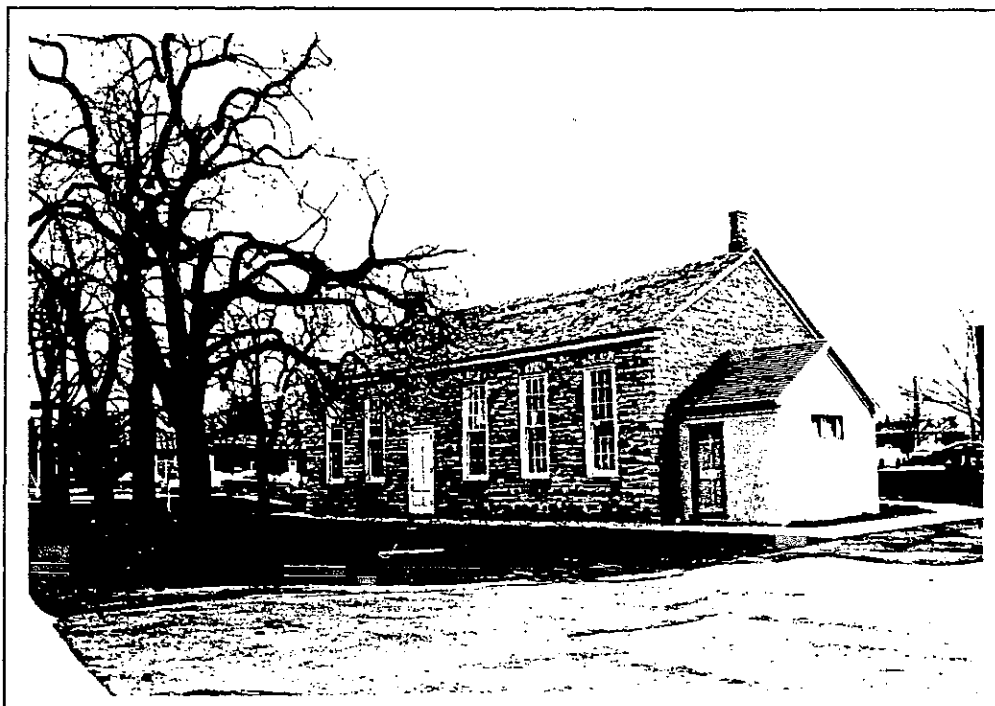
Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York 1818-1965*. Amherst: The Town Board of Amherst, 1965.

Williamsville Sesquicentennial Souvenir Program, 1950. Village of Williamsville.

22. THEME: Early 19th century stone construction: meeting house.
 Early settlement of Amherst: Mennonites from Pennsylvania.



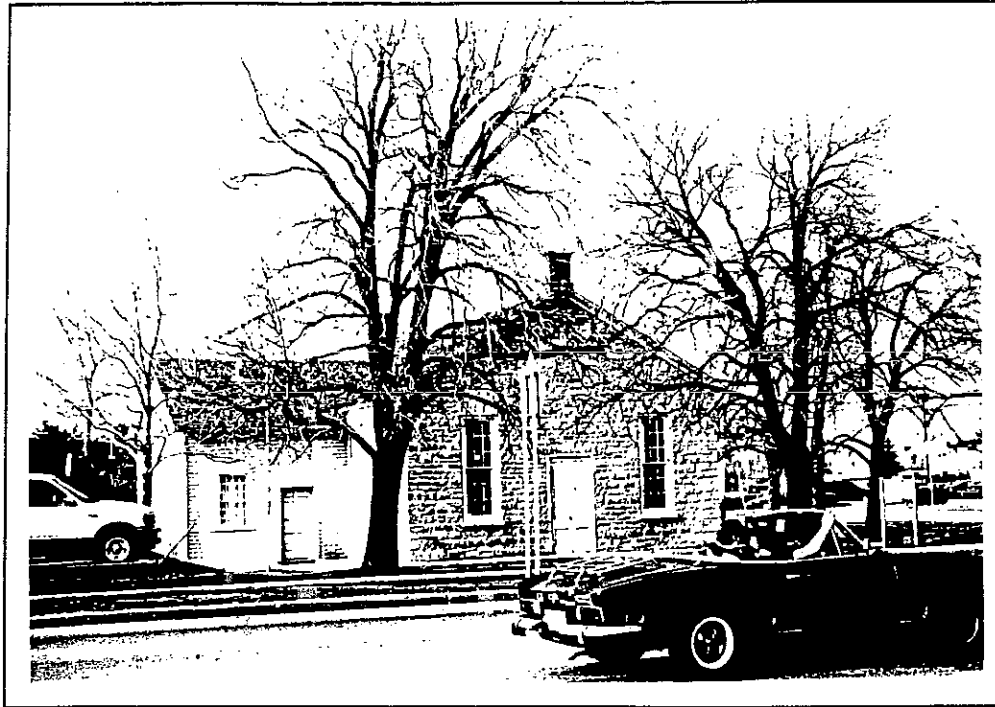
Mennonite Meeting House, 5178 Main St. West and south elevations.



East and north elevations. View from North Forest Rd.



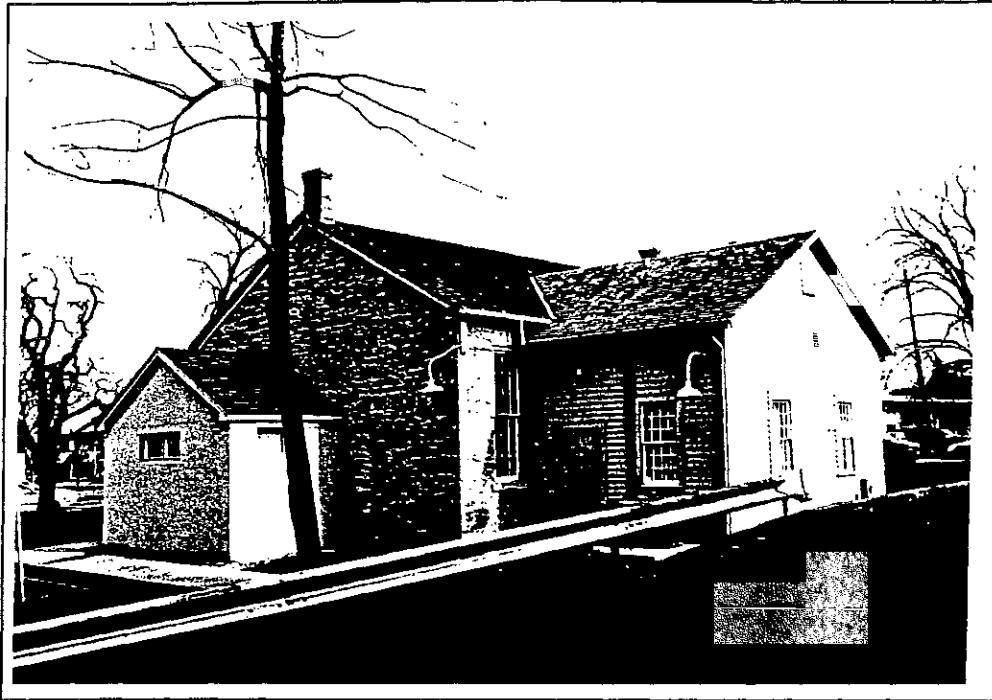
Mennonite Meeting House, 5178 Main St. North and west elevations.



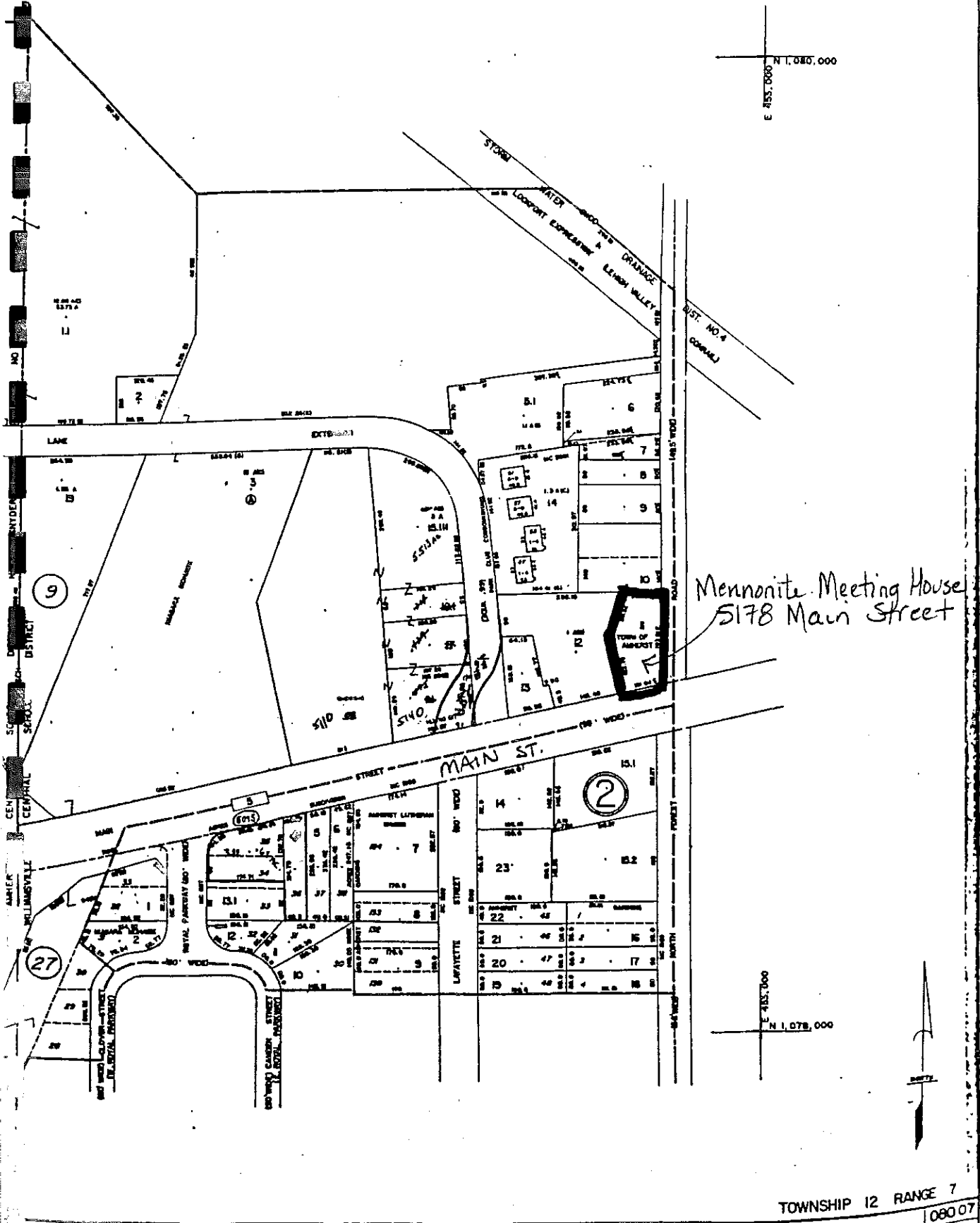
Mennonite Meeting House, 5178 Main St. West and south elevations.



East and north elevations. View from North Forest Rd.



Mennonite Meeting House, 5178 Main St. North and west elevations.



Mennonite Meeting House
5178 Main Street

TOWNSHIP 12 RANGE 7
080 07

LEGEND		CALCULATED ACRES		TAX MAP	
PROPERTY LINE	THIN LINE	178 A	178 A	080 07	080 07
RAILROAD	WALL LINE	178 B	178 B	080 08	080 08
STREET	BLACK LINE	178 C	178 C	080 09	080 09
	WALL LINE	178 D	178 D	080 10	080 10
	BLACK LINE	178 E	178 E	080 11	080 11
	WALL LINE	178 F	178 F	080 12	080 12
	BLACK LINE	178 G	178 G	080 13	080 13
	WALL LINE	178 H	178 H	080 14	080 14
	BLACK LINE	178 I	178 I	080 15	080 15
	WALL LINE	178 J	178 J	080 16	080 16
	BLACK LINE	178 K	178 K	080 17	080 17
	WALL LINE	178 L	178 L	080 18	080 18
	BLACK LINE	178 M	178 M	080 19	080 19
	WALL LINE	178 N	178 N	080 20	080 20
	BLACK LINE	178 O	178 O	080 21	080 21
	WALL LINE	178 P	178 P	080 22	080 22
	BLACK LINE	178 Q	178 Q	080 23	080 23
	WALL LINE	178 R	178 R	080 24	080 24
	BLACK LINE	178 S	178 S	080 25	080 25
	WALL LINE	178 T	178 T	080 26	080 26
	BLACK LINE	178 U	178 U	080 27	080 27
	WALL LINE	178 V	178 V	080 28	080 28
	BLACK LINE	178 W	178 W	080 29	080 29
	WALL LINE	178 X	178 X	080 30	080 30
	BLACK LINE	178 Y	178 Y	080 31	080 31
	WALL LINE	178 Z	178 Z	080 32	080 32
	BLACK LINE	178 AA	178 AA	080 33	080 33
	WALL LINE	178 AB	178 AB	080 34	080 34
	BLACK LINE	178 AC	178 AC	080 35	080 35
	WALL LINE	178 AD	178 AD	080 36	080 36
	BLACK LINE	178 AE	178 AE	080 37	080 37
	WALL LINE	178 AF	178 AF	080 38	080 38
	BLACK LINE	178 AG	178 AG	080 39	080 39
	WALL LINE	178 AH	178 AH	080 40	080 40
	BLACK LINE	178 AI	178 AI	080 41	080 41
	WALL LINE	178 AJ	178 AJ	080 42	080 42
	BLACK LINE	178 AK	178 AK	080 43	080 43
	WALL LINE	178 AL	178 AL	080 44	080 44
	BLACK LINE	178 AM	178 AM	080 45	080 45
	WALL LINE	178 AN	178 AN	080 46	080 46
	BLACK LINE	178 AO	178 AO	080 47	080 47
	WALL LINE	178 AP	178 AP	080 48	080 48
	BLACK LINE	178 AQ	178 AQ	080 49	080 49
	WALL LINE	178 AR	178 AR	080 50	080 50
	BLACK LINE	178 AS	178 AS	080 51	080 51
	WALL LINE	178 AT	178 AT	080 52	080 52
	BLACK LINE	178 AU	178 AU	080 53	080 53
	WALL LINE	178 AV	178 AV	080 54	080 54
	BLACK LINE	178 AW	178 AW	080 55	080 55
	WALL LINE	178 AX	178 AX	080 56	080 56
	BLACK LINE	178 AY	178 AY	080 57	080 57
	WALL LINE	178 AZ	178 AZ	080 58	080 58
	BLACK LINE	178 BA	178 BA	080 59	080 59
	WALL LINE	178 BB	178 BB	080 60	080 60
	BLACK LINE	178 BC	178 BC	080 61	080 61
	WALL LINE	178 BD	178 BD	080 62	080 62
	BLACK LINE	178 BE	178 BE	080 63	080 63
	WALL LINE	178 BF	178 BF	080 64	080 64
	BLACK LINE	178 BG	178 BG	080 65	080 65
	WALL LINE	178 BH	178 BH	080 66	080 66
	BLACK LINE	178 BI	178 BI	080 67	080 67
	WALL LINE	178 BJ	178 BJ	080 68	080 68
	BLACK LINE	178 BK	178 BK	080 69	080 69
	WALL LINE	178 BL	178 BL	080 70	080 70
	BLACK LINE	178 BM	178 BM	080 71	080 71
	WALL LINE	178 BN	178 BN	080 72	080 72
	BLACK LINE	178 BO	178 BO	080 73	080 73
	WALL LINE	178 BP	178 BP	080 74	080 74
	BLACK LINE	178 BQ	178 BQ	080 75	080 75
	WALL LINE	178 BR	178 BR	080 76	080 76
	BLACK LINE	178 BS	178 BS	080 77	080 77
	WALL LINE	178 BT	178 BT	080 78	080 78
	BLACK LINE	178 BU	178 BU	080 79	080 79
	WALL LINE	178 BV	178 BV	080 80	080 80
	BLACK LINE	178 BW	178 BW	080 81	080 81
	WALL LINE	178 BX	178 BX	080 82	080 82
	BLACK LINE	178 BY	178 BY	080 83	080 83
	WALL LINE	178 BZ	178 BZ	080 84	080 84
	BLACK LINE	178 CA	178 CA	080 85	080 85
	WALL LINE	178 CB	178 CB	080 86	080 86
	BLACK LINE	178 CC	178 CC	080 87	080 87
	WALL LINE	178 CD	178 CD	080 88	080 88
	BLACK LINE	178 CE	178 CE	080 89	080 89
	WALL LINE	178 CF	178 CF	080 90	080 90
	BLACK LINE	178 CG	178 CG	080 91	080 91
	WALL LINE	178 CH	178 CH	080 92	080 92
	BLACK LINE	178 CI	178 CI	080 93	080 93
	WALL LINE	178 CJ	178 CJ	080 94	080 94
	BLACK LINE	178 CK	178 CK	080 95	080 95
	WALL LINE	178 CL	178 CL	080 96	080 96
	BLACK LINE	178 CM	178 CM	080 97	080 97
	WALL LINE	178 CN	178 CN	080 98	080 98
	BLACK LINE	178 CO	178 CO	080 99	080 99
	WALL LINE	178 CP	178 CP	080 100	080 100

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 6325 Main Street (House behind the Newman Ctr. house) (SBL: 69.04-1-11)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: The Diocese of Buffalo
ADDRESS: Chancery Office, 795 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14203-1250
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: Asphalt roof shingles; novelty siding at west elevation; concrete fdn.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [?] b. moved [?] if so, when? may have been moved; date unknown
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Rear addition. Attached garage added at south end of house. Some window replacments.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



East and north elevations.

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 [x] b. carriage house [] c. garage []
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: House in front
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial [x]
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: institutional; religious

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Located on a 1.5-acre lot on the south side of Main Street in southeast Amherst. The inventoried house (see photos) on this property is located south of a contributing two and one-half story Colonial Revival-inspired vernacular house with vinyl siding. Also located on the property is a contributing gable roof barn with wood novelty siding.

The surrounding neighborhood has a mix of commercial and institutional uses. Directly west of the property is the Randall Baptist Church, a modern church facility. Trees along the property line screen the large church parking lot from the house. To the east of the property is a recently constructed commercial office park. Across the street to the north is the Unitarian Universalist Church and the Gateway, a complex of institutional buildings.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story side-gabled frame building with concrete foundation, wood clapboard siding novelty siding (west elevation), and asphalt roof shingles. The unusual orientation of the house (with the entrance facade at the side rather than facing Main Street) and the foundation that appears to be poured concrete may suggest that this early nineteenth century house was moved.

The simple rectangular plan, low-pitched gable roof with cornice returns, and symmetrical center entrance facade are typical characteristics of early nineteenth century vernacular Federal design.

Although the basic early nineteenth century house form is intact, the historic architectural integrity of the building has been compromised by alterations including the one-story side-gabled garage addition at the south end, a one-story shed-roofed rear addition, and some replacement windows.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1835 (tax records)

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

Although research suggests that this may be one of Amherst's early houses, the house lacks sufficient period integrity to meet Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for its architectural design.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's records on 6325 Main Street. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

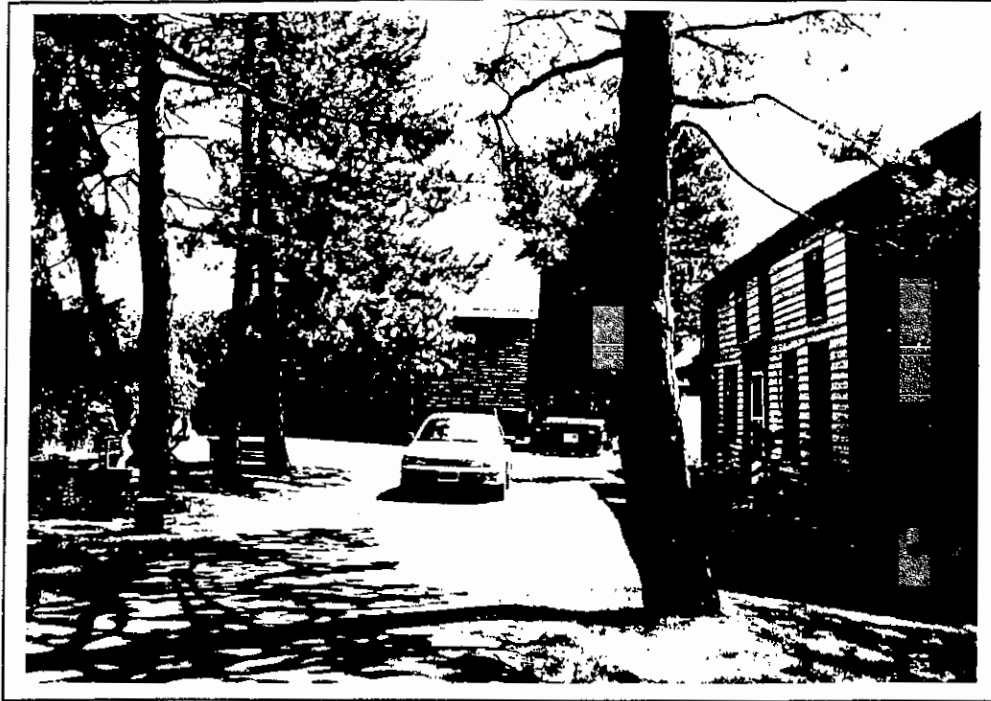
Diehl, Geo. C (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.*, 1924.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews and Company, 1855.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular house with Federal influences.

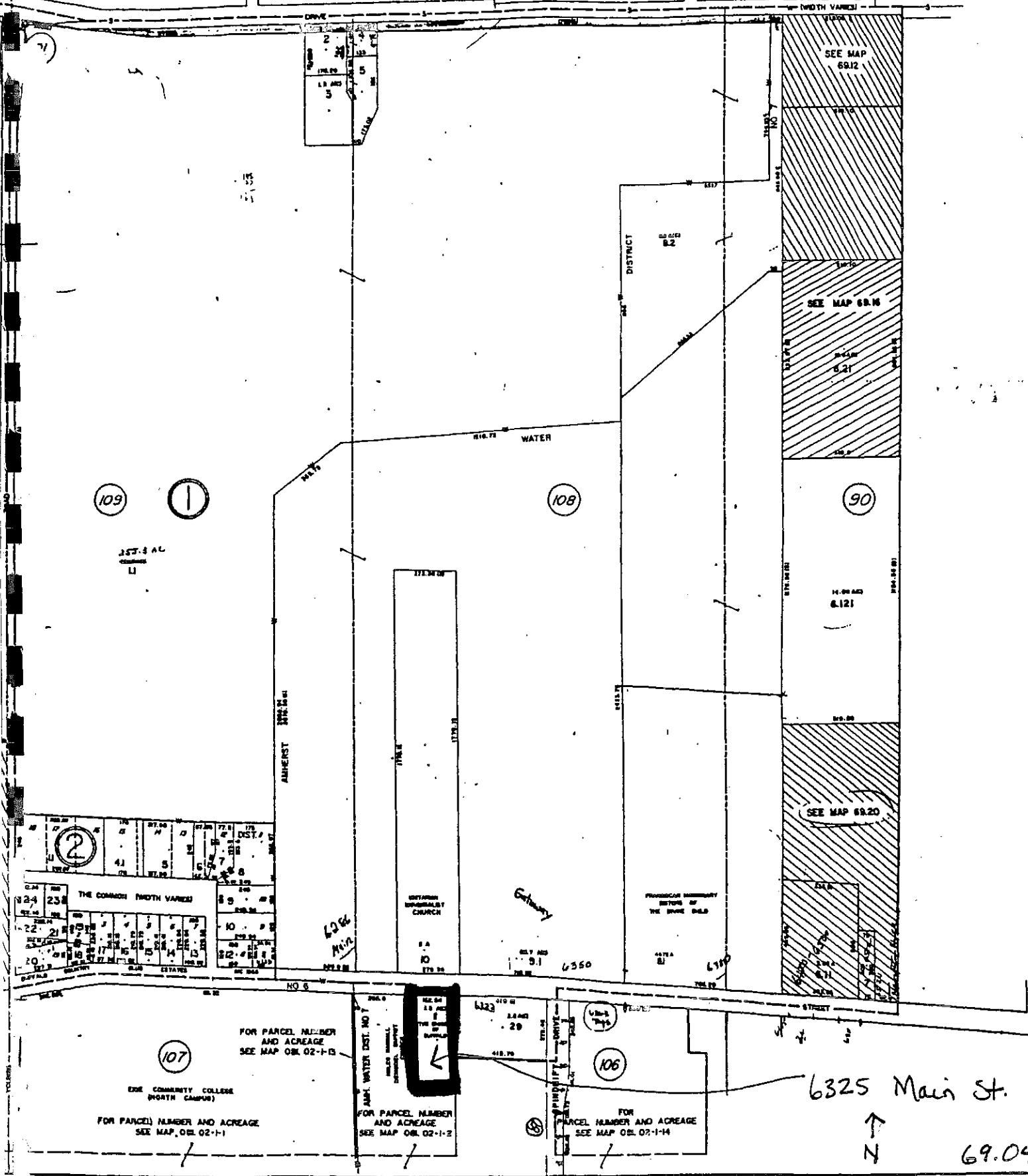
6325 Main Street



6325 Main Street (behind the Newman Center), barn and house. North and east elevations.



North and west elevations.



REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS		LEGEND	
NO. OF ADDITIONS	DATE MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	SCHOOL - WILLIAMSVILLE CENTRAL	PROPERTY LINE	TOWN LINE
1	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-1	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	DRIVEWAY	WELLHEAD LINE
2	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-2	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	PAVEMENT	WELLHEAD LINE
3	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-3	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	STREAM OR DITCH	WELLHEAD LINE
4	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-4	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	ROAD OR RAILROAD DEPT. COUNTY LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
5	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-5	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
6	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-6	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
7	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-7	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
8	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-8	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
9	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-9	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
10	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-10	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
11	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-11	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
12	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-12	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
13	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-13	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
14	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-14	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
15	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-15	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
16	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-16	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
17	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-17	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
18	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-18	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
19	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-19	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE
20	8-1-58	ADD. 1.3 AC. 107-1-20	WATER - AMHERST DIST. NO. 7	WATER DISTRICT LINE	WELLHEAD LINE

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Water Tower (part of the former Josephine Goodyear Convalescent Home campus)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 6380 Main Street (SBL: 69.04-1-8.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Missionary Sisters, Regina Coeli
ADDRESS: 6380 Main Street, Williamsville, NY 14221-5806
- 6. USE: Original: Water Tower Present: ?
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [x] g. stucco [] other: concrete fdn.; asphalt roof shingles.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when?
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): One-story addition south of water tower built ca. 1945(?)
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



North and west elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
 d. developers [] e. deterioration []
 f. other: The southern half of the parcel was rezoned in 1997 for
 office development. The Sisters have no plans to vacate or demolish existing buildings.
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
 a. barn [] b. carriage house [] c. garage [x]
 d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
 g. shop [] h. gardens []
 i. landscape features: Located on Onondaga Escarpment
 j. other: Situated on convent and kindergarten school campus.
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [x] b. woodland []
 c. scattered buildings [x]
 d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other: religious

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The water tower is located on the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of the Divine Child religious/educational campus located on the north side of Main Street in southeast Amherst. The parcel consists of approximately 44.36 acres along the Onondaga Escarpment. The water tower was originally part of the Josephine Goodyear Convalescent Home for Children.

The approach to the complex of buildings is down a long drive off Main Street. The water tower is situated near the northeast part of the parcel. Also on the property, though not included in the proposed designation, is a highly altered early twentieth-century brick and stucco house, a school building, a small Craftsman style cottage, a modern convent facility, and outbuildings.

Due to alterations to the main house and the presence of non-historic buildings, the complex no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic use as a convalescent home for children.

A tennis club abuts the property to the north. To the east of the water tower is a field overgrown with vegetation.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Tapered, octagon-shaped wood water tower with a concrete foundation, wood shingle siding, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The tower stands approximately 65 feet in height. It is built over a well with a wooden tank. The entrance to the tower is located at the west side and features a simple wood paneled door with multi-light glazing in the upper half. Round-arched window openings are located at the upper part of the tower.

Attached at the south end of the tower is a one-story gable roof frame structure (built ca. 1945?) with wood shingled siding and a concrete block foundation. A contributing detached frame garage with novelty siding and a gable roof stands north of the tower.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1915-25 (tower)

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The early twentieth-century water tower at 6380 Main Street is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an example of a rare and unusual building type. It is believed to be the only octagon-shaped water tower in Erie County. This utilitarian structure retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. According to old assessment records the tower is built over a well and houses a 14,000-gallon wood tank; the attached building south of the tower holds a 10,000 gallon tank. The tower was built to store the water supply for this former working farm and convalescent home for children.

The water tower may also be historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the former Josephine Goodyear Convalescent Home for Children which was established on this site in 1912 in a rented farmhouse. Josephine Goodyear was the widow of railroad and lumber magnate Frank H. Goodyear of Buffalo. In 1914, Mrs. Goodyear purchased the 95-acre farm and within the next few years houses, cottages, a school, the water tower, and outbuildings were added to this pastoral setting. According to an article in the *Buffalo Evening News*:

(In 1915) the original farmhouse was replaced by the Main House with 20 beds, a dining hall and staff rooms. Gibson House, with another 20 beds, was built in 1923, and Grace House with another 20 in 1925. All are rambling brown-shingle frame structures with green trim. A two-room school was constructed in 1934 ("Goodyear Home Closing Ends An Era in Convalescent Care," *Buffalo Evening News*, February 3, 1955).

The mission of the Convalescent Home was to provide care to children from disadvantaged families who were recently discharged from the hospital and needed special care before returning to their homes. The home took in many children with physical handicaps, heart and kidney ailments, and malnutrition problems. Funding for the home was through an endowment and public welfare funds.

Several acres of land were used to raise vegetables for the home and the children were allotted individual garden plots. A large playground and special equipment, Beauty the pony, and always a "resident dog" helped to maintain the informal atmosphere of a home in the country ("Goodyear Home Aids Children," *Amherst Bee*, March 24, 1954).

The Goodyear Home closed its doors in 1955. The property was subsequently acquired by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of the Divine Child who added a convent to the site.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's records on the water tower. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Diehl, Geo. C (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.*, 1924.

"Frank H. Goodyear Dead After a Long Illness." *Buffalo Evening News*, May 13, 1907, p. 1

"Mrs. Frank H. Goodyear Dies." *Buffalo Morning Express*, October 18, 1915, p. 1.

"Goodyear convalescent Home to Close Soon." *Amherst Bee*, January 13, 1955.

"Goodyear Home Closing Ends an Era in Convalescent Care." *Buffalo Evening News*, February 3, 1955.

"Goodyear Home Aids Children; Work Started in Rented Farm House." *Amherst Bee*, March 24, 1954.

"Public Invited to Inspect New Motherhouse This Sunday." *Amherst Bee*, July 25, 1957.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on the water tower, n.d.

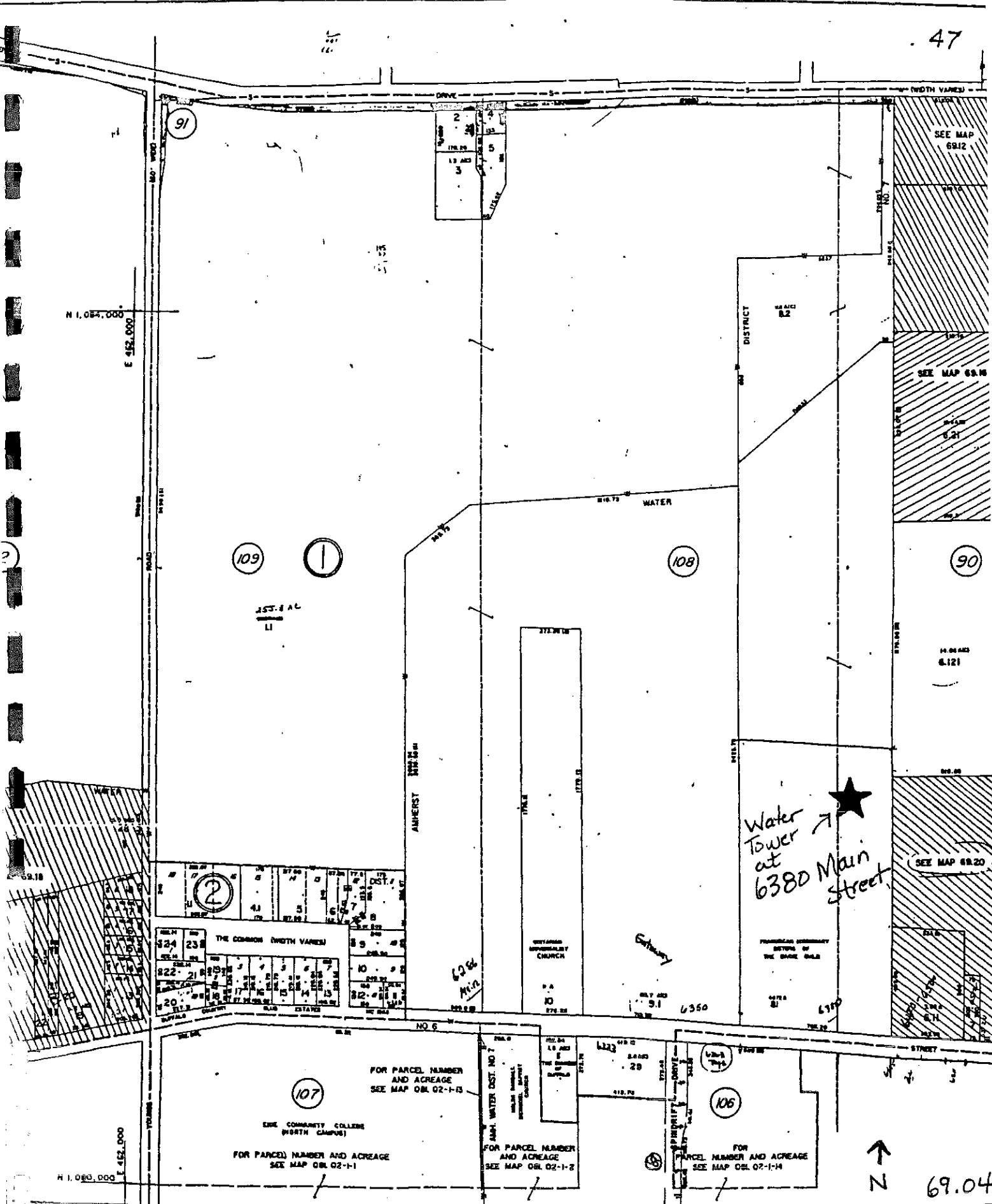
22. THEME:

Engineering structure: water tower.

Health care: convalescent home for children.



Water tower, 6380 Main St. West and south elevations.



BLK.	LOT	ACRES	OWNER	REMARKS
24	23			
22	21			
20	20			

BLK.	LOT	ACRES	OWNER	REMARKS
24	23			
22	21			
20	20			

REVISION TABLE		REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS		LEGEND	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	PROPERTY LINE	THICK LINE
1-1-00	W.S.	REVISION	2-23-00	W.S.	REVISION	PROPERTY LINE	THICK LINE
1-1-00	W.S.	REVISION	2-23-00	W.S.	REVISION	RAILROAD	THICK LINE
1-1-00	W.S.	REVISION	2-23-00	W.S.	REVISION	STREAM OR DITCH	THICK LINE
1-1-00	W.S.	REVISION	2-23-00	W.S.	REVISION	ROAD TO RAILROAD ONLY	THICK LINE
1-1-00	W.S.	REVISION	2-23-00	W.S.	REVISION	CHURCH LINE	THICK LINE

69.04

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The John and Elizabeth Metz House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 6720 Main Street (SBL: 69.20-3-15)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Joseph R. and Paula M. Farage
ADDRESS: 6720 Main Street, Williamsville, NY 14221-5941
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [x] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): One-story frame wings added at the east and west ends about 1949. Also one-story frame addition at rear. Front entrance enclosure built ca. 1949. One-over-one double-hung replacement sash.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South and east elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
 d. developers [x] e. deterioration []
 f. other: Moderate threat of development. Located close to road.
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
 a. barn [] b. carriage house [] c. garage [x]
 d. privy [] e. shed [x] f. greenhouse []
 g. shop [] h. gardens []
 i. landscape features: Old apple trees behind house. Mature trees at front and side lawns.
 j. other: above-ground swimming pool
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [] b. woodland []
 c. scattered buildings []
 d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial [x]
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other: institutional/civic
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This stone house is located on a 1.40-acre parcel on the north side of Main Street in southeast Amherst. The house is in close proximity to the busy four-lane road. Located west of the house is a non-contributing post-World War II frame garage. A small non-contributing gambrel roof shed is behind the house. Towards the rear (north) of the property are a few old apple trees.

The surrounding neighborhood is largely commercial and institutional in use. On the lot to the west is the small-scale modern Jehovah's Witnesses Church. To the east is a small ranch house that has been converted to commercial use. Across the street to the south are playing fields adjacent to the Main and Transit Fire Station.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled stone vernacular residence, three bays wide by two bays deep. Built of locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment, the walls are roughly coursed with quoins at the corners. The fenestration pattern is regular and symmetrical with flat-headed openings featuring stone sills and lintels. The original windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung wood sash. The roof is low-pitched with slight cornice returns at the east and west ends. Brick chimneys rise above the roof at both ends. The three-bay-wide facade features a Colonial Revival style gable-roofed, center entrance enclosure added ca. 1949. The walls of the enclosure are sided with wood clapboards.

One-story flat-roofed wings were added at the east and west ends of the stone house ca. 1949. These small-scale frame additions are also sided with wood clapboards. The east wing is stepped back one full bay from the front of the stone house and features a pair of double-hung sash at the front and a group of three windows at the east side. The west wing takes up the full width of the west elevation of the stone house. It has a group of three double-hung sash at the front and a band of four windows at the west side. Projecting from the north side of the house is a long one and one-half story gable-roofed frame wing also sided with wood clapboards. A secondary entrance is located at the west elevation of the rear wing. On the east side of the wing is a shed-roofed dormer.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1846

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: John Metz

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The John and Elizabeth Metz House at 6720 Main Street is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an intact example of an early construction type in the Town of Amherst. It is built of locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. The escarpment runs east-west through the town just south of Sheridan Drive. Along the upper edge of the escarpment, limestone bedrock is located only one to two feet below grade. As in many communities across Western New York, the Onondaga Escarpment was quarried early in the nineteenth century as a source of readily available building material.

The house retains moderate integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. The once rural character of the setting, however, is no longer intact. Agricultural outbuildings have not survived. This is an example of a simple vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse featuring a rectangular form, a low-pitched side-gabled roof with cornice returns, regular fenestration with flat-headed windows, stone quoins, and a symmetrical facade.

It is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the John and Elizabeth (Martin) Metz family, early settlers of Amherst. Wilhelm Willink was one of the early owners of the land where the stone farmhouse was later built. In 1815 Willink sold the property (Section D, lot number 90) to George Buck. Peter Hershey acquired the land in 1818, Mary Hershey in 1826, and Jonathan Driesbach in 1827. John Metz acquired the 100-acre property on April 10, 1829 (Young, "History of Town of Amherst: Stone Houses of Amherst," *Amherst Bee*, June 7, 1956, sect. 2, p. 1).

According to research done by Merritt D. Metz - a descendant of John Metz - there was an old hotel building on the property that stood close to the road which is where the family first resided before building the stone house in 1846 ("Merritt Metz Writes Article concerning Metz Ancestry," *Amherst Bee*, September 19, 1935). John and Elizabeth Metz were Mennonites from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They raised 10 children in the stone farmhouse (Abram, John, Anna, Elizabeth, Esther, David, Jacob, Christian, Sophia and Benjamin). Their son Benjamin acquired the farm about 1860, following his father's death.

The following description of the Metz homestead appears in the agricultural section of the 1909 *Erie County Atlas*:

(The Metz Homestead) is the property of Benjamin Metz...and it consists of 100 acres. Buffalo and Williamsville are its principal markets. This farm produces the usual soil products common to this section, numerous fruit varieties, and its has a dairy of 13 head of graded Jersey cows.

Another farm owned by Mr. Metz but occupied by his son Harvey, contains 50 acres...Of these two farms 35 acres are in meadow and pasture land with 80 acres devoted to soil products. The farm occupied by his son is call "Chestnut Lawn."

The building improvements of "Metz Homestead" consist of a stone residence of 8 rooms built by John Metz in 1846, a main barn 35 x 66, a building for wagons, a pig sty 16 x 24, horse barn 18 x 40, and a poultry house 15 x 15.

The farm is level with a soil of rich black and gravel loam, and limestone strata. The home farm was owned in the early days by George Buck and J. Driesbach. The latter sold it to John Metz in 1829, and at his death it went into the possession of Benjamin Metz...about the year 1860.

John Metz was originally from Mt. Joy, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania...He was a member of the Mennonite Brotherhood. Benjamin, the present owner of the farm, was born March 31, 1834 (*The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*, 1909, p. 153).

The Metz house is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (v) because it represents a long established and familiar visual feature on Main Street.

21. SOURCES:

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews and Company, 1855.

"Merritt Metz Writes Article Concerning Metz Ancestry." *Amherst Bee*, September 19, 1935.

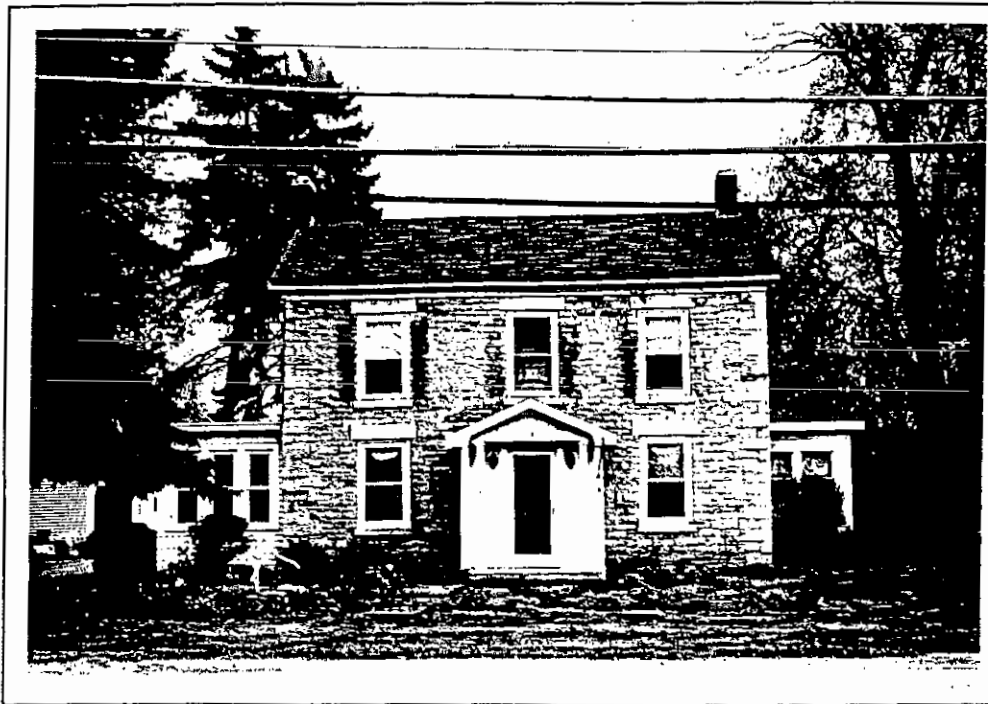
Shaw, Andrea. Inventory Form on the Metz Homestead, n.d.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

Vertical file on the Metz family, Amherst Museum.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of the Town of Amherst." *Amherst Bee*, June 7, 1956, sect. 2, p. 1.

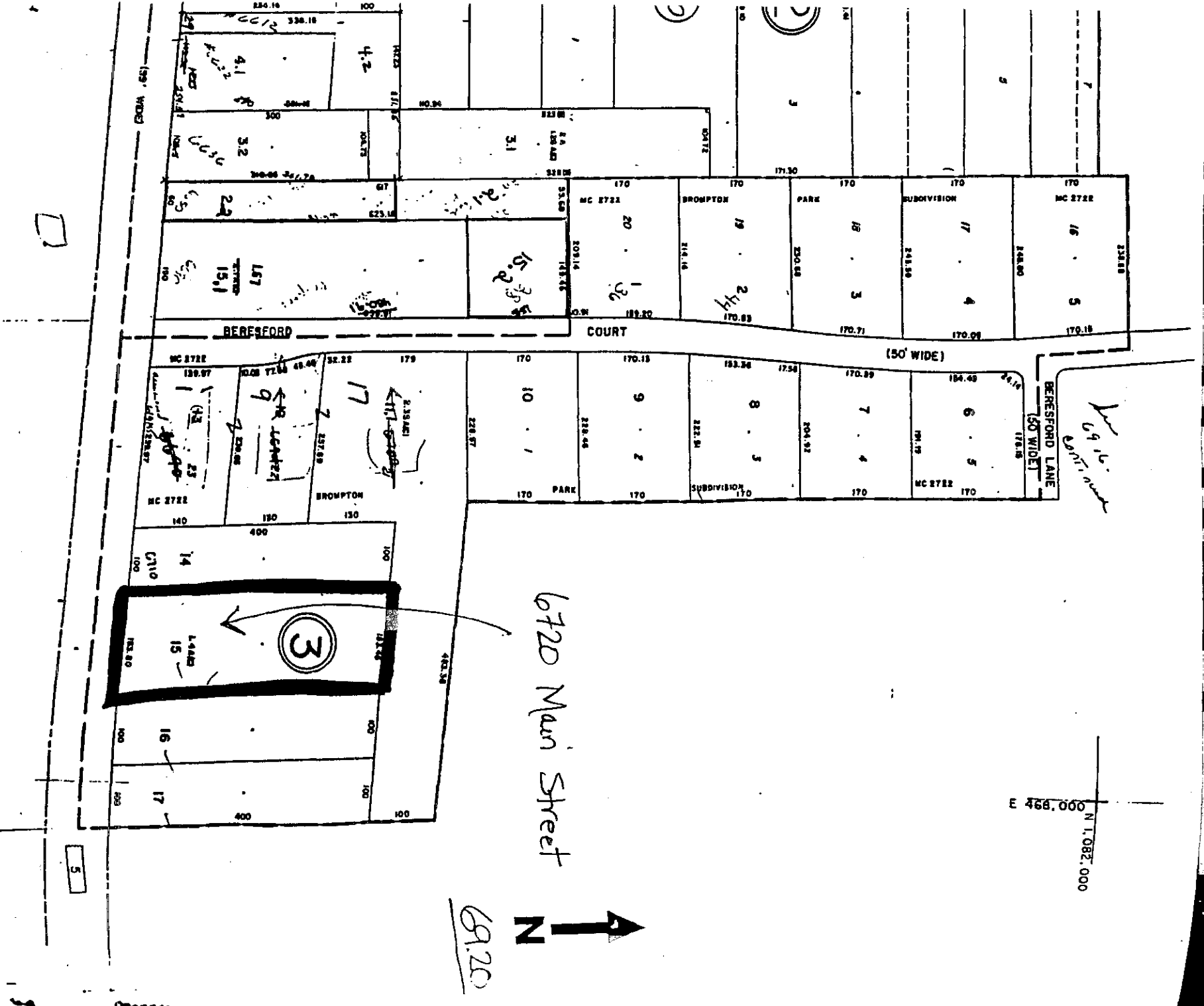
22. THEME: Mid-nineteenth-century stone construction: Vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse.
Settlement: Early farm family in Amherst.



6720 Main St. South elevation.



West elevation.



E 456.060
N 1,082,000



691.20

6720 Main Street

5

48

300

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 2, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Sisters of St. Francis complex
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 508 Mill Street
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Sisters of St. Francis
ADDRESS: St. Mary of the Angels Convent, P.O. Box 275, Williamsville, NY 14231-0275
- 6. USE: Original: Religious: convent & assoc'd bldgs. Present: Religious: convent & assoc'd bldgs.
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain yes, by appt.

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] Steel frame w/structural clay tile & brick veneer
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Replacement windows in Mother House.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached map)



St. Mary of the Angels
Mother House,
south elevation.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [x] e. deterioration []
f. other: Redevelopment
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [x] b. carriage house [] c. garage [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: Ellicott Creek, orchard, meadow, mature trees
j. other: chapel, boiler hse, gatehouse, stone walls, cemetery
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [x] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Sisters of St. Francis property consists of approximately 100 acres of land on both sides of Ellicott Creek just north of the village of Williamsville. The surrounding neighborhood is largely residential. The contemporary style Holy Family Home is on a separate parcel next door to the north. The St. Francis property borders the Country Club of Buffalo to the northwest.

The portion of the St. Francis property between the creek and Mill Street includes the large-scale St. Mary of the Angels convent which is the focal point of this religious campus. There are several contributing ancillary buildings nearby including a boiler house, three garages, and a gatehouse.

The convent is located on a rise of the Onondaga Escarpment. Access to the convent is down a long tree-lined driveway off Mill Street. Scattered on the grounds around the mother house are statuary, a gazebo, and a small pergola. A circular drive is located south of the mother house. Further south is a hillside which is planted with mature pine trees. Stone and concrete steps lead down to a concrete walk which is lined with trees. Further to the south is a meadow and an old orchard.

A dirt road provides access across the flats to a small bridge spanning Ellicott Creek. The land rises up on the south side of the creek where a contributing stone chapel, cemetery, frame barn, and sheds are located. The original Holy Family Home was located on this part of the parcel.

The property is adjacent to a recently subdivided parcel that is also owned by the Sisters of St. Francis. That parcel is where the historic Reist Mill is located.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

MOTHER HOUSE

The primary building of the St. Francis property is St. Mary of the Angels Convent (Mother House), a Collegiate Gothic (or Late Gothic) Revival style building constructed in 1928 to the designs of Dietel and Wade. The rectangular plan building with two courtyards has exterior walls of buff-colored brick, stone trim at entrances, windows, and watertable, and a slate-shingled roof. Original copper gutters and downspouts are also intact. The brickwork at the first story is coursed to resemble rusticated joints.

South facade:

The five-story central tower features contrasting stone and brickwork at the entrance pavilion, buttresses, and at the recessed pointed arch niche on the upper stories. The gray color of the stone contrasts with the buff color of the brick. The recessed pointed arch entrance is notable for the stone moldings and the decorative stone blocks in the archivolt. The pair of paneled doors features strap hinges and small leaded glass lights. Above the doors, the

pointed arch is filled with wood battens, a leaded glass light, and fanciful arabesque ironwork. The wall above the entrance arch features decorative stone blocks with angel heads. A stone statue of the Virgin Mary is in the central niche with the name St. Mary of the Angels in gilded letters on either side. The corner buttresses at the entrance pavilion are ornamented with cinquefoil, trefoil, and other Gothic-inspired ornamental motifs in cast stone.

The upper story of the tower is divided into three bays with pairs of arched windows in each with stone surrounds. The parapet wall of the tower is crenellated. Projecting from the front southwest corner of the tower is a gargoyle. Rising above the southeast corner is a copper clad spirelet.

The architect has broken the long expanse of the south facade by dividing it into distinct projecting or receding sections. The focal point of the facade is the tower with entrance pavilion that projects forward slightly with long expanses of wall on either side. While the fenestration pattern is regular on the facade, there are subtle variations between the sections of the facade to the east of the tower vs. the section to the west. These variations help to enliven the facade. The east end of the facade has two wall dormer sections which rise up to the fourth story. Each of these is comprised of two front-gabled dormers with single windows flanking a shed roof dormer featuring a band of four windows. The front-gabled block at the far east end of the south facade projects forward. A secondary entrance to the building is located here.

The western end of the facade features one large wall dormer with front-gabled dormers at each end and a shed roof in between. The windows in this upper story are accentuated by stone trim. The secondary entrance at this part of the facade is stepped forward slightly and has a pointed arch opening with a stone surround. Near the west end, the facade projects forward and has three front-gabled forms. Of special note here is the stonework at the windows which is comprised of stone mullions, panels, and quoin-like trim. The far west end of the facade is stepped back slightly and has pairs of windows with stone trim at the second and third stories.

North elevation (rear):

A four-story flat-roofed porch is located at the rear northeast corner of the building. This porch has angled corner buttresses with stone trim at the bases. Projecting from the center of the rear (north) elevation is the flat-roofed kitchen wing. The Gothic style chapel with its polygonal apse, pointed arch windows and steeply pitched slate roof is visible at the center of the rear elevation, above the kitchen wing.

Plan of the Mother House:

The motherhouse is a modular plan consisting of north, south, east, and west wings. A central block with dining room on the first floor and chapel on the second floor divides the building in half with courtyards to the east and west. Stairs are logically located at each corner of the building, in the main lobby, and also on the east and west sides of the central block.

Upon passing through the front vestibule of the building one enters into the two-story lobby which features a flagstone floor, plaster walls, and a beamed ceiling with decorative stencilling. Central corridors lead through each of the wings. Many of the rooms are of a standard size depending upon their function. Rooms on the first floor include offices, parlors, a heritage room, a meeting room, dining room, a kitchen, a small laundry, a multi-cultural room, a library, and an auditorium. The auditorium is located in the west wing.

The choice of interior finishes was dictated primarily by the need for durable and easy to clean surfaces. Walls and ceilings are of plaster and appear to be original. Door and window surrounds, and the baseboards in the rooms are stained wood. The corridor floors and stair treads are terrazzo. The kitchen features glazed ceramic tile walls, a clay tile floor, and the original built in cabinetry.

The second floor plan has long corridors with standard-sized rooms on either side. These rooms accommodate offices and dormitory-style living spaces. Of special architectural interest on the second floor is the Gothic style chapel. The original design, materials, and features of the chapel are largely intact and include stained glass windows, suspended light fixtures, terrazzo floors, and a gallery on the upper story.

The third floor plan is similar to the second floor with long corridors and repetitive rooms.

The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Francis of the Third Order Regular of Buffalo, traces its origins to Philadelphia. In 1855, the Rev. John N. Neumann (now St. John Neumann), Bishop of Philadelphia, received into the Franciscan Order, three German immigrants: Mrs. Mary Ann Bachmann [Boll] (Sister Mary Francis); her sister, Barbara Boll (Sister Mary Margaret); and her friend, Anna Dorn (Sister Mary Bernadine). These three women formed the nucleus of the first Franciscan Congregation established in the United States. In spite of the many hardships the sisters suffered, they were determined to remain together and receive others into their Community in order to achieve the purpose for which they had requested to become Franciscans - to care for the poor, the sick, the orphans and the homeless (Sisters of St. Francis 1988).

On December 18, 1861, a group of sisters, headed by Sister Mary Margaret, came to the city of Buffalo at the request of the Redemptorist Fathers at St. Mary's Church on Pine Street. Sister Mary Margaret, in her account of the establishment of the Congregation in Buffalo, states "When we arrived in Buffalo, we had only seventy-five cents, fifty of which we gave to the man for transporting our trunk from the depot." At first, the four Sisters lived in rented rooms on Pine Street across from St. Mary's Rectory. They were introduced to the parishioners by the Redemptorist Fathers as being very poor, but wishing to help the poor and sick of the parish. The Sisters immediately received donations from those who were able to help enabling them to then care for the poor and sick who came to them.

In a short time, several young women wished to join them in their lives of prayer and to service the poor and sick. In order to accommodate them, the Sisters rented a house nearby. This house soon became too small to serve the needs of the increasing numbers of sisters and of the poor, sick and elderly persons seeking shelter. Relying on Divine Providence, Sister Mary Margaret and the Sisters embarked upon a building project. In her own words, Sister Mary Margaret related her first experience in construction:

"We bought a lot on Pine Street for \$800 on which we built a house for \$946. As soon as the house was built we were able to pay for it. We began to build in July 1862 and moved into the house on October 10, 1862."

Unfortunately, Mother Francis became quite ill following a visit to Buffalo on the same day that the Sisters moved into the new house. She developed pneumonia and passed away on June 30, 1863 in the 39th year of her life.

In the fall of 1863, the most Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, directed the Sisters of Buffalo to sever their connections with the Community in Philadelphia because he wanted them to become a Diocesan Community with their own General superior. Accepting that role for the next ten years, Mother Mary Margaret continued to lead the Community in pursuit of the goals presented to them by Mother Mary Francis:

"If you, dear sisters, are all that I wish and expect you to be, your work will not be ineffectual and I may thus hope that in the organization of our community, I have done something for the honor and glory of God. Help me, therefore, by your good works, by your beautiful edifying lives, to accomplish the end I had in view as the cause of our Foundation, namely, to promote the glory of the Divine Master. He has called us to devote our lives to social service, to perform works of mercy for others, yes, but above all, he has called us to sanctification - to the acquisition of religious perfection in Christ." (Sisters of St. Francis 1988).

In 1901, at the request of Mr. John Blocher of Williamsville, and with the support of able advisors, the Sisters were able to accept a portion of Mr. Blocher's farm located between Mill Street and Reist Street. Largely through foreclosure of mortgages, Mr. John Blocher, a wealthy shoe manufacturer, acquired extensive property in Williamsville.

(Mr. Blocher) was an early and avid promoter of the Village of Williamsville. One spring Mr. Blocher flooded a large area of his Williamsville land and attempted to grow several acre of cranberries, a project that proved a failure. Another dream he had was to build a large dam in Ellicott Creek to form a lake in the depressed area between Reist and Mill Streets extending north from Glen Avenue to Sheridan Drive and Forest Road. He hoped to transform Williamsville into a summer resort and cut ice from the lake in winter. When owners of neighboring property refused to cooperate with his scheme, he abandoned it (Stillman n.d.)

As a result of the acquisition of the Reist Farm during the depression years of 1889-1893, John Blocher (in 1901) was able to donate nearly 100 acres of land in Williamsville to the Sisters of St. Francis, on the condition that they construct and operate a home for the aged on this property (Amherst Bee 1955). Gratefully, the Sisters agreed to the liberal terms.

As the Sisters had no money, they were obliged to make a modest beginning. The Blocher property (the former Reist farm) (not including the mill property) contained a large farm house, situated on the hill just east of the former Mill, and several outbuildings (Sisters of St. Francis 1989a, 1989b, n.d.). The farmhouse is undoubtedly the structure attributed to 'J. Reist' on the 1834, 1855 and 1866 maps and to 'J. Kuhn' on the 1893 map. In 1901, the Sisters began excavation to add a two-story frame building adjoining the farm house. In April 1902, the holy Family Home for the Aged was opened in the farm house with its newly built wings.

By degrees, the building Home complex was enlarged. In 1902, the Pastor of Saints Peter and Paul Catholic Church in Williamsville built a small chapel. According to the Chronicles of the Sisters of St. Francis, the stables were repaired for stock, cows were purchased and milk was delivered to the Motherhouse at 337 Pine Street in Buffalo daily. In September 1903, "the Kuhn's Farm...next to the Blocher farm was purchased by the Sisters and the house, sheds, etc. were moved up to the Home." By 1904, the former double "Mill House" was attached to the left wing of the Home and was ready for occupancy. In the same year, the Mill was turned into a "fine" barn (Sisters of St. Francis 1989a, 1989b, n.d.).

Over the years, a variety of improvements were made to the Home and property. For example, in 1904, 14 cows and nine calves, hay and straw were brought into the new barn; 1905 saw a new silo built onto the Mill/Barn; in 1906 an engine and pump were installed in the laundry and a Mr. L. Schneider donated an acre of land to the Home; in 1908 a bell was donated to the Home; in the summer of 1909 a wooden bridge was built across the Ellicott Creek, the old barn was repaired, shingled, partly clapboarded and painted (this is not the Mill/Barn), and the old water tank torn down; in 1910, the Home installed its first telephone;...1912 saw a new wing on the southeastern corner of the Home; in 1913 electricity was placed in the Home, ground was broken for the enlargement of the rear of the Home and the old structure was torn down; public water was brought into the home for the first time in 1914; 1921 and 1922 saw the enlargement of the northeastern side of the Home.

On October 28, 1928, the St. Mary of the Angels Convent building on Mill Street was dedicated, with one wing occupied by the aged. Between 1928 and the mid-1930s, although New York State standards were becoming difficult to meet Holy Family Home continued to operate, (New York State Department of Social Welfare 1930, 1934, 1935). The building was described as "...located in a pleasant suburban environment...home is ...rambling two-story building with two lateral and two rear wings....buildings are combustible...constitutes a hazard." (NYS Department of Social Welfare 1930). Later reports indicated that "...buildings are dangerous and should be abandoned..." (NYS Department of Social Welfare 1934 and 1935).

By January of 1937, most of the Holy Family Home residents had been transferred to Gardenville or Pine Street to be cared for. By the following month, the rest of the residents were transferred to either St. Mary of the Angels or the Pine Street facilities. Holy Family Home was no longer in use as a Home for the Aged, although the barns continued to be used for various purposes (Sisters of St. Francis Chronicles). Two years later, the Gethesame Cemetery for Sisters was dedicated near the Stone chapel.

There is no indication as to when the Holy Family was demolished but the Sanborn map for 1940/corrected to 1947) shows that the original Holy Family has been demolished leaving the Mill/Barn and other outbuildings.

The Sisters of St. Francis continue their mission to care for the aged to this day. In 1956, St. Francis Home, a health-related home for the elderly, opened on the Reist Street property south of the Mill. This construction obliterated and/or rechanneled the millpond and raceway present in the 1870s through 1901. In 1963-1964, Holy Family Home for the well-aging opened adjacent to the St. Mary of the Angels convent on Mill Street and a bridge was constructed over Ellicott Creek to accommodate travel between the St. Francis Home and those on Mill Street (Chronicles of the Sisters of St. Francis). (Pierce, *Stage 1 Cultural Resource Investigation for the Sisters of St. Francis New Community Living Center, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*, August 3, 1997: pp. 3-52, 54, 55, 56, 65)

The Mother House was designed to combine many aspects of the institution under one roof including chapel, dormitory rooms, offices, kitchen and dining hall. The modular design of the building with its repetitive fenestration, long corridors, and standard-sized dormitory rooms is utilitarian. The architects applied Gothic elements to this institutional plan. Other than the recent window replacements, the Mother House has changed little since it was built in 1928. It is a classic example of early twentieth-century institutional architecture in the Late Gothic Revival (or Collegiate Gothic) style.

Renewed interest in the Gothic style was generated in the early twentieth century by architects Bertram Goodhue and Ralph Adams Cram. The reconstruction of the United States Military Academy at West Point in the Gothic style paved the way for use of the style on academic and institutional buildings. The style remained popular up until the mid-twentieth century. Distinguishing characteristics of the style include the tower with buttresses, the small spire above the tower, the steeply pitched slate shingle roof with gabled dormers, the pointed arches at the tower and the chapel, and stone trim.

The convent is an outstanding example of the work of the Buffalo architecture firm of Dietel and Wade. This firm's most celebrated work is Buffalo City Hall (1929-1931), one of this country's most impressive Art Deco style public buildings. George Dietel (1876-1974) and John J. Wade (1893-1990) formed the firm in 1926. Dietel and Wade also designed St. Francis de Sales Church on Humbolt Parkway and the Queen of Peace Church on Genesee Street in Buffalo.

Architecturally, the 100-acre Sisters of St. Francis property illustrates the functioning of a self-sufficient early twentieth-century religious social service institution and its various component parts including convent, chapel, boiler house, garages, gatehouse, barn, lawns, orchard, and cemetery. While the Mother House is the focus of the complex, the campus as a whole with its various buildings set within the landscape is significant. The campus environment combines both contemplative places and work spaces.

21. SOURCES:

"Architect John J. Wade Sr. dies; took pride in design of City Hall." *The Buffalo News*, January 9, 1990, p. A-8.

"Catholic Home for Aged Opened Here in April, 1902." *Amherst Bee*. Anniversary Edition, March 25, 1954.

Conlin, John H. *Buffalo City Hall: Americanesque Masterpiece*. Buffalo: Landmark Society of the Niagara Frontier, 1993.

Kowsky, Francis R. et al. *Buffalo Architecture: A Guide*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981.

Lakamp, Patrick. "Town OK's offer to purchase land." *Buffalo News*, June 2, 1998.

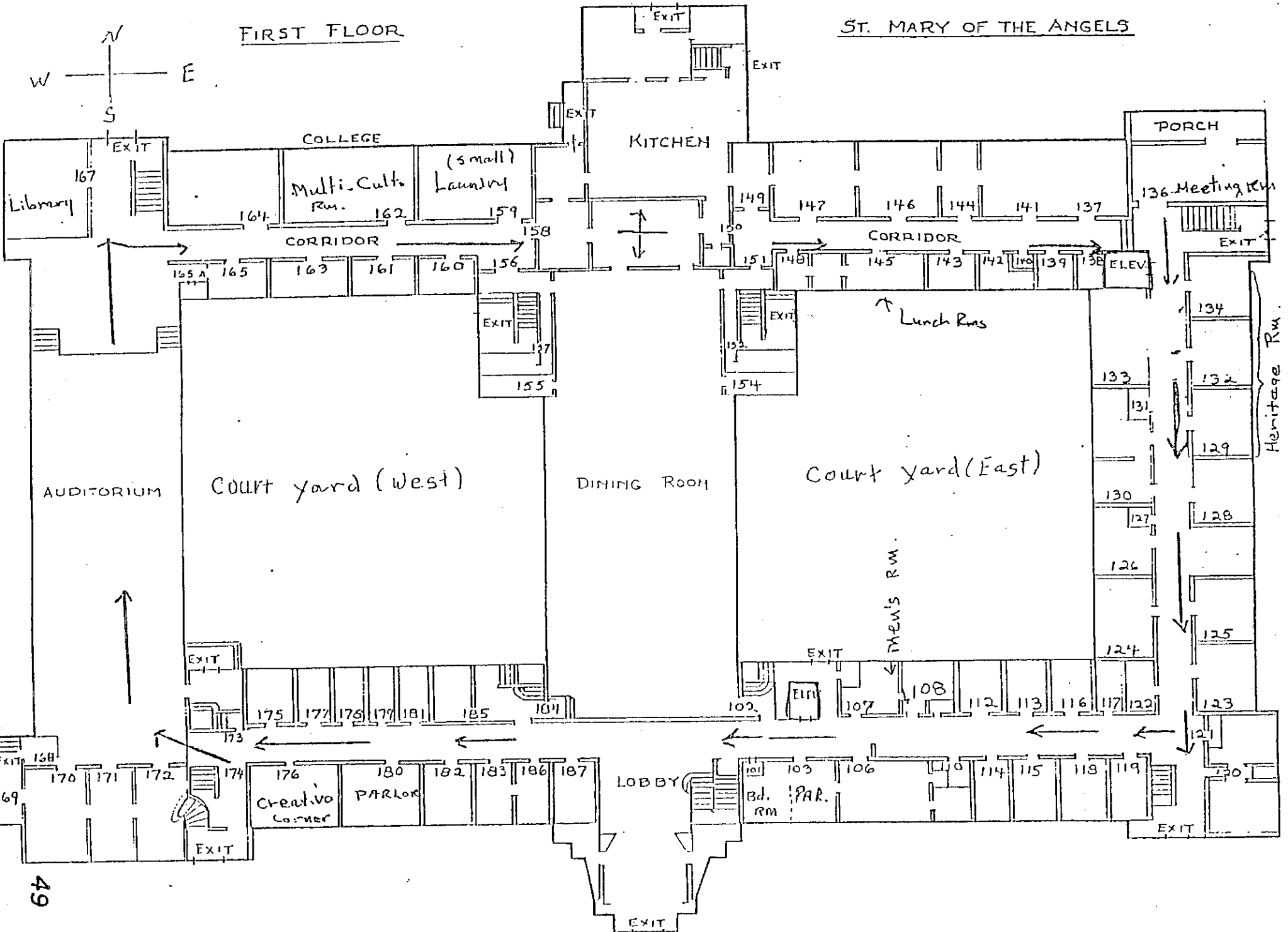
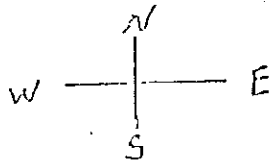
Pierce, Carolyn A. Pierce. *Stage 1 Cultural Resource Investigation for the Sisters of St. Francis New Community Living Center, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Williamsville, NY: Pratt & Huth Associates, August 3, 1997.

Schaefer, Sister Margaret Mary. "Sisters of St. Francis, Williamsville - 1861."

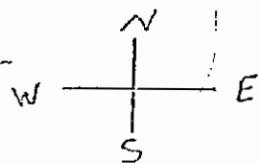
22. **THEME:** Religious: Late Gothic Revival style (Collegiate Gothic) convent and associated buildings and landscape.

FIRST FLOOR

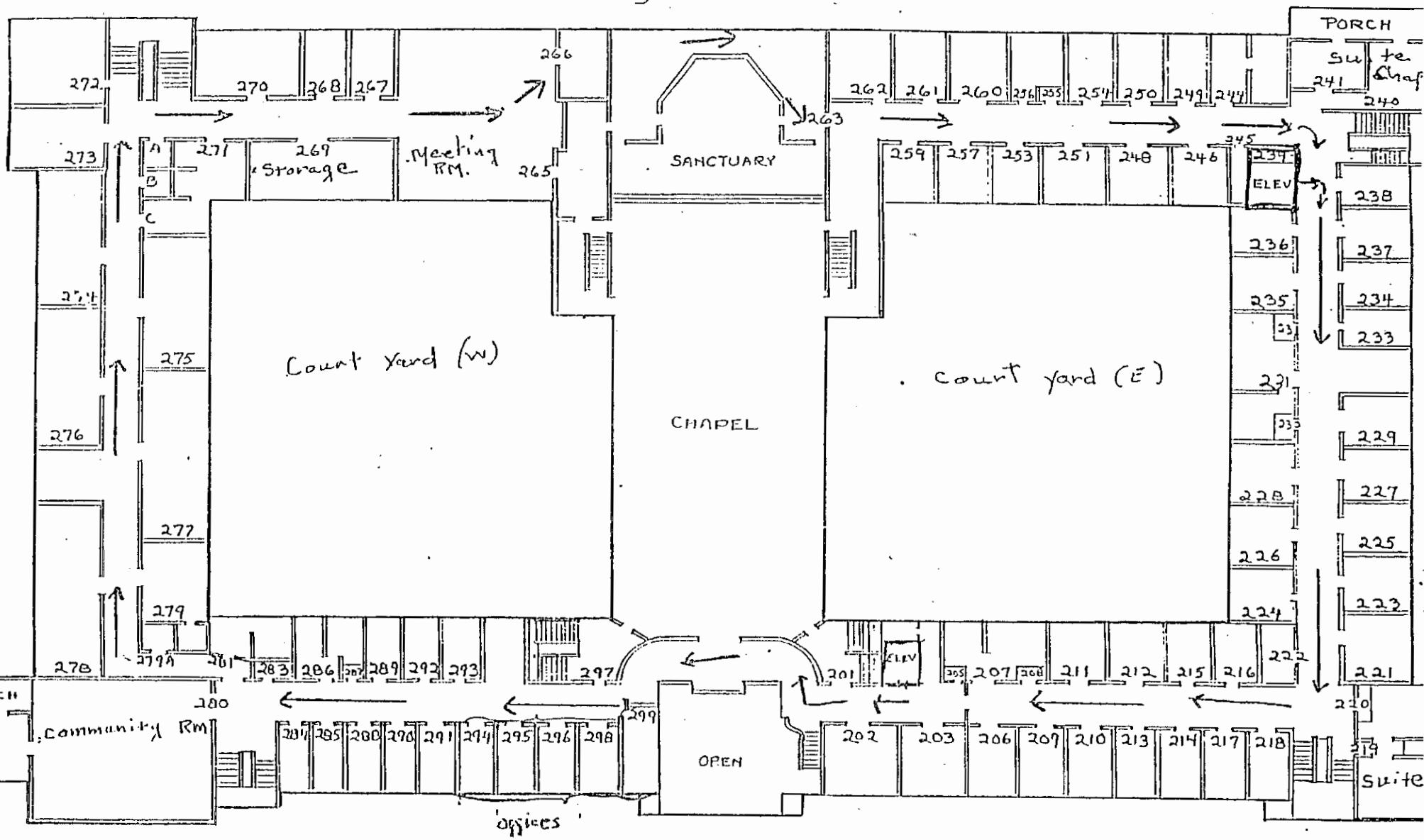
ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS

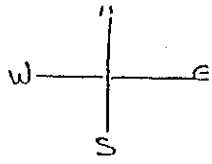


SECOND FLOOR



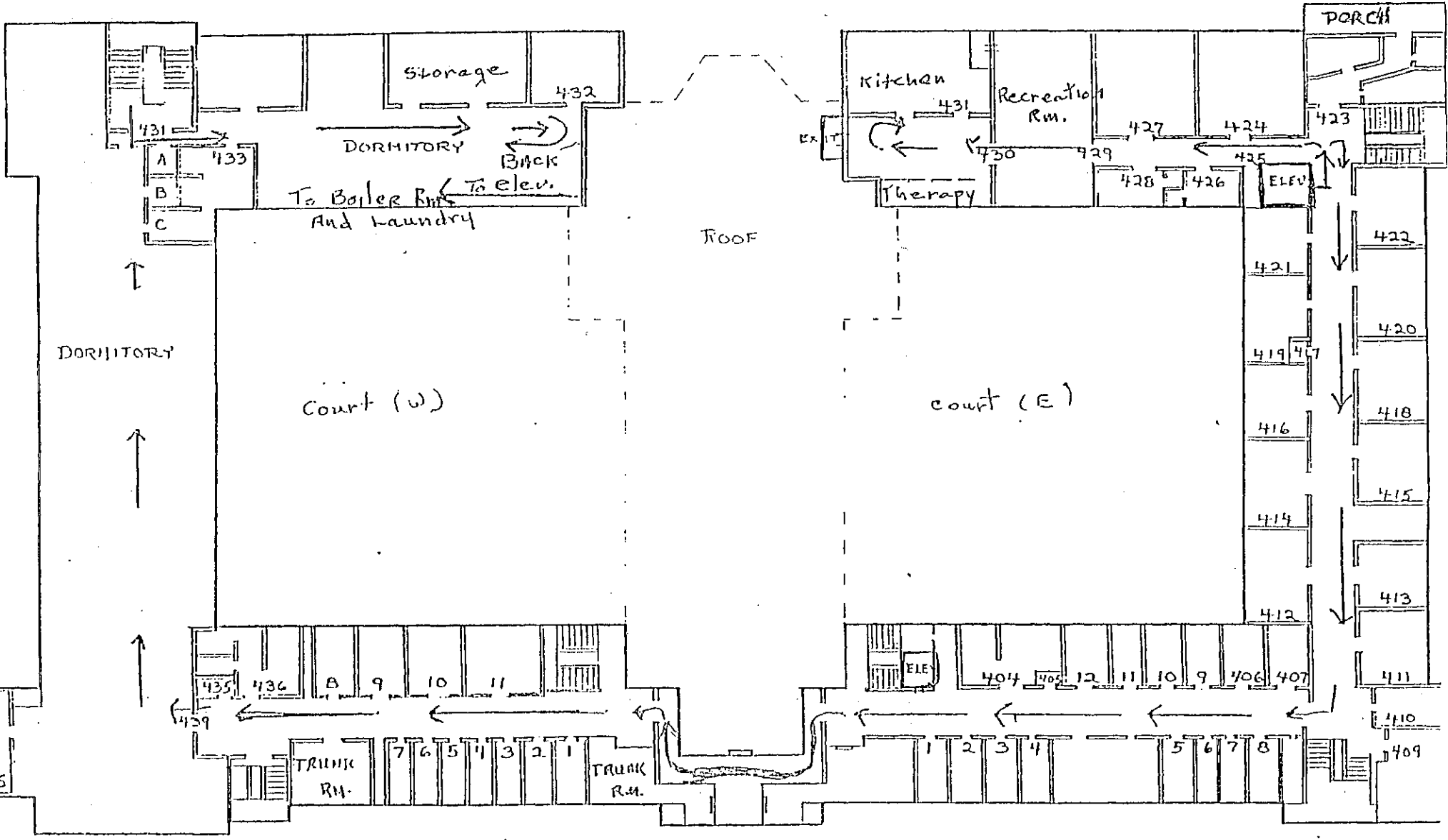
ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS





FOURTH FLOOR

ST. MARY OF THE ANGELS

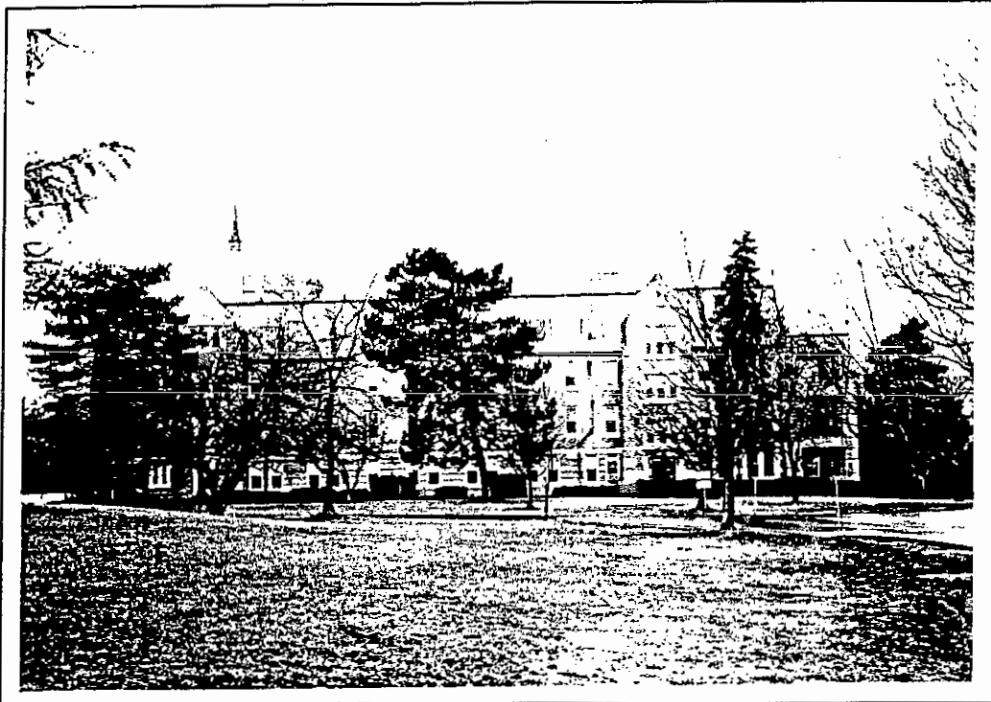




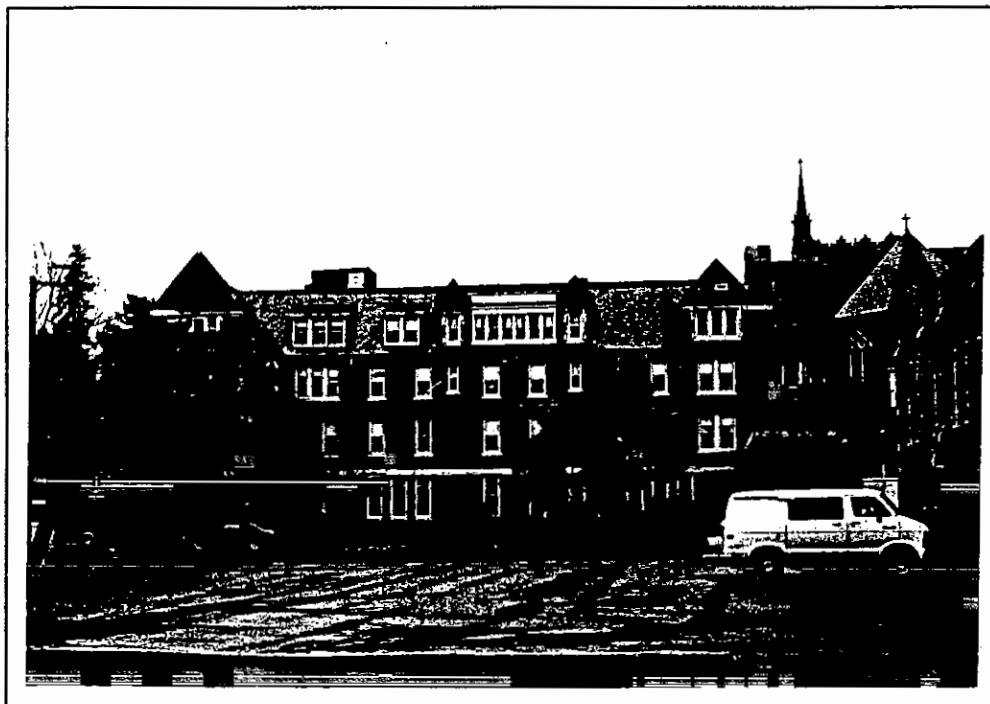
St. Mary of the Angels Convent, 400 Mill Street. South elevation.



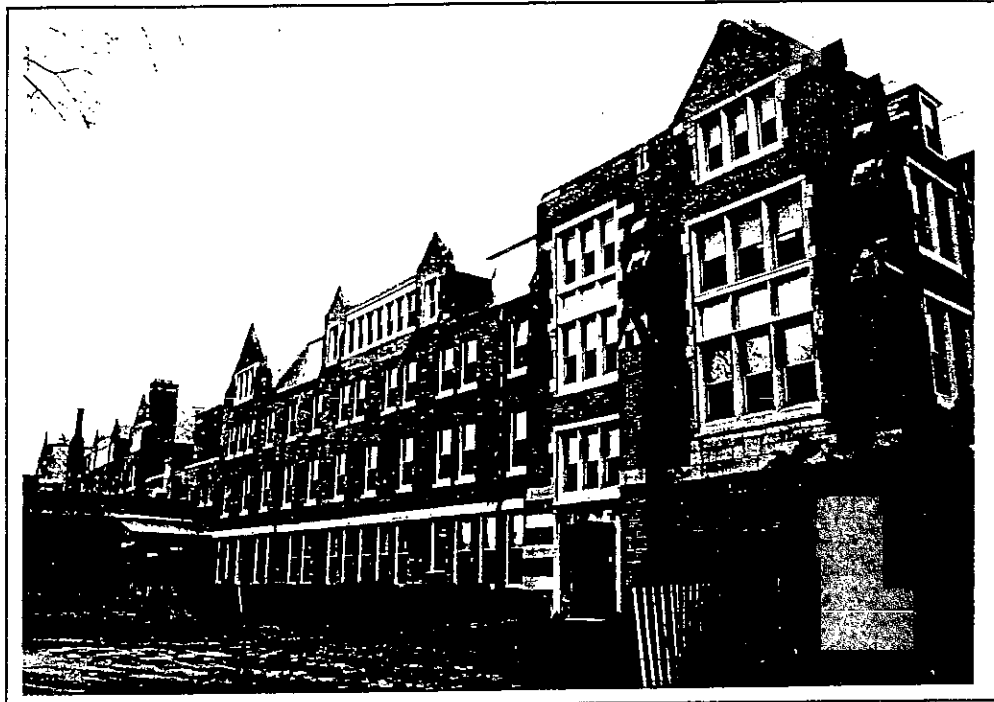
South elevation.



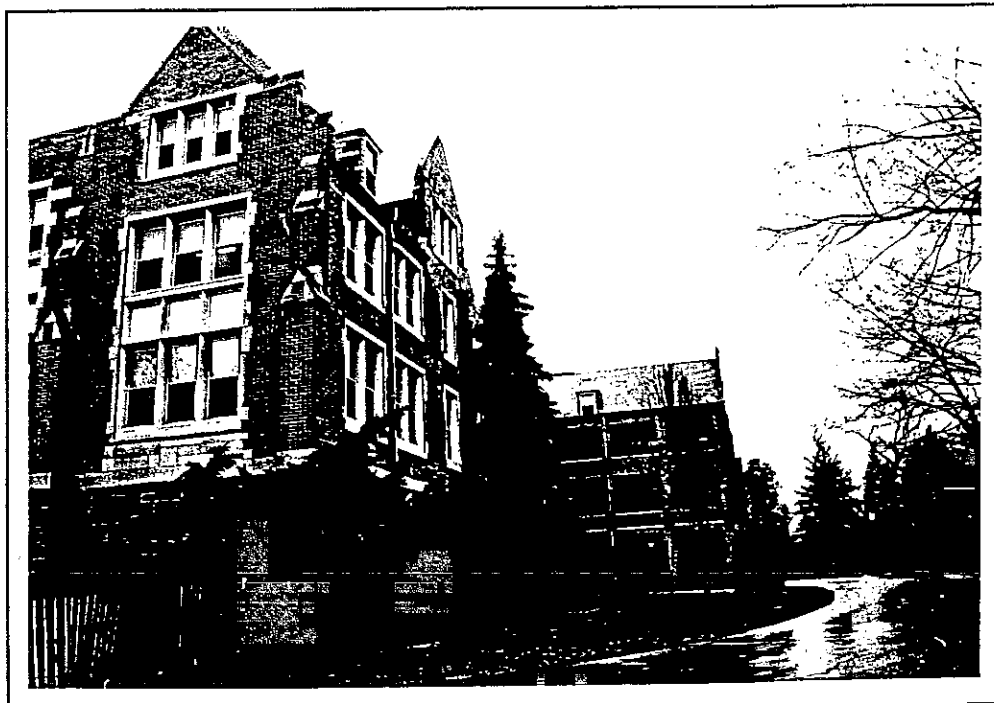
St. Mary of the Angels Convent, 400 Mill St. East elevation.



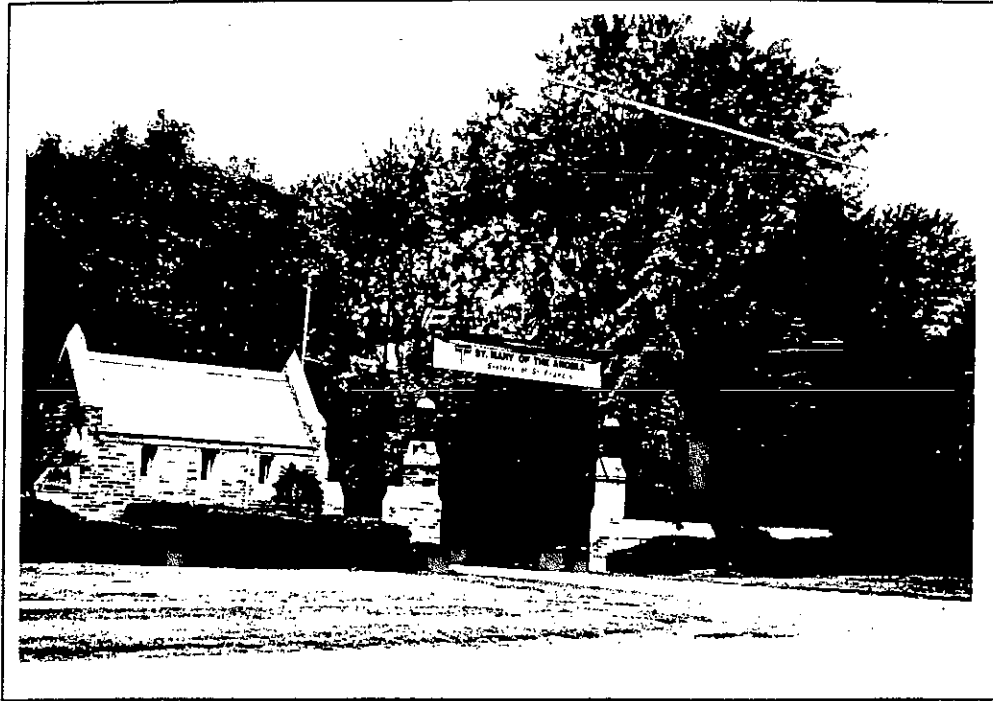
North elevation.



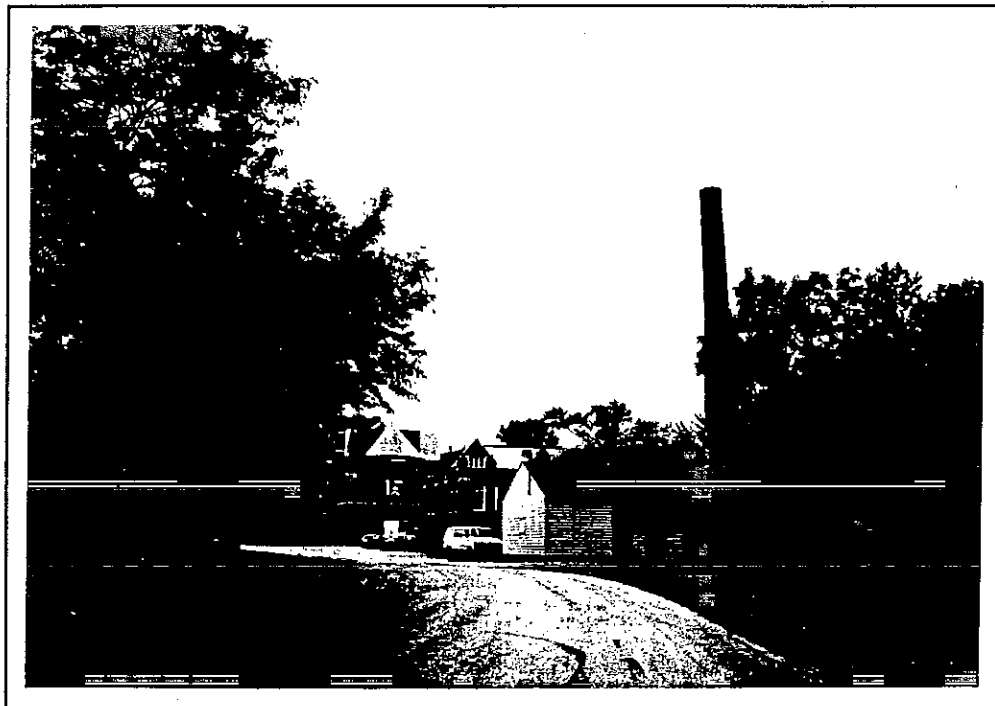
St. Mary of the Angels Convent, 400 Mill St. North elevation



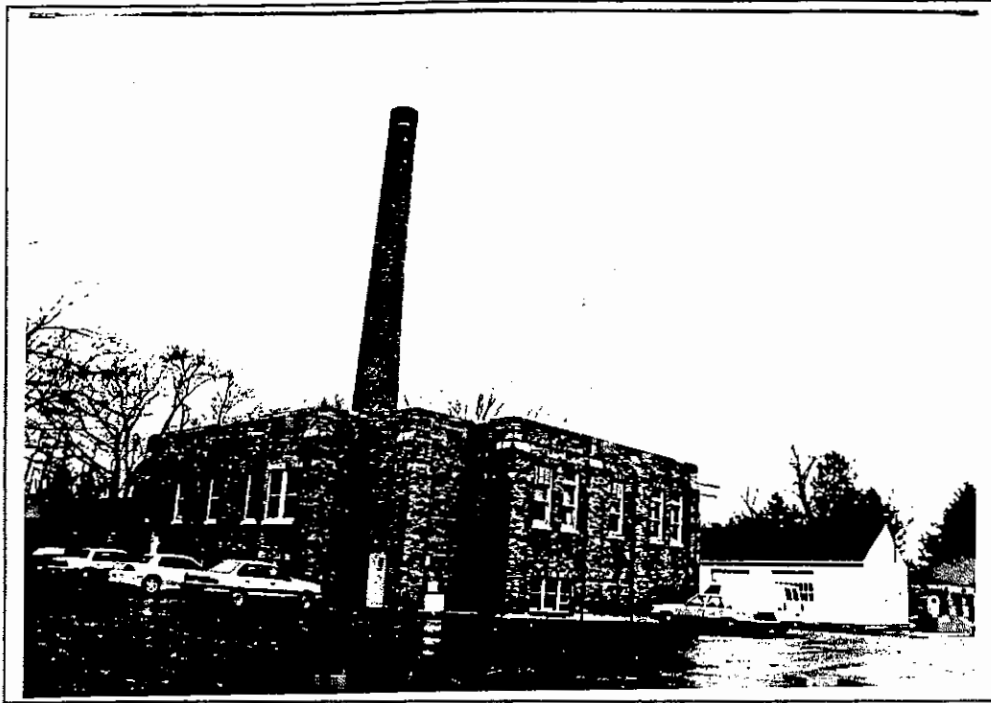
North and west elevation.



Gatehouse at entrance to St. Mary of the Angels Convent, 400 Mill St. East elevation.



Garages and boiler house. East and north elevations.



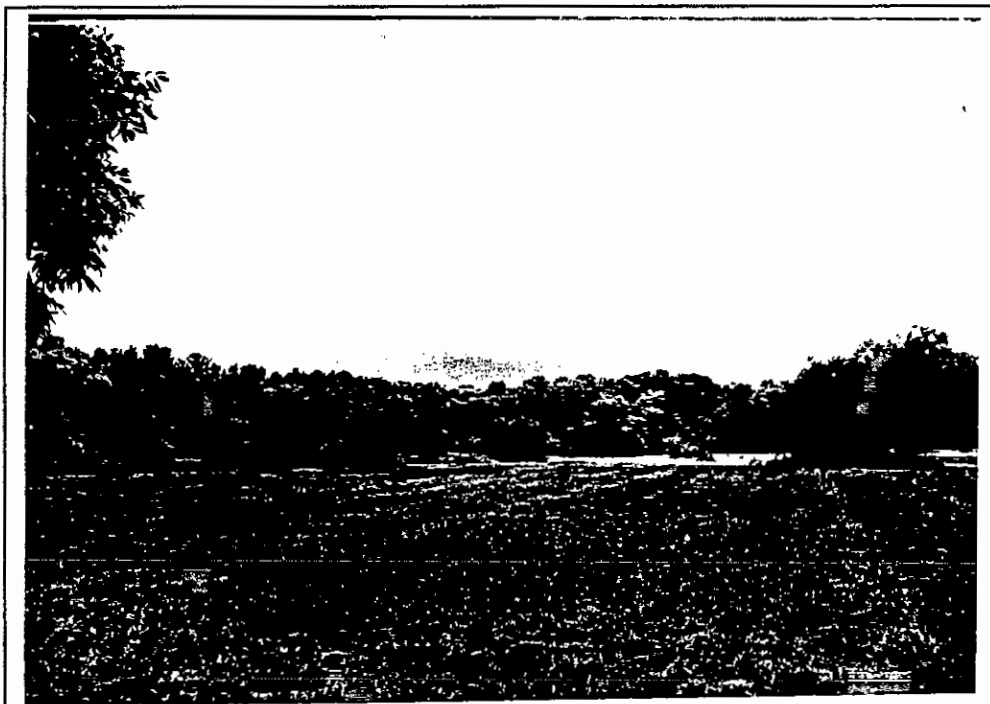
Boiler house at St. Mary of the Angels, 400 Mill St. East and south elevations.



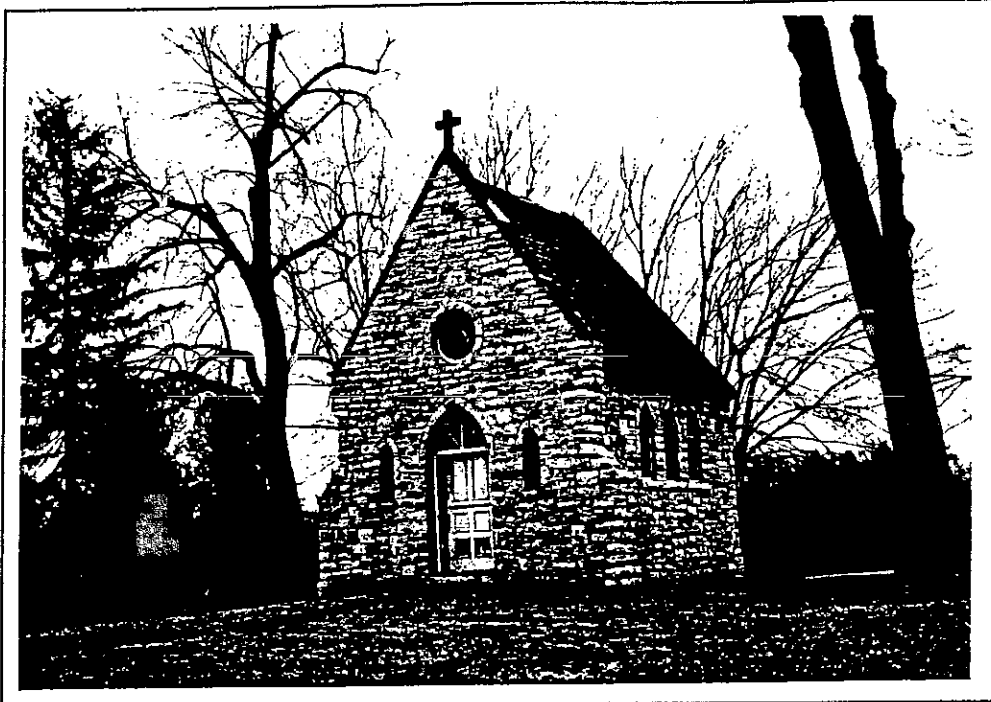
Garage. North and west elevations.



Steps at hillside south of St. Mary of the Angels Convent, 400 Mill Street.



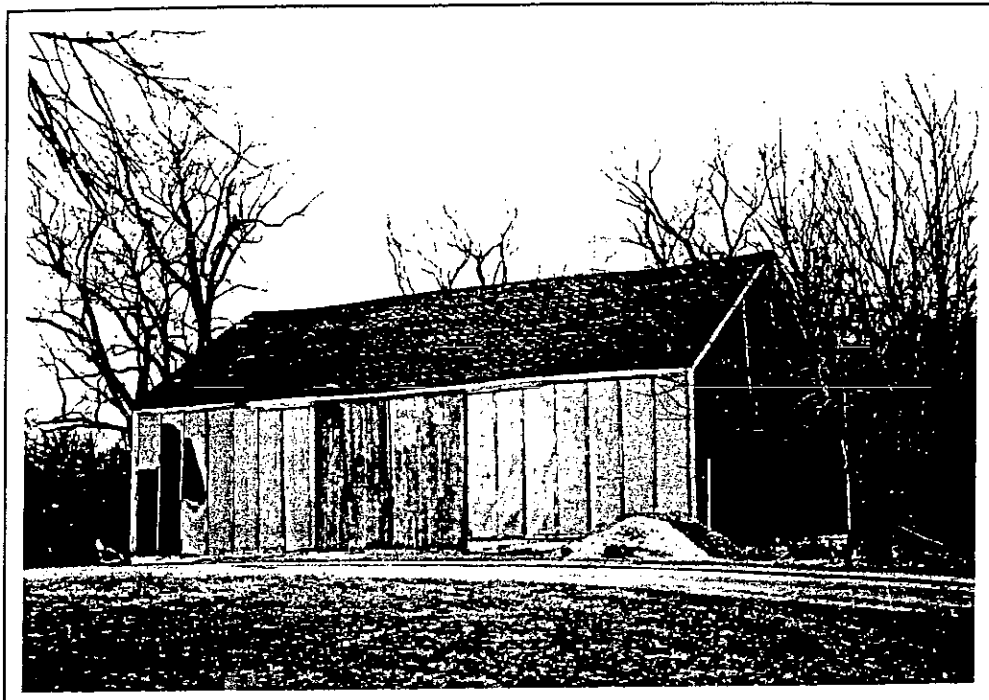
Field and orchard south of the convent.



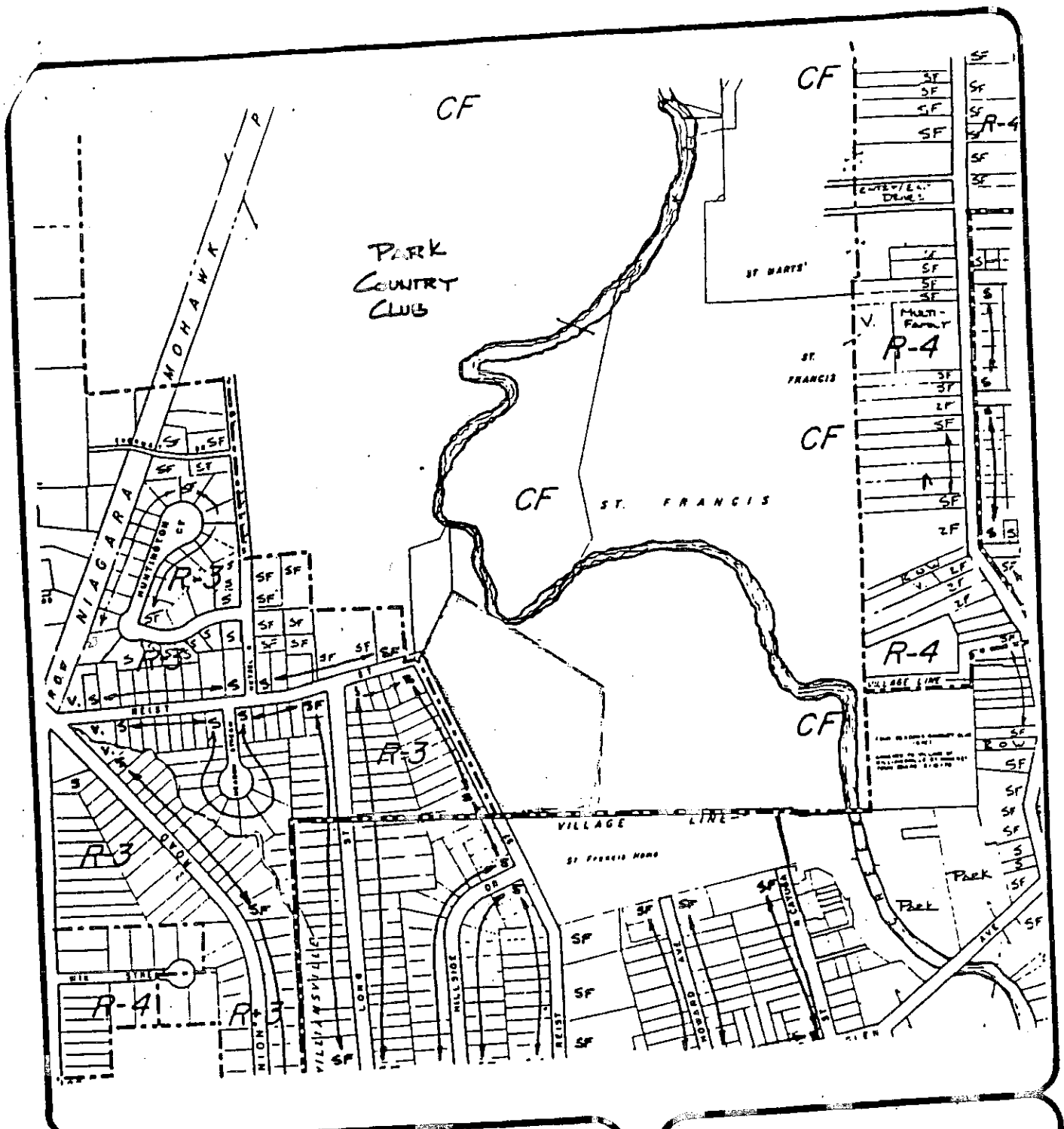
Stone Chapel located on sisters of St. Francis property. West and south elevations.



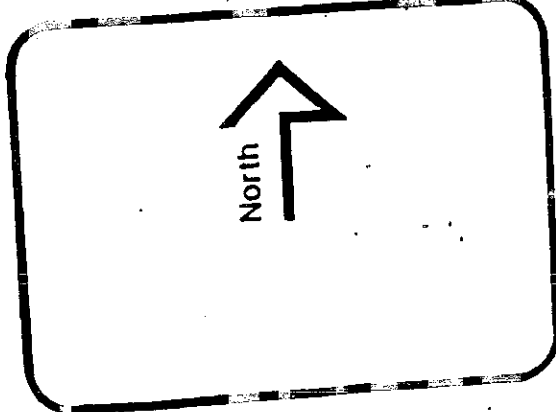
North elevation.



Barn located west of the Stone Chapel.



Sisters of St Francis.
 100± acres



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 1025 New Road (SBL: 16.00-3-25.22)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Martin and Deborah Huber
ADDRESS: 1025 New Road, Amherst, NY 14228-1536
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): No major exterior alterations. Some remodeling work done in 1982 (bldg. permit).

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



West elevation.

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)

This frame farmhouse is located on a 3.59-acre parcel on the east side of New Road in a semi-rural setting in northeast Amherst. There are several mature trees on the property and a non-contributing shed. Across the street is a late nineteenth-century vernacular farmhouse with alterations. More recent residential development is located further south on New Road.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story gable-front-with-side-wing frame residence with quarry-faced coursed stone foundation, wood clapboards, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The roof eaves have a slight overhang. Fenestration is regular with four-over-four double-hung wood sash, segmental arch drip molds, and shutters. The one-story shed roof porch at the west elevation of the wing has turned posts and scrollwork. The front entrance at this porch is crowned with a segmental arch.

A one-story gabled wing projects from the rear (east) of the house. A brick chimney rises above the roof ridge of this wing. This wing features a shed-roofed porch on the south side; the spindled balustrade and some of the woodwork at this porch does not appear to be original.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1880

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The farmhouse at 1025 New Road, built ca. 1880, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an intact example of vernacular residential architecture with Italianate influences. The house retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

It is a representative example of the tri-gabled L-plan farmhouse common to Amherst's domestic architecture of the late nineteenth century. Although vernacular, the broad projecting eaves, segmental arch windows with crown moldings allude to Italianate influences. The Italianate style, popular between 1850 and 1880, was a romantically inspired style based loosely on the farmhouses of Northern Italy. The style was popularized by the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Building permit (#82-0641) for remodeling of 1025 New Road, August 24, 1982. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Deam, William D. *Town of Amherst Map*. 1914.

22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular farmhouse with Italianate influences.



1025 New Road, west and south elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 110 North Ellicott Creek Road (SBL: 40.10-1-19)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Mark T. and Lori Schiferle
ADDRESS: 110 North Ellicott Creek Road, Amherst, NY 14228
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[x] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x](fdn.) c. brick[x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone[] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): _____

Original porch removed. Porch deck and balustrade added at front ca. 1997-98. Aluminum storm door installed at main entrance. Modern replacement door at wing. Frame addition at rear of house. Detached garage built on property.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North elevation.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: large tree in front yard
j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Ellicott Creek across street to south
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located in a residential neighborhood on the north side of North Ellicott Creek Road in northwest Amherst. A large deciduous tree is located in the front yard. A non-contributing front-gabled frame garage of post-World War II vintage is situated northwest of the house. Ellicott Creek is across the street to the south. The surrounding neighborhood has a mix of historic houses and post World War II residences. Further to the east is the former District No. 16 School at 154 North Ellicott Creek Road.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Brick Italianate residence with stone foundation and an asphalt shingled roof. The house consists of a one and one-half story front-gabled block with a one-story side-gabled east wing. The roof has broad overhanging eaves. Brick chimneys are located at the north and south ends of the main roof. The house has round-arched window openings with the original four-over-four double-hung wood sash at the first story. Projecting from the rear (north) of the house is a one-story frame addition.

The south elevation of the front-gabled block has two round-arched windows and an elliptical-arched entrance at the first story. This entrance features sidelights and an arched transom above. The second story of this facade has two evenly spaced round-arched window openings with unusual two-over-four light sash. The side-gabled wing had a segmental arch door opening with a modern replacement door and two round-arched windows with the original four-over-four double-hung wood sash.

A wood porch deck with front steps and balustrade has recently been built at the front entrance and wing.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1855-60

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 110 North Ellicott Creek Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of mid-nineteenth-century vernacular Italianate residential architecture of brick construction. The house retains a relatively high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship.

The Italianate style, popular between 1850 and 1880, was a romantically inspired style based loosely on the farmhouses of Northern Italy. The style was popularized by the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. Typical characteristics of the style exhibited by this house include the L-shaped plan, the low-pitched gable roof with broad eaves, regular fenestration, and vertically elongated, half-round windows.

The house is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) under the theme of settlement history for its association with the "French Settlement" and later Vincent's Corners. Historically the area on both the north and south sides of Ellicott Creek between Niagara Falls Boulevard and Sweet Home Road was known as the "French Settlement" following the arrival of Alsatian French immigrant settlers about 1832.

During the mid-nineteenth century, the hamlet of Vincent's Corners (also known as Vincent's Station) developed at the west end of North Ellicott Creek Road near Niagara Falls Boulevard. The settlement became known as Vincent's Corners after one of the major landowners and storekeepers. The Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company passed through Vincent's Corners beginning in 1853. In 1858 the line was leased by the New York Central Railroad Company and operated as a branch nicknamed the "Peanut Line." This railroad line attracted settlement and new businesses along its route. It also passed through the hamlets of Getzville and Transit Station. By the late nineteenth century Vincent's corners had a hotel, store, depot, and several residences (Young 1965, 104-105).

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records, Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

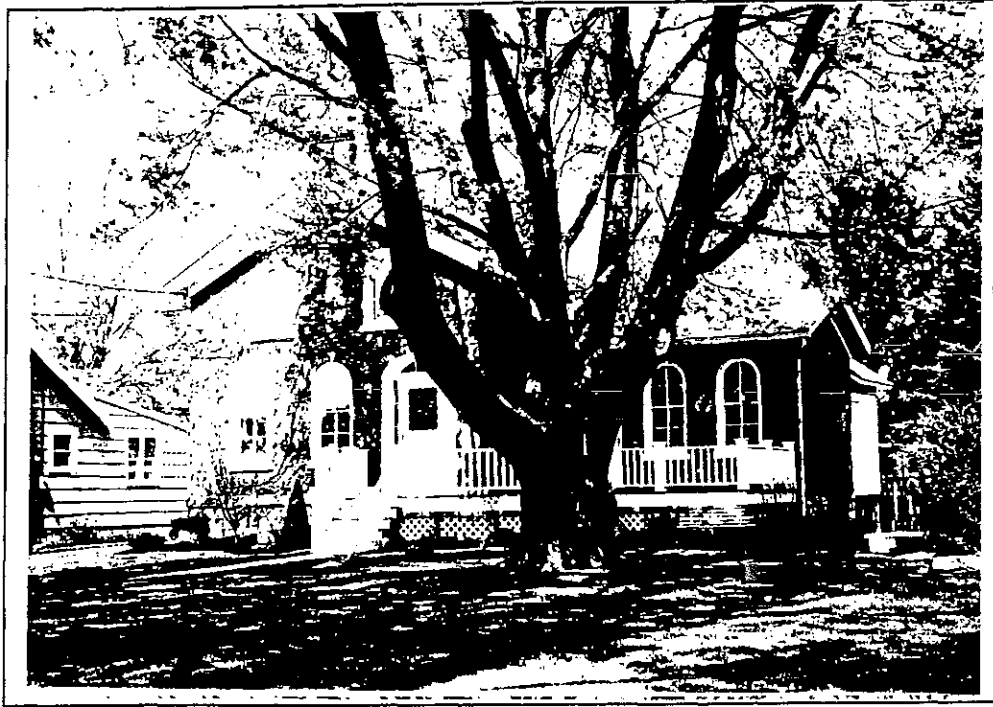
Beer, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Century Atlas Company, 1909.

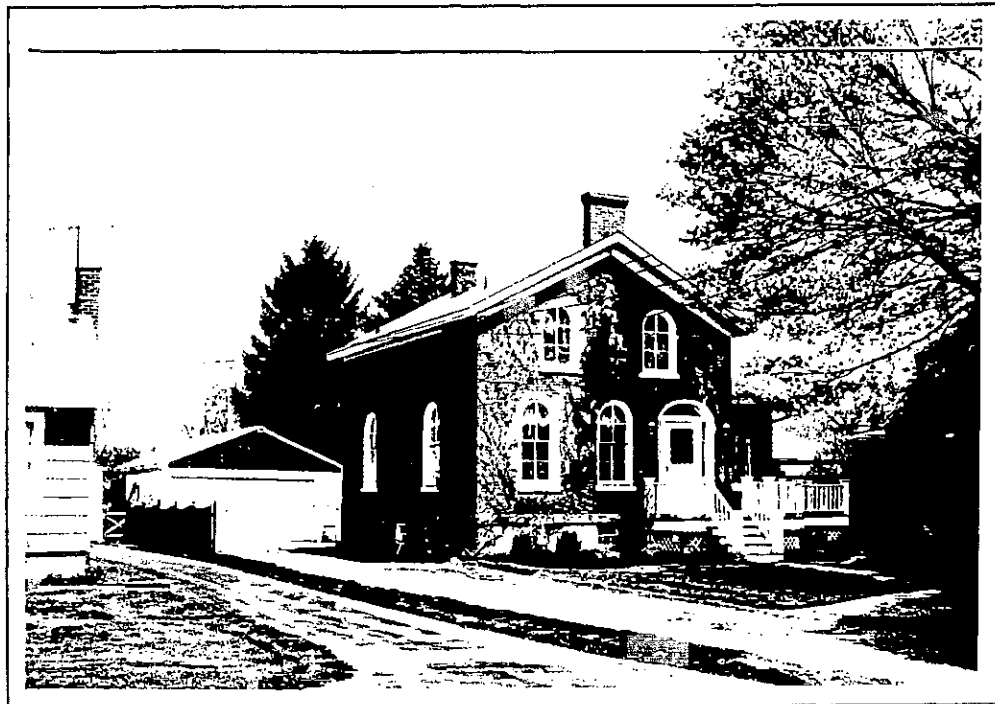
Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818-1965*. Amherst: The Town Board of Amherst, 1965.

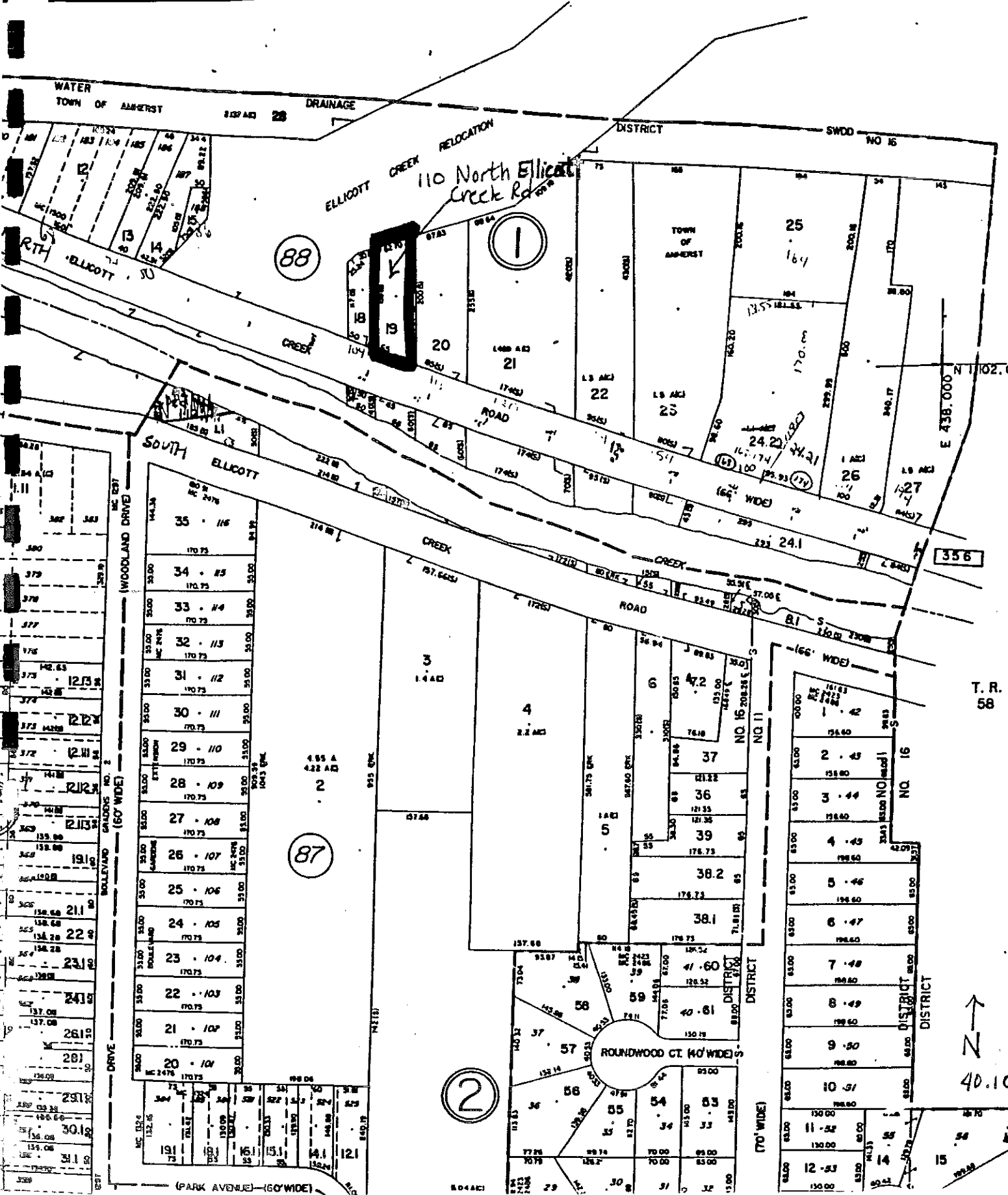
22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular Italianate of brick construction.
Settlement: Vincent's Corners.



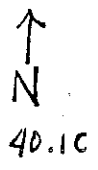
110 North Ellicott Creek Rd. South and east elevations.



West and south elevations.



T. R. 58



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The J. Getz House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 829 North Forest Road (SBL: 68.07-5-4)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Davis R. Tiburzi
ADDRESS: 829 North Forest Road, Williamsville, NY 14221
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x](fdn.) c. brick[x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): One-story frame addition at rear connects with the one and one-half story garage addition. Large brick chimney added at south elevation. Porch enclosed at north elevation. Modern storm door installed at north elevation.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North and west elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads [x]
d. developers [] e. deterioration []
f. other: close proximity to road; risk to trees in front of property
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [] b. carriage house [] c. garage [x](attached)
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: mature trees at front
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: The Chapel - religious complex to north
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Located on the east side of North Forest Road, at a bend in the road (south and west of Ellicott Creek), in south-central of Amherst. The lot is 100' at the front by 222' deep. The house is situated relatively close to the road with mature trees in front. A wood fence separates this property from the residential lot next door to the south. To the north is the Chapel, a modern church complex with a large parking lot in front. Trees serve to screen the brick house from this parking lot. The neighborhood is largely residential with a mix of some historic farmhouses and post World War II houses.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story front-gabled brick vernacular house with Greek Revival influences. The building features a stone foundation and watertable. The low-pitched gable roof has cornice returns at the ends. The three-bay-wide west facade has a regular fenestration pattern with stone sills and lintels, six-over-six double-hung wood sash, and shutters. The front entrance, with modern storm door, is located at the north end of the facade. Spanning the full width of the facade hip roof porch with late nineteenth century scrollwork and delicate posts. Stone steps lead up to this porch at the north end.

Projecting from the north elevation of the house is an enclosed frame porch with a stone foundation. This porch has three six-over-six double-hung sash on the west elevation and four of the same windows on the north side. Below the windows are wood panels.

At the rear of the house is a one-story gable-roofed frame addition which is attached to a side-gabled garage at the northeast corner.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1840s

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The mid-nineteenth-century brick house at 829 North Forest Road is significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of vernacular Greek Revival residential architecture. It is also important as a relatively rare surviving example of nineteenth-century brick construction in the town. The house

retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship. The once rural setting, however, is no longer intact. The Greek Revival style was popular in Western New York from ca. 1825 to ca. 1860. Most of Amherst's few remaining examples are simple vernacular interpretations of the style. Typical characteristics of the style exhibited by the house include the cubic massing, front-gable form, cornice returns, and symmetrical fenestration.

The property may also be important under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early settlement of the town. A review of the history of the property is provided in the *Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination of the J. Getz Site* by Elaine Herold and Monika Bolino.

The J. Getz Site is situated in the southwestern quarter of Lot 60, Township 12, Range 7 of the Holland Land Company Survey. The potential for a source of waterpower may have been one of the reasons why lot 60 was one of the earliest to be acquired in the town of Amherst north of the Williamsville area. There were two sections of the lot; the southern half (where the brick house was later built) was purchased by Christian Staley on October 19, 1810 (Witmer 1859, Emslie 1859). The 1829 Burr Atlas of New York map indicates a mill in the vicinity of the property in Lot 60. That map also indicates that at that time the road to Williamsville did not follow its present path but instead crossed Ellicott Creek farther east, about where Indian Trial Road is today. By 1855 North Forest Road had been moved west to its present location. The 1855 and 1866 historic maps record a grist mill and a sawmill on the Getz property just south of where the road crosses the creek.

According to deeds, Joseph Getz acquired the property in 1833 which included the mill site. He retained it until he sold it in 1876 possibly due to financial difficulties as it was sold at a Sheriff's sale. The 1855 map indicates that at that time there were two structures owned by a J. Getz east of the road at the approximate location of the present structures. He also owned another structure on the west side of the road and north of the mills. The brick house has an estimated date of construction of the 1840s (John Sharpe interview). A check of the New York State census for 1855 indicates a Franklin Getz as the owner of the brick house.

According to the 1865 New York State Census, Franklin Getz is still listed as the owner of a brick house and is identified as a miller. Henry Secrest, age 21, also identified as a miller, was living with the Getz family at that time. According to the deeds, this property was sold in 1876 at a public Sheriff's auction. By the year 1880, Secrest and Dumonois are identified as the owners of the house and mill property. According to the 1880 map the property consisted of 18 acres. In 1909, the land on which the house is situated belonged to J. Danner, while the property once associated with the mills was owned by J. Kuhn.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews and Company, 1855.

Herold, Elaine B., Ph.D. and Monika Bolino. *Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination of the J. Getz Site (UB 2788, NYSM 10342), PIN 5753.70.121, Realignment of CR 324, North Forest Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York, RAS 28 (15)*. Buffalo, NY: State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, September 1966.

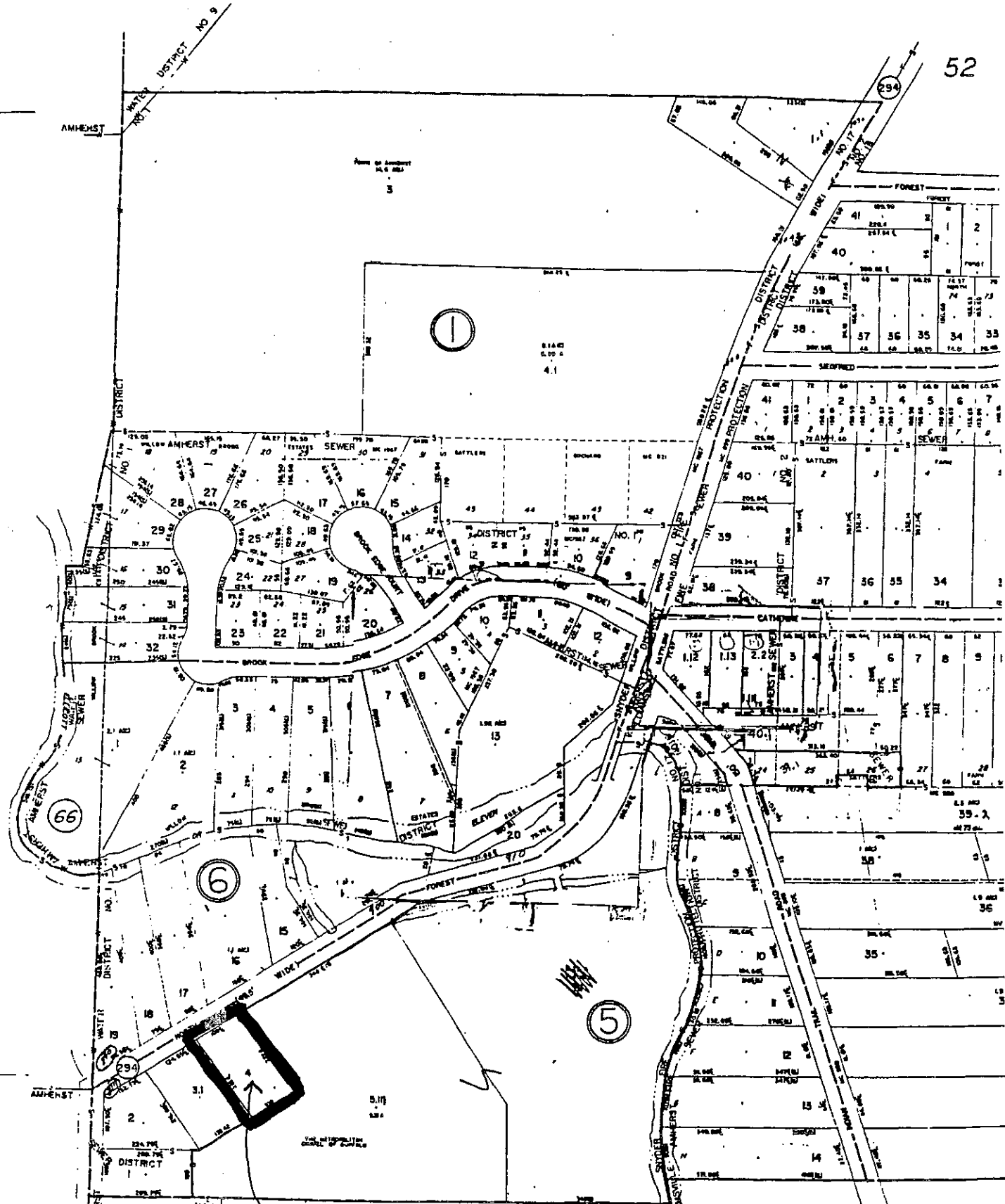
Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular brick house with simple Greek Revival influences.
Early settlement.

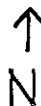


829 North Forest Rd. West and south elevations.

N 450,000
E 450,000



895 North Forest Road



Tax Map
6B.07

REVISION TABLE			REVISION TABLE			SPECIAL DISTRICTS	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	SCHOOL WILLIAMSVILLE CENTRAL	SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 18 & 2
1-1-77	1-1-77	...	...	...	...
3-1-77	3-1-77	...	...	...	...
7-1-77	7-1-77	...	...	...	...
11-1-77	11-1-77	...	...	...	...

PROPERTY TAX SERVICES

PROPERTY LINE	TOWN LINE
SECTIONAL BLOT LINE	WILLIAM LINE
RAILROAD	BLACK LINE
STREET OR HIGHWAY	GRAY LOT LINE
STREET OR HIGHWAY	SCHOOL DISTRICT LINE
STREET OR HIGHWAY	WATER DISTRICT LINE
COUNTY LINE	SPECIAL DISTRICT LINE

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The Stimm House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 895 North Forest Road (SBL: 68.07-5-5.111)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Metropolitan Chapel
ADDRESS: 895 North Forest Road, Williamsville, NY 14221-4422
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Religious
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes[x] No[]
Interior accessible: Explain no, private facility

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: concrete block; poured concrete foundation.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): No major exterior alterations.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



West elevation.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: stone wall; concrete wall
j. other: 19th century mill race
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Borders Ellicott Creek
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This International style house is located on the east side of North Forest Road in south-central Amherst. It is part of the 12.71-acre parcel owned by the Metropolitan Chapel. The house and its contributing garage are situated at the north end of this parcel. The house maintains a deep setback from the road with a curved driveway in the front. Also located on the property, but not included in the proposed designation, is a large-scale modern church, a Tudor style house, and a large parking lot. Ellicott Creek borders the property to the north.

The surrounding neighborhood is largely residential with a mix of some historic farmhouses and post-World War II houses.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two-story, flat-roofed International Style residence of irregular massing with a poured concrete foundation and walls of concrete block, stone and stucco. The west elevation is asymmetrical in design with an off-center, angled entrance. The horizontality of the design is accentuated by the cantilevered concrete balcony at the second story and the flat roof. The entrance features a pair of wood frame glass doors with transoms and an adjacent glass block wall. On the south wall of the entrance vestibule is a group of three windows with transoms. Above the entrance, at the second story, is a porch accessible from a door at this floor. The cantilevered roof over this porch is pierced by two circular openings.

The windows at the first and second stories to the north of the entrance are one-over-one double-hung wood sash, arranged in groups of three. Adjacent to these is a broad chimney of roughly coursed fieldstone. This vertical element serves as a counterpoint to the balcony. Further to north are pairs of one-over-one double-hung wood sash. The balcony wraps around to the north elevation of the building. The expanse of wall south of the entrance pavilion has a Chicago style window on the first floor. The balcony extends to the far south end of the house over a one-story wing.

Of interest at the south elevation of the house is a large fieldstone chimney. The cantilevered roof is carried around the chimney. Stone is also used at the south wall of the south wing.

At the east elevation horizontality is expressed by the long bands of double-hung windows at both stories and by the band of stucco between the stories. Of special design interest is the unusual quarter-round bay located slightly off center. The south wall of this bay is constructed of roughly coursed fieldstone. The first story of the curved bay has a group of three windows. Above this, at the second story, is a curved balcony wall. Like the front of the house, the cantilevered roof over this has a curvilinear opening.

Historic landscape components include a low curved concrete wall and stone wall located south of the house which define a garden area at the back of the house.

The contributing three-car garage is designed in the same style and with the materials as the house. This concrete block building has a cantilevered flat roof. Each of the garage bays are separated by walls of roughly coursed fieldstone.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1942

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The unusual house at 895 North Forest Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the International style. The house retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. International style houses are very rare in the town; this is one of two key examples in the town. The other can be found at 55 Washington Highway (see inventory form).

Characteristics of the International Style exhibited by the North Forest Road house include the flat, cantilevered roof; the unornamented wall surfaces; the bands of windows; the cantilevered balcony; and the asymmetrical facade. Atypical of the style, however, is the use of rough-textured fieldstone.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century while American architects were recreating historic European styles of architecture, European architects such as Le Corbusier and Walter Gropius were promoting radically new designs, stripped of traditional ornament and intended to exploit the latest developments in modern materials and technology. These ideas were imported to the United States in the 1930s as several leaders of the movement fled the turmoil of Nazi Germany. This avant-garde style contrasts with the more popular historical-based revival style houses of the period.

The house was built for Mr. and Mrs. Stimm in 1942 (Hutinett-Dokey, Longiaru and Hartner, p. 135). Their son believes that this was the first house in the United States to have radiant heat (Hutinett-Dokey, Longiaru and Hartner, p. 106). The 1936 map of the town shows that this parcel was owned by Mary W. Stimm.

Also of interest on the property is a mill race which first appears on the 1855 map (Hutinett-Dokey, Longiaru and Hartner, p. 106).

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Hutinett-Dokey, Malinda J., Christine M. Longiaru and James E. Hartner. Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of PIN 5753.70.121, the Reconstruction of BIN 3-32671-0; North Forest Road (County Road 294); NYS Route 324 to Maple Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York. Volume 27, Number 13. State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, 1989.

Herold, Elaine B., Ph.D. and Monika Bolino. *Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination of the J. Getz Site (UB 2788, NYSM 10342), PIN 5753.70.121, Realignment of CR 324, North Forest Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York, RAS 28 (15)*. Buffalo, NY: State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, September 1966.

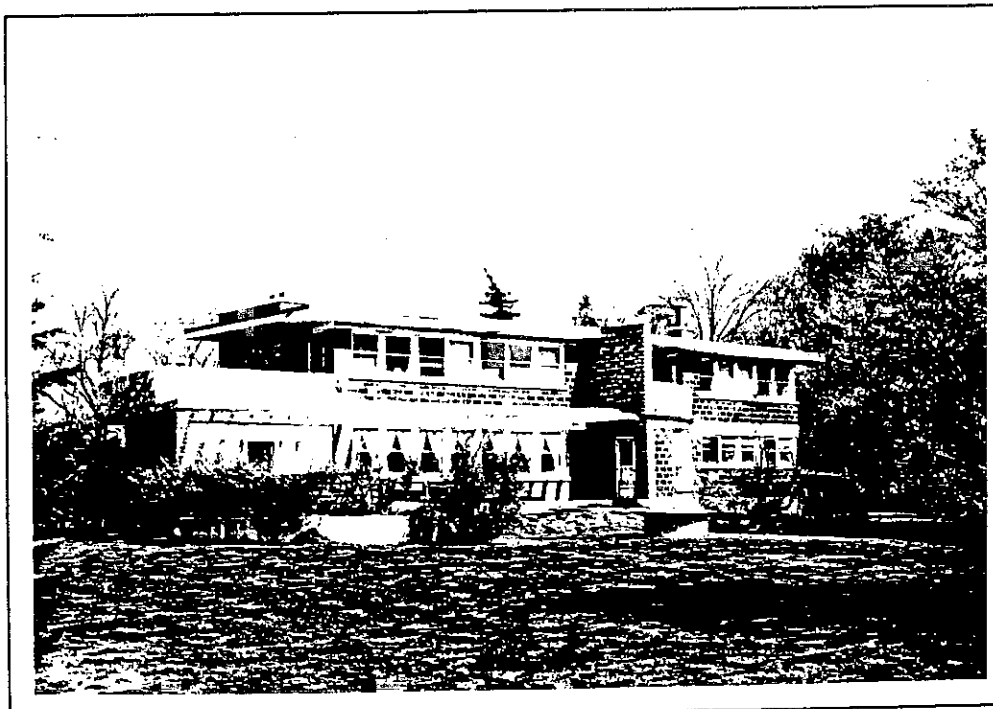
Works Progress Administration. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Works Progress Administration. Compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board.

22. THEME: Residential: International style.

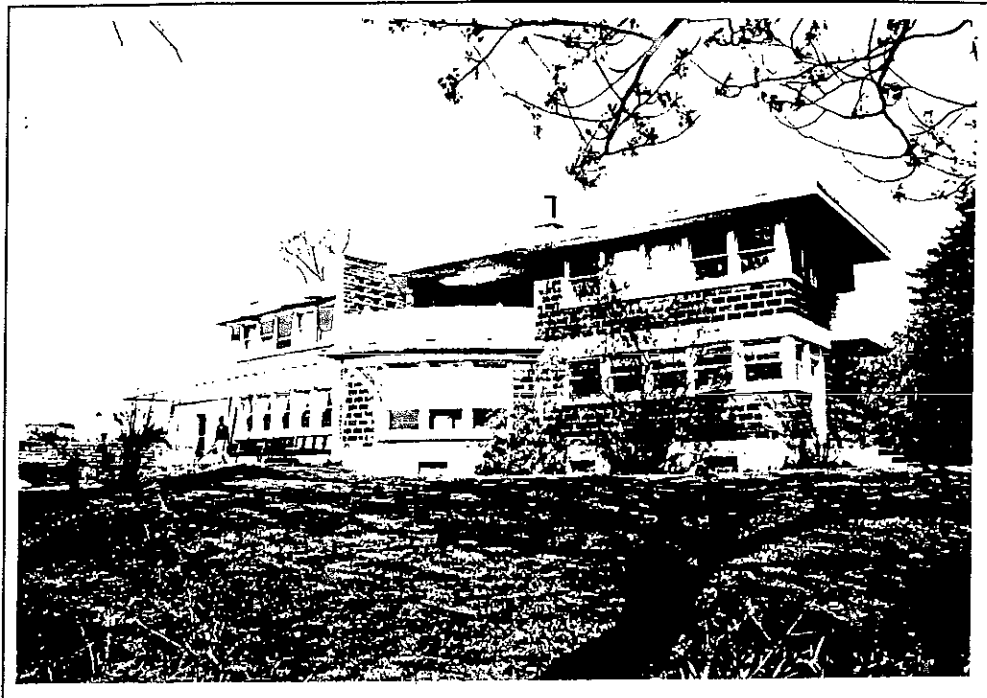
The Stimm House, 895 North Forest Road



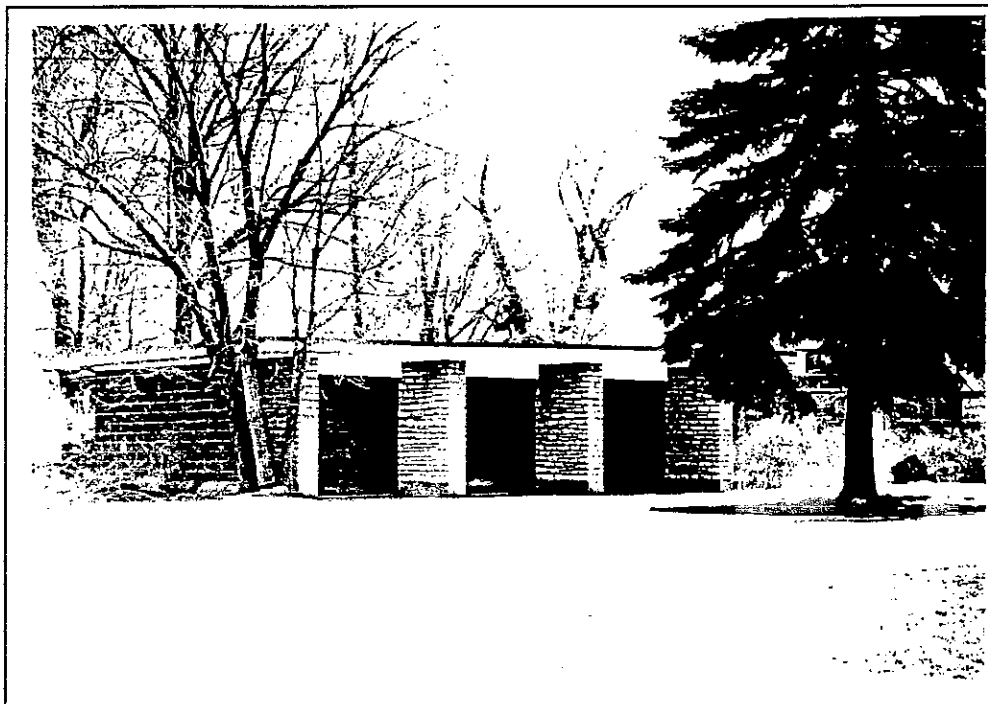
895 North Forest Rd. West and south elevations.



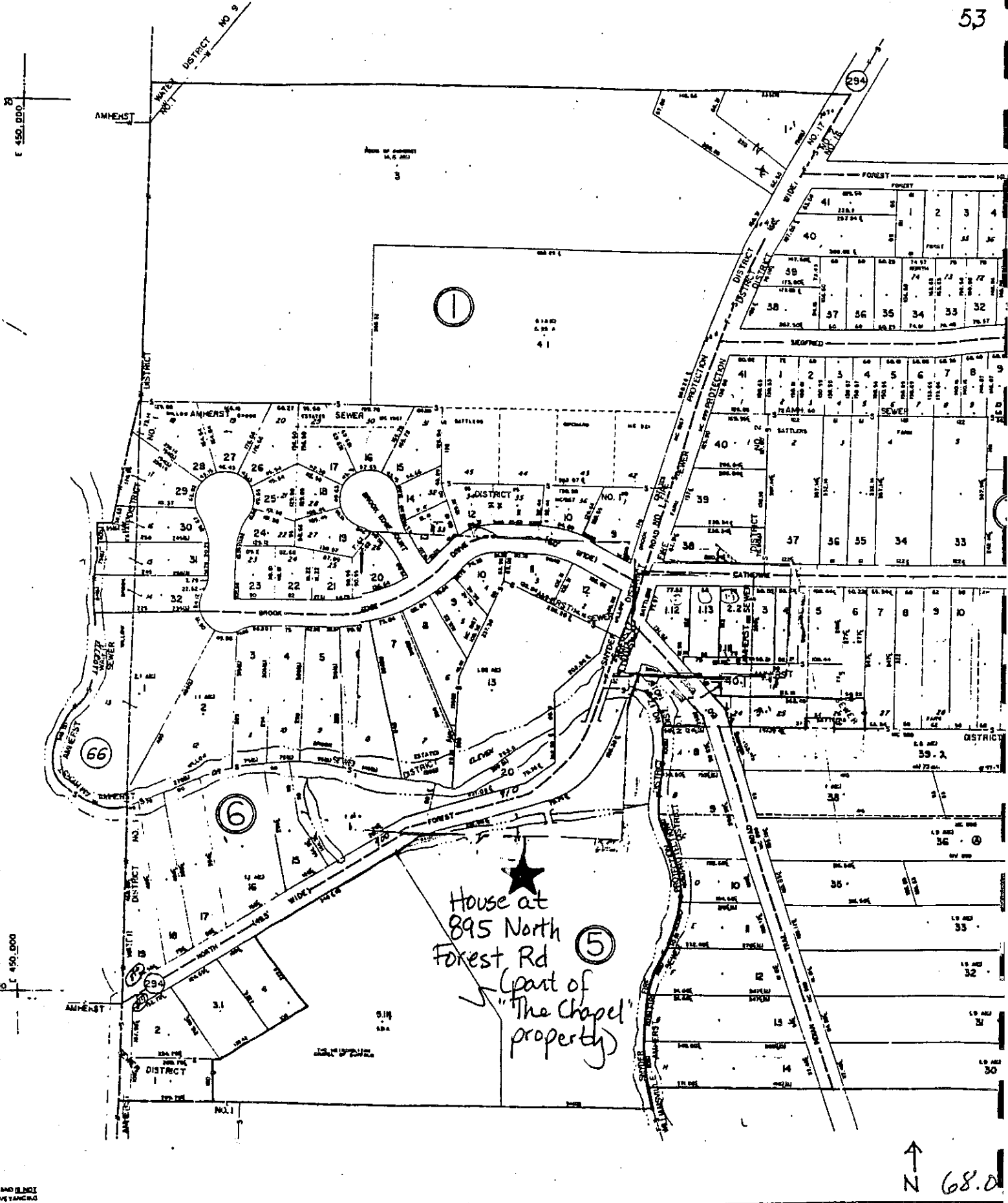
South and east elevations.



895 North Forest Rd. East and north elevations.



Garage at 895 North Forest. Located north of house. West and south elevations.



★
House at
895 North
Forest Rd (5)
(part of
"The Chapel"
property)

↑
N 68.0

REVISION TABLE		REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS		LEGEND	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	PROPERTY LINE	FOOD LINE
1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	ORIGINAL PLAT LINE	BLACK LINE
1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	REVISED PLAT LINE	BLACK LINE
1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	STREET OR HIGHWAY	BLACK LINE
1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	SEWER DISTRICT LINE	BLACK LINE
1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	WATER DISTRICT LINE	BLACK LINE
1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	1-1-00	J.P.	REVISED TO SHOW...	PROPERTY LINE	BLACK LINE

SERVICES

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 14, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____

2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst

3. STREET LOCATION: 954 North Forest Road (SBL: 68.07-6-13)

4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private

5. PRESENT OWNER: Sally K. Moretti

ADDRESS: 954 North Forest Road, Williamsville, NY 14221-4425

6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence

7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: rock-faced cast concrete block foundation; asphalt roof shingles.

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____

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): Porch balustrade missing. Replacement windows at first story of bay on south elevation. According to building permits, the house had remodeling work done on it in 1945 and 1964. The non-contributing garage was built ca. 1985 (bldg. permit).

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



East and north elevations.

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 [x] b. carriage house [] c. garage [x]
d. privy [x]? e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: stone and concrete retaining walls
j. other: smokehouse?
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Bordered by Ellicott Creek
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 1.92-acre lot on the west side of North Forest Road in south-central Amherst. The southern boundary of the property borders Ellicott Creek. Located southwest of the house is a contributing garage and a non-contributing garage. Behind the house to the west are what appear to be a frame privy and a brick smokehouse. The driveway is located south of the house.

The property is directly opposite Indian Trail Road. The surrounding neighborhood is residential with a few scattered historic farmhouses and ca. 1960s era houses (split levels, ranches). Nearby is an old truss bridge on North Forest Road which spans the creek.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The farmhouse at 954 North Forest Road is a two and one-half story Queen Anne style building which incorporates an earlier (ca. 1855) one-story gabled structure at the rear. This cross-gabled Queen Anne frame house has a rock-faced cast concrete block foundation, wood clapboard siding and decorative wood shingles. Rising above the roof crest are three interior brick chimneys. The ca. 1855 rear wing has a rough-cut coursed fieldstone foundation.

The wrap-around porch at the east and south elevations has a shed roof with centered gables and Tuscan order columns. The porch balustrade has been removed. Typical of the Queen Anne style are the numerous projecting bays found on the front and side elevations. Most of the windows in the house appear to be the original one-over-one double-hung wood sash and are arranged as single units or in pairs. Windows are crowned with drip moldings. A wood frieze visually distinguishes the first from the second floor. The portion of the wall directly above the frieze flares out slightly and is wood shingled.

The front-gabled east facade is two bays wide with the entrance in the southern bay. Of special note on the second floor facade is the bay featuring a stained glass window with ornamental wood paneling below it.

The eaves of the gable ends at the front and sides of the house project out and are supported by decorative wood scrolls. At the center of each of the wood-shingled pedimented gable end walls is a tripartite Palladian-inspired window with four-over-one double-hung sash flanking a six-over-one sash. These windows feature wood pilasters and wood surrounds crowned by dentils. Above the crown molding of these windows, in the center, is a wood fan.

Located behind the house to the west is a contributing gable roof frame outbuilding (former privy?) and a hip roof brick outbuilding (former smokehouse?). Southwest of the house, adjacent to the driveway, is a contributing square-plan hip roof frame barn of early twentieth-century vintage with clapboard siding. Also on the property is a non-contributing garage.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1855 (one-story rear section);
ca. 1890s (two and one-half story Queen Anne house).

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

954 North Forest Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Queen Anne style. The house retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. Examples of intact Queen Anne houses such as this one are relatively rare in Amherst.

The Queen Anne style was initially inspired by late Medieval English buildings. During the 1880s the style was promoted in the United States by pattern books and architectural magazines such as *The American Architect and Building News*. The earliest examples of the style in England and the United States were characterized by decorative half-timbering or patterned masonry. With the popularization of the style and the availability of pre-cut architectural details in the 1880s, spindlework and fanciful wood shingles became popular. In the 1890s, the use of classical elements and detailing including columns, cornice-line dentils, and Palladian windows, became widespread. Though Queen Anne houses exhibit a wide range of variation, common features - as shown by this house - include an asymmetrical plan and massing, a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, and a prominent wrap-around porch. The wall surface is broken by projections including overhangs and bay windows. Flat expanses of wall are decorated through the use of different materials of varying textures (rock-faced cast concrete block at foundation, and walls clad in wood shingles and clapboards).

The earliest map to indicate a building on this site is from 1855 which shows the property owned by Jos. Getz. (This is believed to be the structure at the rear of the present Queen Anne house.) Also on the site, to the west, was a sawmill associated with Getz. By the 1866 map, a grist mill and mill race are clearly indicated in addition to the saw mill. (These archaeological sites are outside the scope of this survey; for more information refer to Hutinett-Dokey, Longiaru and Hartner; and Herold and Bolino). By 1880, J. Rummel had taken over most of the Getz property. On the 1893 map, the house appears associated with Hybswiler. On the 1909 map, F. Hibscheiwer was identified as the owner. The 1924 map shows John G. Sattler as the owner (Sattler Orchards development shown to the north). Clara Muelhausen is the owner on the 1936 map.

21. SOURCES:

Building permits for 954 North Forest Road (#45-0340, 64-0052, and 85-0245). Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Diehl, George C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Map. Town of Amherst Erie County, New York*. 1924.

Field, C. H. (Town Engineer). *Zoning Map of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1936.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

Hutinett-Dokey, Malinda J., Christine M. Longiaru and James E. Hartner. *Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey of PIN 5753.70.121, the Reconstruction of BIN 3-32671-0; North Forest Road (County Road 294); NYS Route 324 to Maple Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Volume 27, Number 13. State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, 1989.

Herold, Elaine B., Ph.D. and Monika Bolino. *Phase 2 Archaeological Site Examination of the J. Getz Site (UB 2788, NYSM 10342), PIN 5753.70.121, Realignment of CR 324, North Forest Road, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York, RAS 28 (15)*. Buffalo, NY: State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Anthropology, September 1966.

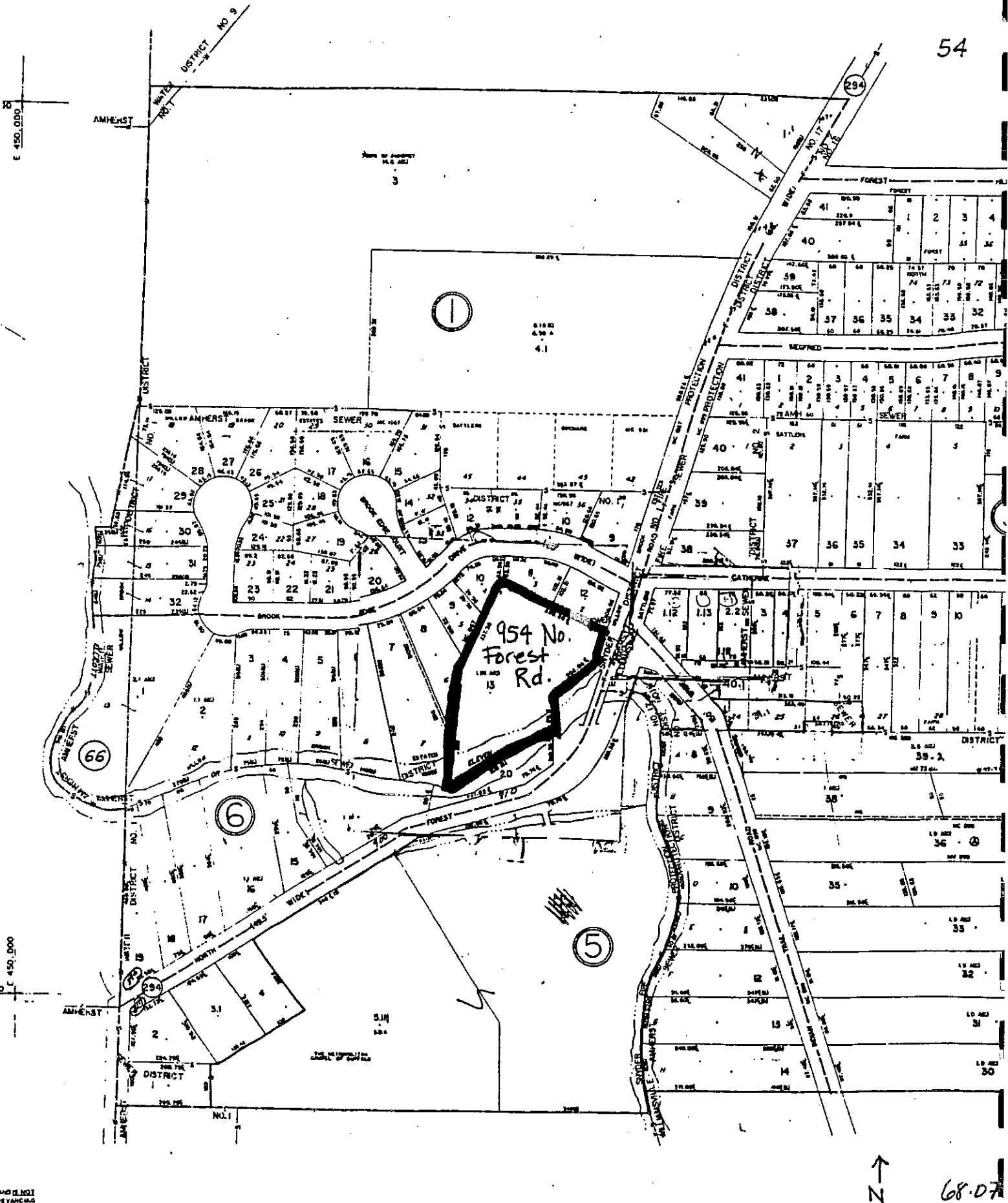
Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

22. THEME: Residential: Queen Anne style farmhouse.

954 North Forest Road



954 North Forest Road. South and east elevations.



NO. 1001
PLANNING



68-07

REVISION TABLE		REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS		LEGEND	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	PROPERTY LINE	TRAIL LINE
5-1-79	J.S.	CL. 3, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	5-1-79	J.S.	CL. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	---	---
5-1-79	J.S.	CL. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	5-1-79	J.S.	CL. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	---	---
5-1-79	J.S.	CL. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	5-1-79	J.S.	CL. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	---	---

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: 5/15/98

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): H. G. Haussauer House

2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst

3. STREET LOCATION: 1000 North Forest Road (SBL: 68.07-1-4.1)

4. OWNERSHIP: a: public b: private

5. PRESENT OWNER: Mang Enterprises

ADDRESS: 26 Maricrest Drive, Amherst, NY 14228-3041

6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence

7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: concrete fdn.; asphalt roof shingles

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints
(if known) b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____

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): No major exterior alterations. Small porch added at rear.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



East and north elevations.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: mature trees on property
j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 8.34-acre parcel on the west side of North Forest Road in south-central Amherst. It has a deep setback from the road. There are several mature trees on the property. Located behind the house is a contributing frame garage.

The surrounding neighborhood is largely residential with a mix of some historic farmhouses and post-World War II houses (ranches, split levels). The Town Highway Department facilities are located next door to the north.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half story hip roof frame Bungalow residence with a concrete foundation, wood shingled walls, and an asphalt-shingled roof. There are exposed rafter tails in the eaves. The roof extends out on the front (east) and south side of the house to cover a wrap-around porch. The porch features wood shingled pedestals, a simple wood balustrade, and square porch posts, arranged in pairs and in groups of three. The east facade has a center entrance. A hip roof dormer with rafter tails is at the front elevation. This dormer has a pair of double-hung windows with lattice muntins in the upper sash.

The contributing garage is of the same style of the house. This frame structure has a hip roof with rafter tails in the eaves. It is sided with wood novelty siding and retains the original pair of garage doors.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1910

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The simple frame house at 1000 North Forest Road appears to meet Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying distinctive characteristics of the Bungalow style. Built ca. 1910, the house retains a relatively high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. The exposed roof rafters, porch details (shingled piers with square columns), simple rectangular massing, wood shingled siding, and small-scale of the house are characteristics of the Bungalow style. The design and materials of the early twentieth century garage match those of the house.

The Bungalow was a popular style for small-scale houses built during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It had originated in California with the upscale designs of architects Charles and Henry Greene. The style was further promoted as a form of middle-class housing by Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through exposed structural members and the "honest" use of simple or rustic building materials.

The 1924 map shows this as the property of H. G. Haussauer. According to the deed reference on the map he acquired the property in March 1907.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. 1924.

22. THEME: Residential: Bungalow style.

The Bungalow was a popular style for small-scale houses built during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It had originated in California with the upscale designs of architects Charles and Henry Greene. The style was further promoted as a form of middle-class housing by Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through exposed structural members and the "honest" use of simple or rustic building materials.

The 1924 map shows this as the property of H. G. Haussauer. According to the deed reference on the map he acquired the property in March 1907.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. 1924.

22. THEME: Residential: Bungalow style.



1000 North Forest Rd. South and east elevations.

LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION FORM

TOWN OF AMHERST, NEW YORK

FOR USE OF BLDG. DEPT. ONLY
REC'D BY T. MEYERS
DATE 9/17/96
TIME 3:20 PM

Town of Amherst Historic Preservation Commission
Town of Amherst Planning Department - (716) 631-7051

Your name: Andrea Rebeck Telephone: 636-4544 Date: 9/15/96

Your address: 2 Foxpoint Dr. West, Williamsville, NY 14221

Organization (if any):

A. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

- 1. Building's common or current name: Schoolhouse at Maple and North Forest
2. Building's historic name, if known: Schoolhouse in District #17
3. Street location: 1323 North Forest Road SBL #:
4. Present owner & address: Michelle Tiburzi
[list all owners of record and their addresses- use additional sheet, if necessary]

B. PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

- Category: building, site, district
Ownership: private, public
Accessibility: yes: restricted, yes: unrestricted, exterior visible, interior accessible
Use of Property: agriculture, commercial, educational, entertainment, government, industrial, military
Please note "H" for historic use, "C" for current use: museum, park, private residence, religious, scientific, transportation, other:

C. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

- 5. Building material(s): clapboard, shingles, brick, stone, cobblestone, logs, stucco, board and batten, other: addition: vinyl clad
6. Structural system: wood frame: heavy timber, wood frame: light members, masonry load-bearing walls, log, plank, metal (explain), other:

(THIS IS A FOUR-PAGE FORM)

7. Condition/ Integrity: excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed
- Check one: unaltered altered
- Check one: original site moved
- date: _____

List major alterations and dates (if known): 1985 frame addition on east (rear) is an enlargement of earlier frame addition(s). Front porch, front door and door trim c. 1960s (?)

Source of this information: Building Department records

8. Threats to building: none known development deterioration zoning roads fire
- other/comments: Building up for sale

9. Related outbuildings and property: barn carriage house shop well garage greenhouse gardens other shed privy stables
- Landscape features: Mature trees in front yard; numerous shrubs
- Other: _____

10. Surroundings: (check all that apply) open land densely built-up residential woodland commercial other: church nearby scattered buildings industrial

11. Interrelationship of building and surroundings: Building still sits at the intersection of two major roads, and is highly visible on this corner. Large trees occupy the front yard and shield building from neighboring commercial development.

12. Other notable features of building and site (i.e., style, details, interior features if known): Windows have segmental arches. Brick walls are common bond with headers every sixth course. Window sills and front door threshold are limestone. Original chimney exists along east wall of brick portion.
- Mature trees fill the front and side (south) yards.

D. SIGNIFICANCE

Period:	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/ government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology—	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1849	<input type="checkbox"/> historic	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1850-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1919	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1920-1941	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1942-1950	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> military	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> music	
	<input type="checkbox"/> economics		

13. List the following and your source(s) of information: source:
 Date of initial construction: c. 1860 applicant's opinion based on architectural
 Architect, if known: unknown features (window openings)
 Builder, if known: unknown

14. Historical and architectural importance: Referring to the criteria set forth in the Town Preservation Ordinance, list those that apply and explain how the property meets those criteria.

(i) Last remaining brick one-room schoolhouse in Amherst

(ii) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of rural schoolhouses in this region:
rectangular form; front-facing gable roof; single front door; chimney for
heating stove; simple details.

(v) Has stood on this site, highly visible from this intersection, for over
125 years. Recognized as a known landmark.

15. Please attach any additional material which might be useful in considering the site for landmark designation, i.e., copies of newspaper clippings, magazine articles, old photographs, etc. Photocopies are acceptable. Please be advised that no materials can be returned.

16. Sources of information: Amherst Bee, Buffalo Evening News, Town of Amherst
Assessors Office and Building Department, School District Record Book 1829-1883,
Amherst Museum files

17. Photographs required:

- Current views
- Minimum size: 4" x 6"
- Color prints
- Two (2) sets of each photograph
- Include all exterior views (front, back, sides), showing complete elevations of all structures to be considered.

18. Map required:

Obtain from the Amherst Planning Department a location map and mark the property's location on this map. If more than one building is being considered on a property, or the property has notable landscape features, include a sketch plot plan of the property noting these buildings and/or features.

Andrea Lebeck
Signature of Applicant

9/19/96
Date

I. FOREST

66.0 WIDE RD. 115.80

6 RODS = 99.0
SOUTH WEST CORNER OF LAND CONVEYED TO RUSSELL W. HOLLAND L. 6207 P. 389.

MAPLE

169.20

NORTH LINE OF LOT 607

66.0 WIDE

IRON PIPE

IRON PIPE

IRON PIPE

PARALLEL WITH THE NORTH LINE OF LOT 607

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF LAND CONVEYED TO RUSSELL W. HOLLAND, L. 6207 P. 389

185.99

IRON PIPE

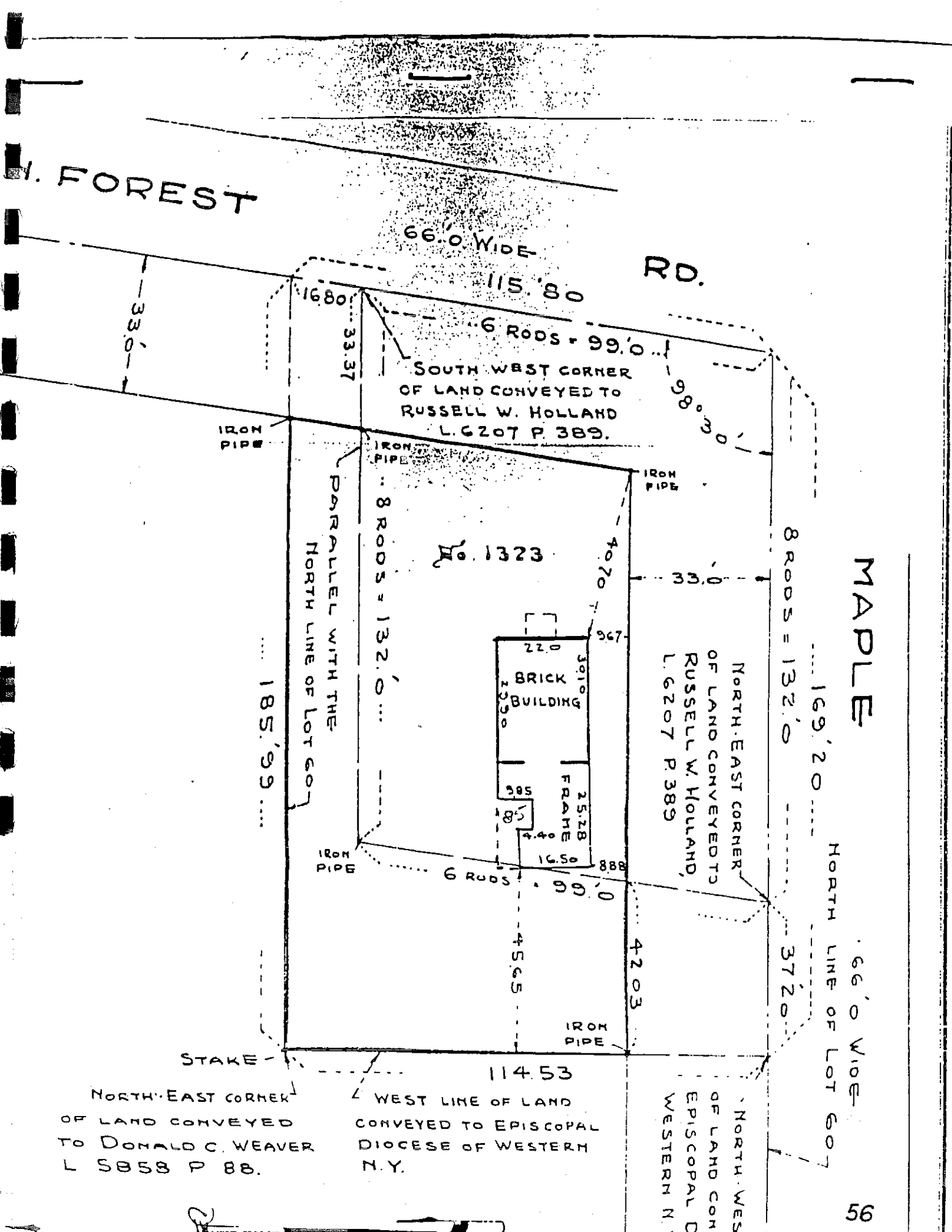
IRON PIPE

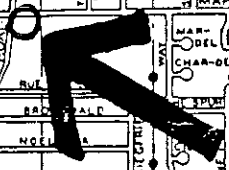
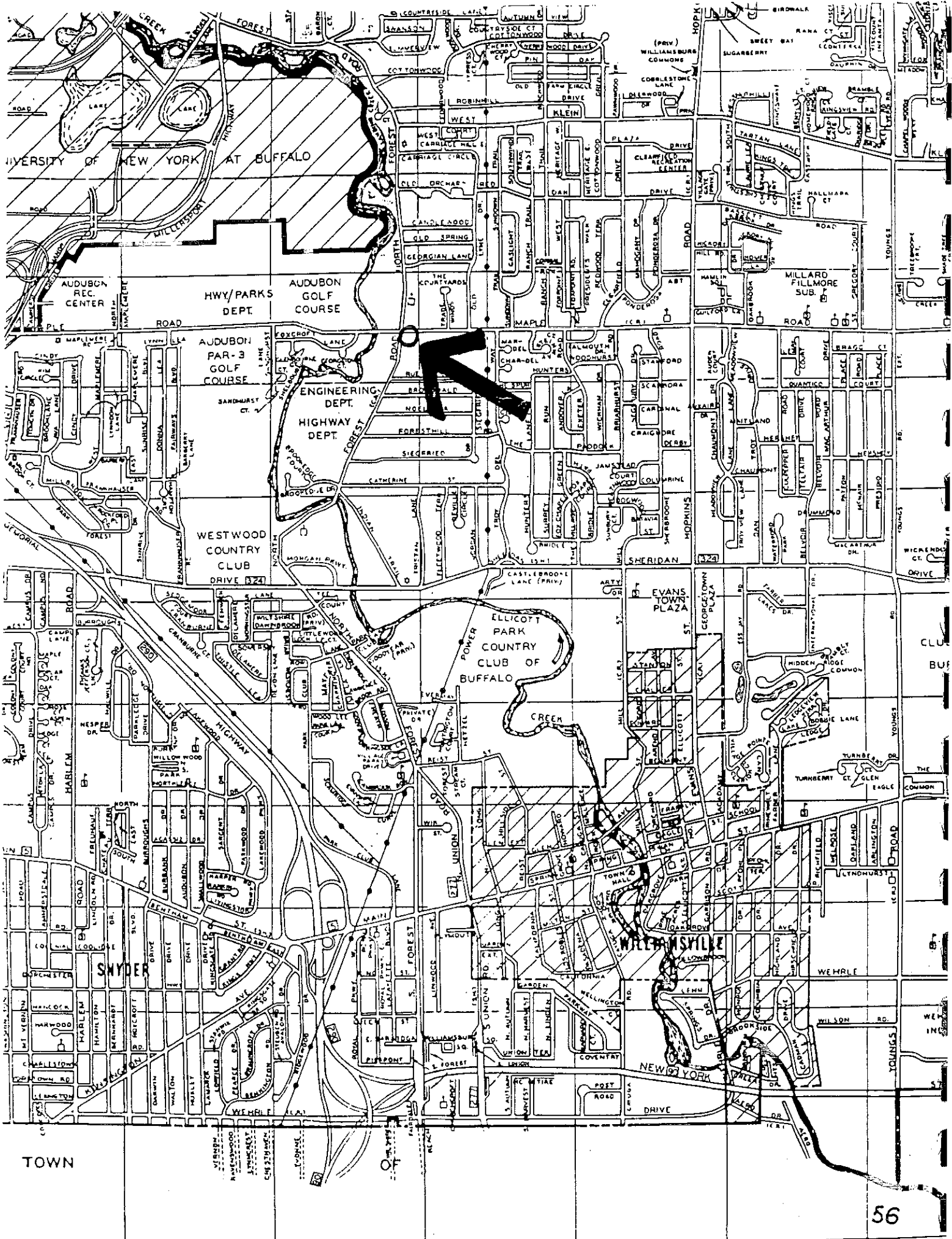
STAKE

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF LAND CONVEYED TO DONALD C. WEAVER L 5858 P 88.

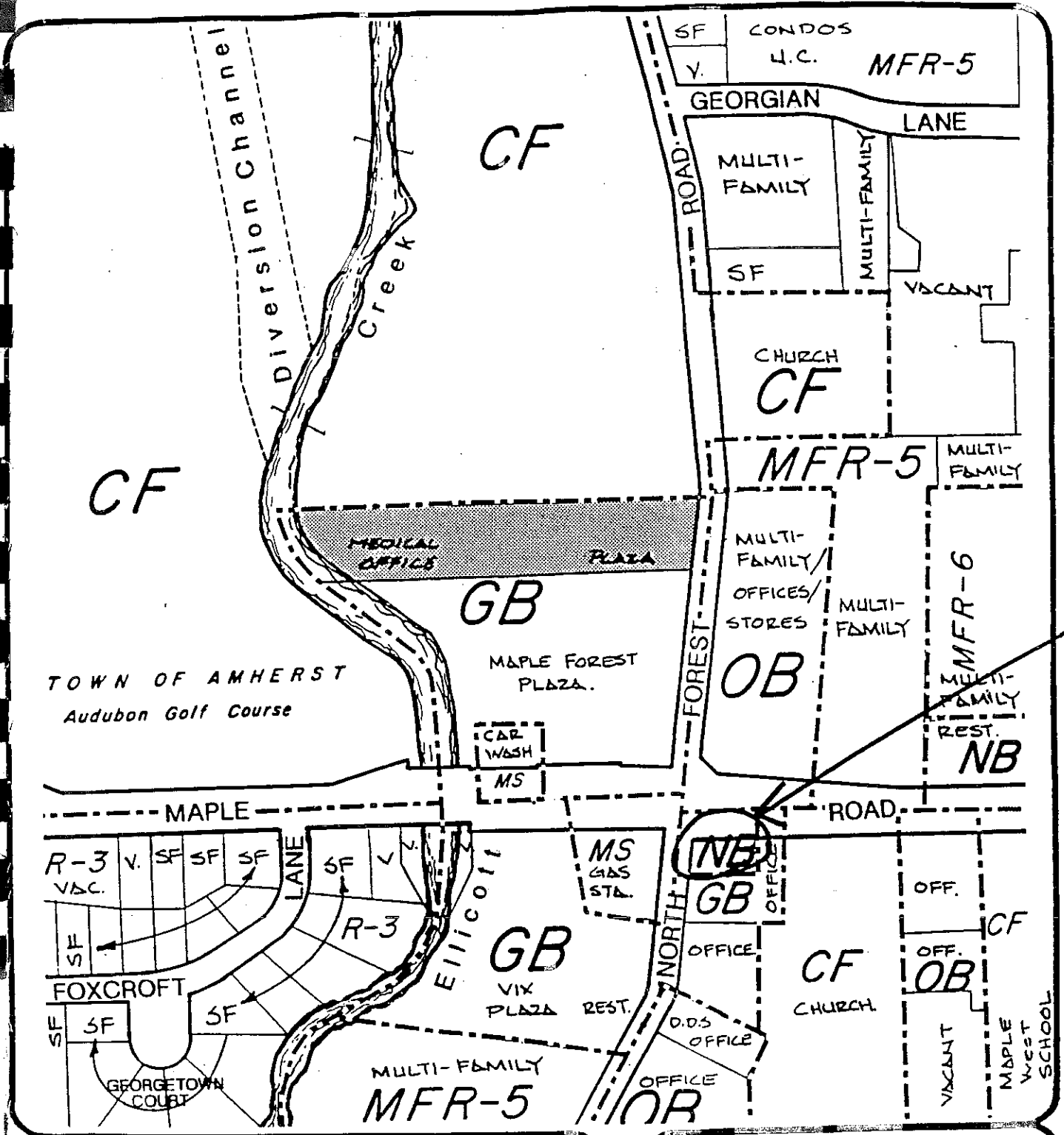
WEST LINE OF LAND CONVEYED TO EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF WESTERN N.Y.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LAND CONVEYED TO EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF WESTERN N.Y.





TOWN



TOWN OF AMHERST
Audubon Golf Course

June 7, 1957

10 EVENING

One-Room School In Amherst Going On Auction Block

The Williamsville Central School Board, struggling to win voter approval for its proposed junior high school, will take time off tomorrow to auction the district's last one-room school.

The orange-red brick District 17 school at North Forest and Maple Rds., surrounded by high weeds, its windows boarded and its steel play swing rusted, will be sold to the highest bidder. Along with the building and adjoining wooden shed will go 99 feet of land in North Forest Rd. and 132 feet frontage in Maple Rd.

And along with the building's physical features and land will go the sighs of those who remember when the school served students of eighth grades in Amherst's "North Country." The structure was built long before the century started.

Mrs. Blanche Nichols was the last teacher to serve the school, which became a relic in 1950 when Williamsville's new building opened.

Teaching in one-room schools was something special, mused Walter J. Harrington, retired principal of Williamsville Central School. "If you had a good teacher, you had a dandy school. Mrs. Nichols was like that."

The future of the still-sturdy building may not be a blank. Several former district schools have been converted into residences. If this upright old structure becomes someone's home, it will contrast with the nearby flapped modern homes.

"That's all right, though," said one area resident. "The old needs the new to show tomorrow's way and the new needs the old to remind it of yesterday's paths to today."

Williamsville Central's Last 1-Room School Brings \$5000

A Buffalo man paid \$5000 for Williamsville Central School's last one-room schoolhouse on Saturday. He said today he has no idea what he will do with his new property.

Dr. Russell L. Holland, a dentist of 92 Masten Ave., was the successful high bidder Saturday when the old District 17 brick schoolhouse at North Forest and Maple Rds. was put on the block.

About 100 persons were present at 3 PM when J. Robert Chalmers, chairman of the Williamsville School Board, opened the bidding. Ten minutes later

it was all over and Dr. Holland had himself a building.

The boarded-up building stands on a 99-by-132-foot corn plot. Nearby, new streets are being laid out and the edge of Amherst's "North Country" is being tamed into a complacent suburban area.

"Are you going to tear down the building?" Dr. Holland was asked.

"I don't know yet," he responded. "I haven't thought about it."

Mr. Chalmers said that Dr. Holland had made the necessary 10% deposit to hold the building and land pending the formal closing and transfer of the property.

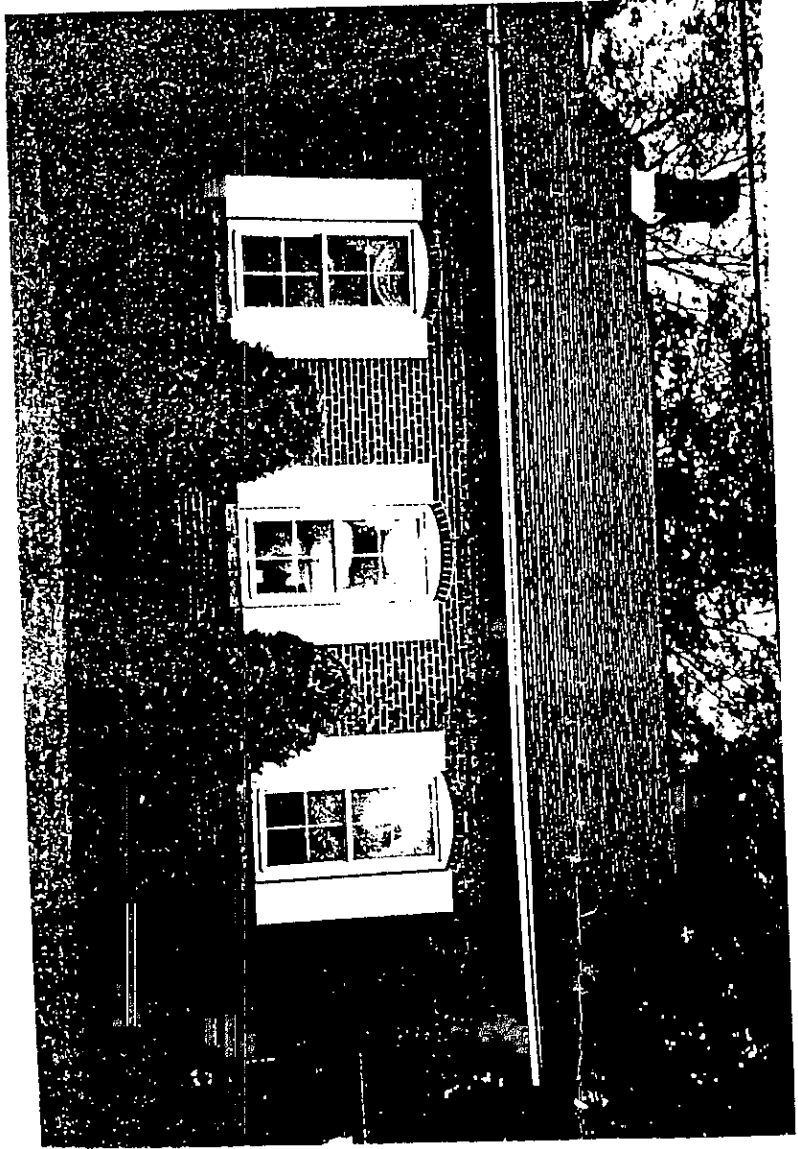
See June 13, 1957

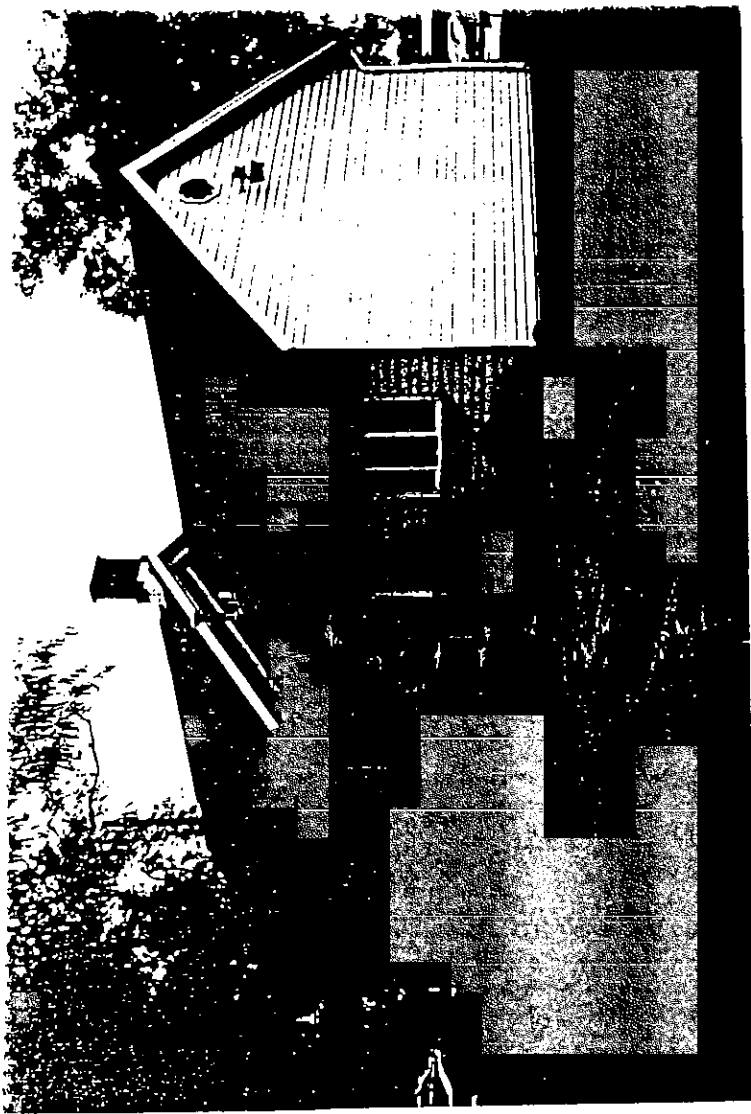
WCS Sells Former District 17 School For \$5,000

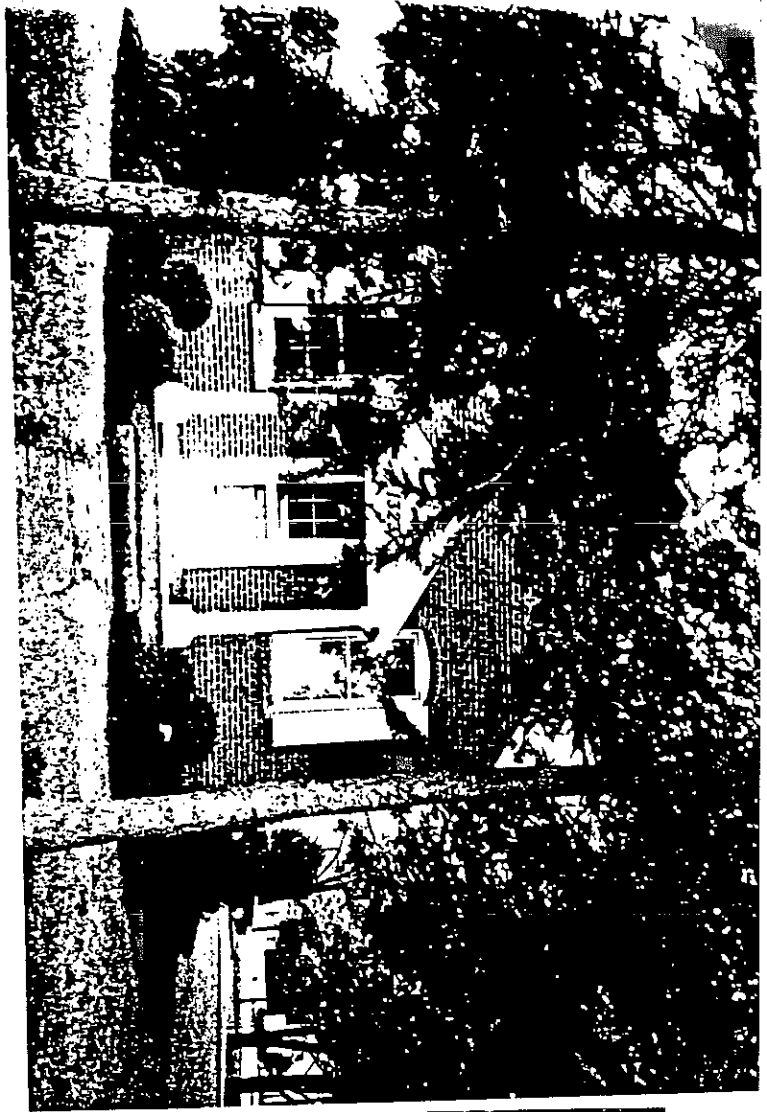
The last one-room schoolhouse in the Williamsville Central School District, District 17, at North Forest and Maple Roads, was sold at public auction last Saturday for \$5,000. The property has a 99-ft. frontage on North Forest Rd. and a 132-ft. frontage on Maple Rd. and includes the old red brick schoolhouse, now boarded up, and an adjacent wooden shed.

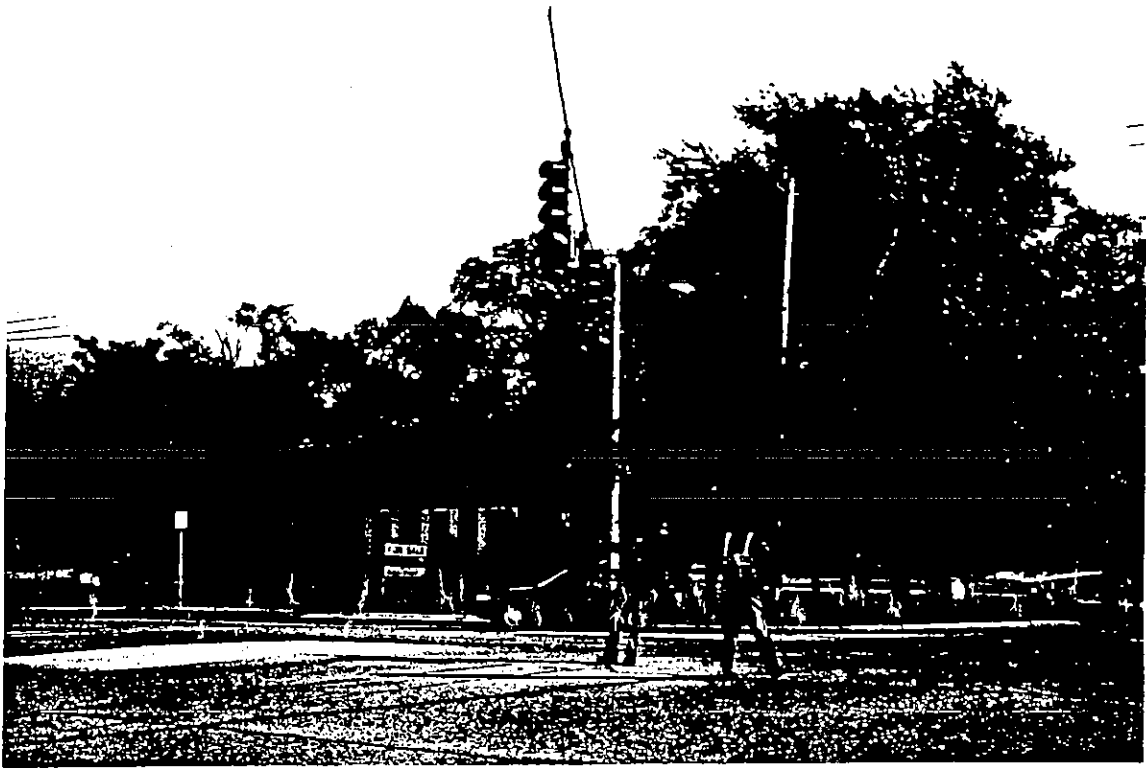
The property was bought by a Buffalo dentist, Dr. Russell L. Holland, 92 Masten Ave. He said he has no idea what he will do with the property. About 100 persons attended the auction. The property is located in a section of the town which is being rapidly developed.

The school was closed after the district centralized and the Williamsville Junior-Senior High School building opened in 1950. The school's last teacher was Mrs. Blanche Nichols.









BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The George Kibler House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 1841 North Forest Road (corner of Swanson) (SBL: 55.07-5-66.2)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private []
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Rodney J. and Cynthia Krysztof
ADDRESS: 1841 North Forest Road, Williamsville, NY 14221-1320
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Attached frame garage (ca. 1948 or '64) added at northeast corner. One-story frame addition (ca. 1948 or '64) at rear of house. Screened-in porch with shed roof added at south elevation. The framed second story above the rear stone wing appears to be an addition. Original window replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash. The stucco-cladding is not original to the building.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



West elevation.

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 [x](attached)
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: fire station across street to north
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This stone house is located at a busy intersection at the southeast corner of North Forest Road and Swanson Street in central Amherst. The lot is approximately 158' wide at the front by 261' deep. Ellicott Creek is located nearby on the west side of North Forest Road. The surrounding neighborhood is largely residential with ca. 1960s-70s houses. The modern Getzville Fire Station is located across the street to the north.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half-story side-gabled stucco-clad stone residence with one and one-half story gabled rear wing. The roof is low pitched with a slight overhang. The main block is three bays wide by two bays deep with symmetrical fenestration. The window openings have stone sills and lintels; the original windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung sash. Exposed stone quoins are at the corners of the main block. Of interest at the center entrance at the west facade is the slightly pedimented stone lintel. At the north and south elevations of the main block are two evenly spaced windows at each floor. The attic windows appear to be four-light wood casements.

Projecting from the rear of the main block is a one and one-half story gabled wing. The walls at the first story of the wing are stucco-clad over stone, while the upper story may be frame. Projecting from the south side of this wing is a screened-in porch addition. Added at the rear of the house is a one-story frame wing with wood shingled walls. The post-World War II garage is attached at a slight angle to the northeast corner of the house. It is a side-gabled frame structure with wood shingled walls.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1836

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The stone house at 1841 North Forest Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an example of early nineteenth-century stone construction in the town of Amherst. It is built of locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. The Onondaga Escarpment runs east-west through the town just south of Sheridan Drive. Along the upper edge of the escarpment, limestone bed rock is located only one to two feet below grade. As in many communities across Western New York, the Onondaga Escarpment was quarried early in the nineteenth century as a source of readily available building material.

Due to alterations - stucco wall cladding, window replacements, and rear additions - the house retains only a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials and craftsmanship. The historic character of the setting is no longer intact due to post-World War II development and road widening. The design of this vernacular house reflects the transition from the Federal to the Greek Revival with a rectangular form, a low-pitched gable roof, symmetrical fenestration, and quoins. Of special note is the slightly pedimented lintel at the front entrance.

It may also be of historic significance under criterion (i) for its association with settlement history; it is all that remains of the crossroads settlement of Amherst Center. A review of historic maps indicates that the property was owned by George Kibler in 1855. Research by Elaine Herold indicates that Kibler was born in Wurtenburg, Germany in 1802 and came to the United States with his parents in 1812. According to his obituary (*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* February 12, 1877) he was bound out to a grocer to pay for his passage to this country. He ran away from his employment and moved to Williamsville in 1822. He married in 1823.

In January, 1836 he purchased 85 acres of land for \$401 on the bend in Ellicott Creek, in Lot 62, Twp. 12, R. 7 from the Holland Land Company. A report in the Amherst Archives suggests that he was living in Amherst as early as 1825. The property he purchased in 1836 included the stone house and also the Amherst Center House Tavern across the street.

Kibler was listed in the 1840 and 1850 U.S. Censuses where he was identified as a farmer. In 1850 he was 48 years old and he had a wife and 7 children. His property was valued at \$10,280. For five years non-consecutive years during the period between 1834 and 1877 he was elected Overseer of Highways or Pathmaster for Road Districts 31 and 38 in the Town of Amherst (Amherst Town Records).

According to the 1855 New York State Census, George Kibler, age 53, was a farmer with a stone house valued at \$1,700. In 1861 Kibler moved to Tonawanda where he later died.

The 1880 map shows this as a 170-acre parcel owned by P. Klein. Jacob Klein's name is associated with this parcel on the 1924 and 1936 maps with George Klein owning the adjacent parcel to the south.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Map, Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* 1924.

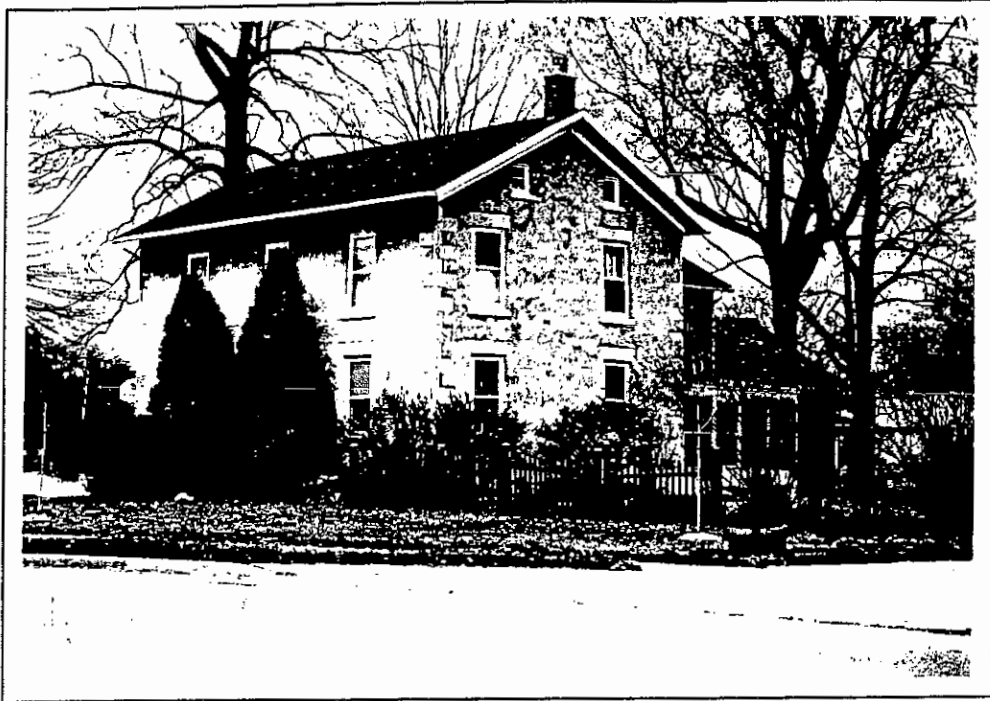
Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews and Company, 1855.

Herold, Elaine. Research notes on George Kibler. July 27, 1998.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

W.P.A. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, N.Y.* Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

22. THEME: Early nineteenth-century stone construction: Vernacular residence with simple Federal and Greek Revival elements.
Early settlement history.

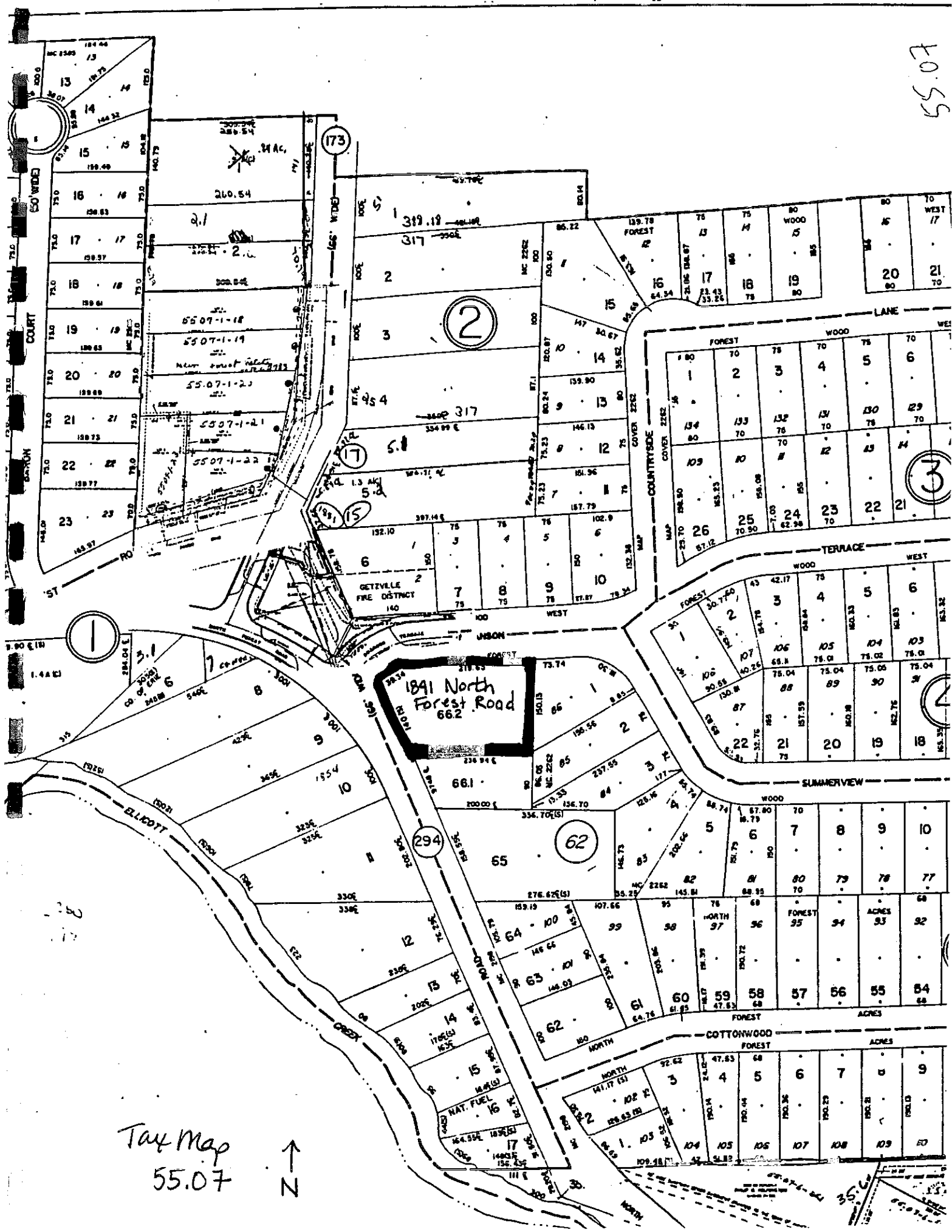


1841 North Forest Rd. West and south elevations.

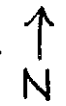


North and west elevations.

55.07



Tax Map
55.07



35.0
15
10
5
0

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 15, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____

2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst

3. STREET LOCATION: 48 Park Circle (corner of Crosby Blvd.) (SBL: 79.25-3-15)

4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private [x]

5. PRESENT OWNER: Mark Lee and Patricia B. Fennema

ADDRESS: 48 Park Circle, Eggertsville, NY 14226-3229

6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence

7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []

Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: slate roof shingles

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (tile constr. with brick at exterior)
d. metal (explain) _____

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): No major exterior alterations. A metal canopy has been installed at the rear of the house.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South and east elevations.

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: metal fence
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)

This house is located on a lot approximately 153' wide by 70' deep at the northwest corner of Park Circle and Crosby Boulevard in a residential neighborhood known historically as Cleveland Park Terrace in southwest Amherst. The house faces east onto a circular street park. Located north of the house is a contributing brick garage. The neighborhood is park-like in its setting with winding picturesque streets lined with deciduous trees and historic streetlight fixtures. Many of the houses in the neighborhood were built in the 1920s-30s and include such styles as Colonial Revival, French Eclectic, and Tudor Revival. There are also some post-World War II houses as well. This is one of the larger scale houses in the neighborhood. Period architectural integrity levels are generally high. Brick is a commonly used building material.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled brick Colonial Revival (Georgian sub-type) residence with slate-clad roof and two brick chimneys. The house is five bays wide by two bays deep with symmetrical fenestration. The molded roof cornice is ornamented with block modillions in the eaves. Cornice returns are at the north and south gable ends. The building retains the original copper downspouts.

The five-bay-wide east facade has a center entrance with a semi-circular flat-roofed portico supported by Tuscan order columns with a balcony above. The entrance features a paneled door with leaded glass sidelights and an elliptical fanlight above, also of leaded glass. The four window openings on the first floor have pairs of multi-light wood casements with wood panels below and a round-arched fanlight above. The five evenly spaced window openings on the second floor are six-over-one double-hung wood sash. Of special note is the wood surround at the center window with paired pilasters.

The north and south elevations are similar with casement windows, wood paneling and fanlights, at the first floor, two six-over-one light double-hung sash on the second floor, and a Palladian window above in the gable end. The only difference between these two elevations is the flat-roofed one-story bay at the north elevation.

The south elevation has a centered cross gable with cornice returns. Window types at this elevation include casements with fanlights at the first floor and standard six-over-one double-hung wood sash.

The contributing two-car side-gabled brick garage is designed in the same style as the house. The roof retains its slate shingles.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1930-32

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 48 Park Circle is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Colonial Revival style (Georgian sub-type). It retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. The design and detailing of this early twentieth-century house are of high quality. Local builder Jack Belinson is credited with building the house.

The frequency of Colonial Revival design and decorative detailing reflects the popularity and endurance of the style from the end of the nineteenth century until after World War II, making it the predominant style of domestic architecture during the first half of the twentieth century. The Centennial Exhibition of 1876 stimulated a renewed interest in the colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States. Architects and builders derived ideas from a number of seventeenth and eighteenth century sources, primarily the Georgian and Federal styles, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English prototypes. A number of professional publications, including *The American Architect and Building News*, and the *White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs*, promoted the style through photographs and measured drawings of colonial buildings. The popular appeal of the Colonial Revival style was also advanced by the appearance of replicas of American colonial buildings, including Mount Vernon and Independence Hall, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

The house exhibits the distinguishing characteristics of the style including a side-gabled rectangular form, a symmetrical facade with accentuated center entrance, regular fenestration including six-over-one double-hung wood sash, fanlights, Palladian windows, and cornice returns. Of special architectural interest is the fine craftsmanship and detailing shown in the modillioned cornice, the semi-circular portico with Tuscan order columns, and the paneled front door with leaded glass sidelights and elliptical-shaped fanlight. The retention of the slate roof, copper gutters and downspouts adds to the period integrity of the house. The design and materials of the ca. 1930-32 garage match the house.

The house is located in the Cleveland Park Terrace subdivision which is important as an example of a planned neighborhood. During the 1920s, housing subdivisions were generally the result of an uncoordinated process of land acquisition by speculators and sale to developers, who in turn sold to builders. Cleveland Park Terrace, however, is a notable exception. The Tiernon, Porter and Doerr Development Corporation created a "garden city" of 1,300 homes here. The four year Cleveland Park Terrace project began in 1926 with the acquisition of 243 acres north of Main Street and east of Bailey Avenue in Eggertsville on the former William H. Crosby estate. Development of the tract included construction of eight miles of concrete streets, sixteen miles of sewer lines and water mains, and gas, electric, and telephone service to all home sites. Houses ranged from modest two bedroom bungalows priced from around \$8,000 to a small number of Tudor Revival, Classical Revival, and other Romantic Revival style houses priced around \$40,000 (Bain 1974, 152-153).

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Bain, Donald. *Urban Decentralization: The Process of Growth in Amherst, New York: 1900-1950*. Ph.D dissertation, The State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974.

Belinson, William. Interview with Kathleen A. Howe, September 1997.

Eggertsville-Snyder Map. Sanborn Map Company, 1932.

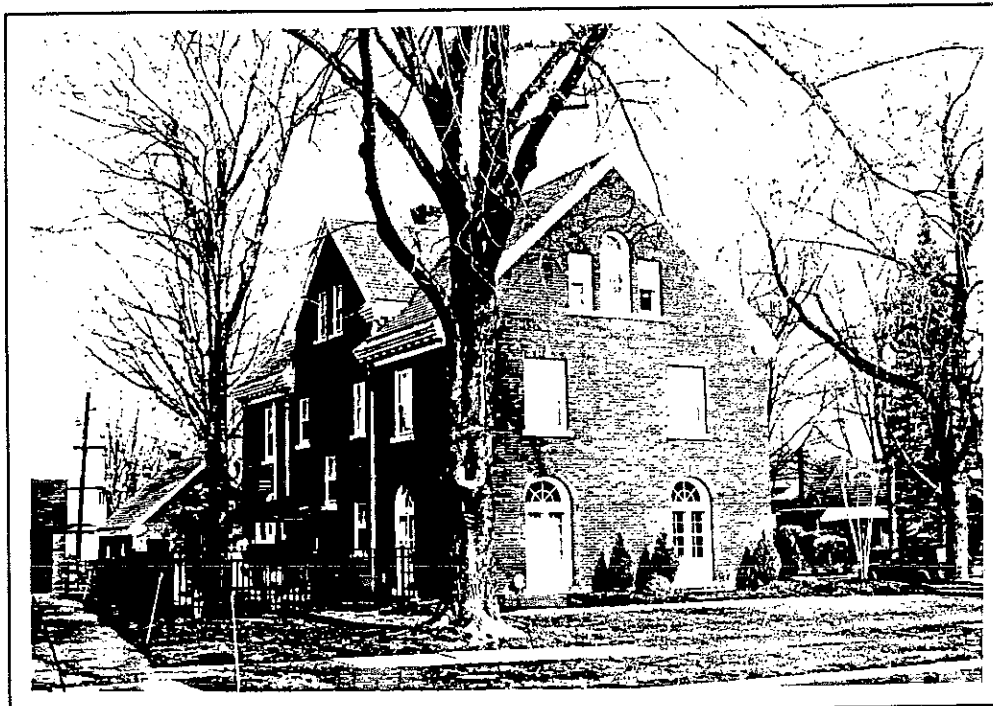
Subdivision Files. Town of Amherst. File on Cleveland Park Terrace, NS-6. Includes site map prepared by George C. Diehl, May 1929.

22. THEME: Residential: Colonial Revival style (Georgian)

48 Park Circle



48 Park Circle. East and north elevations.



West and south elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 18, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Fogelsonger House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 219 Park Club Lane (SBL: 68.19-1-21)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Robert A. and Kathleen Browne
ADDRESS: 219 Park Club Lane, Williamsville, NY 14221-5239
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: Vinyl siding at rear wing.
Asphalt roof shingles.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Garage added to frame wing in 1971. Vinyl siding added at frame wing.
- 12. PHOTO:
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



West and south elevations.

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 [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: mature trees along street
j. other: mill pond
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial [x] (office complex)
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: 290 Expressway to the west
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a triangular-shaped lot on the east side of Park Club Lane in south-central Amherst. It is situated on a slight rise with a pond to the east and the driveway to the north. Of special note on the property is the row of mature trees along the street.

Directly west of Park Club Lane is a small stream. Further to the west is the busy 290 Expressway which was built on land that was originally associated with the Fogelsonger property. To the south is a small post-World War II ranch house and beyond that a modern office park.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This early-nineteenth-century stone house consists of a two and one-half story side-gabled block with a one and one-half story gabled wing to the rear. The roof has chimneys at the east and west ends and one at the north slope. The house is built of quarry-faced, coursed limestone with quoins at the corners. Attached to the north of the stone wing is a one-story frame wing which has been vinyl-sided.

The three-bay-wide south facade has a center entrance and symmetrical fenestration with six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Window and door openings feature stone sills and lintels. The side elevations of the main block are two bays wide with two six-over-six double-hung wood sash at both the first and second floors, and a pair of four-light sash in the attic. The stone wing at the rear is two bays wide by two bays square also with six-over-six double-hung wood sash. There are two small four-light wood windows at the basement of the west elevation.

The one-story gable-roofed frame wing at the rear has been vinyl sided. This wing housed the original kitchen with brick bake oven (Shaw). A garage was added at the basement level of this wing in 1971.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1821-32

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: John F. Fogelsonger (?)

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Fogelsonger House is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an example of early nineteenth-century stone construction in Amherst using locally quarried limestone from the Onondaga Escarpment. The stone for this house was, in fact, quarried from the nearby Fogelsonger quarry. The Onondaga Escarpment runs east-west through the town just south of Sheridan Drive. Along the upper edge of the escarpment, limestone bed rock is located only one to two feet below grade. As in many communities across Western New York, the Onondaga Escarpment was quarried early in the nineteenth century as a source of readily available building material. This vernacular house is also important as one of the town's few examples of simple Federal-inspired architecture and is one of the oldest surviving houses in the town.

It is also historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the John F. Fogelsonger family. Located nearby was Fogelsonger's 220-acre limestone quarry and lime kilns. The exact date of construction of the stone house is not known. It is possible that it was built by John Fogelsonger as early as 1821 (Shaw, Inventory Form). By 1832, Wendel Fogelsonger (John's son) and his wife, Catherine Reid lived here.

John F. Fogelsonger was the first member of the Fogelsonger family to come to Amherst. In 1808 he and his wife Maria moved here from Pennsylvania and built a log cabin. In the early 1820s, they acquired the land where the stone house now stands. As early as 1836, John Fogelsonger established a stone quarry on his property taking advantage of its location on the Onondaga Escarpment. He also operated a nearby grist mill. He was also involved in the community, being elected town pathmaster and overseer of the poor at the first town meeting in 1819 (Shaw, Inventory Form). Fogelsonger donated the limestone for the Mennonite Meeting House on Main Street.

His son Wendel was born in the log house on June 10, 1810 and married Catherine Reid on January 1, 1832. They had 12 children (one died in infancy). The Fogelsonger Quarry was located east of the stone house. Wendel operated the quarry from 1852 to 1887, being engaged in the quick lime, cut stone and building stone business. For many years he was the senior member of the Williamsville Quick Lime Company, owning storehouses at the corner of Broadway and Elm Street in Buffalo. Wendel Fogelsonger died in 1887.

Wendel Fogelsonger's grand daughter Clara Fogelsonger Zumstein had the following memories of the stone house:

The downstairs had a parlor on the east side with a sitting room behind it. The door at the front led into the parlor and the stairs went up from the sitting room. On the west side were two bedrooms one behind the other and behind the sitting room was a small room which might have been an office. The back part of the house was narrower than the front because there was a veranda on the east side. Upstairs were... bedrooms in the front part and over the kitchen, reached by the back stairs, were (additional) bedrooms for the help. An attic extended over the front part. The house had no fireplaces but was heated by stoves. There was a brick oven in the wood shed. Here the baking was done (Young, S. M. Interview of Wendel Fogelsonger's Grand daughter, June 8, 1954).

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F. W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews, & Co., 1855.

"Obituary - Mr. Wendel Fogelsonger." *Amherst Bee*, November 10, 1887.

"Obituary - Mrs. Wendel Fogelsonger." *Amherst Bee*, February 17, 1887.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory Form on the Fogelsonger House, n.d.

Stone House Tour. Booklet. Williamsville, NY, September 28, 1963.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of the Town of Amherst: Fogelsonger House." *Amherst Bee*, April 26, 1956, sect. 2, p. 1.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of the Town of Amherst: The Fogelsonger Quarry Disappears." *Amherst Bee*, February 1, 1962.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of the Town of Amherst: Lime Kilns in the Town of Amherst." *Amherst Bee*, June 2, 1955, sect. 2, p. 1.

Young, Sue Miller. Interview of Wendel Fogelsonger's Grand daughter, Mrs. Elias Zumstein - Clara Fogelsonger, June 8, 1954.

22. THEME: Stone buildings of the early 19th century: Vernacular house.
 Settlement history: Prominent early family of Amherst.

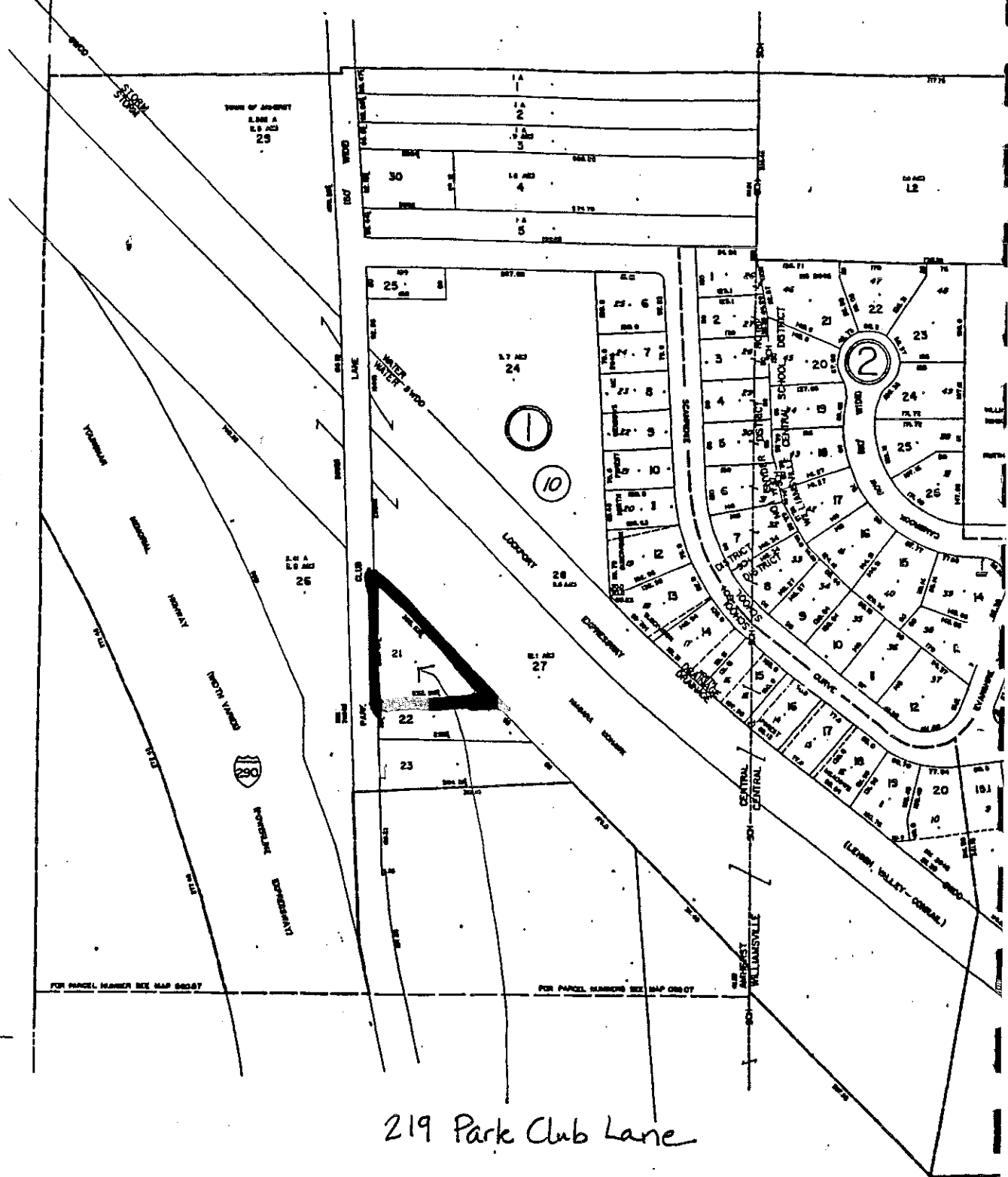


Fogelsonger House, 219 Park Club Lane. South elevation.



North and west elevations.

N 1,082,000
E 450,000



219 Park Club Lane



68.1

FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY AND BEING
OR SURVEYING OR CONVEYANCE

PREPARED BY
AERO SERVICE
PREPARED FOR
M. PROPERTY TAX SERVICES
BRIDGEVIEW, NEW YORK

REVISION TABLE			REVISION TABLE			SPECIAL DISTRICTS		PROPERTY LINES		WETLANDS	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1	SEWER DISTRICT NO. 1	PROPERTY LINE	WETLANDS	WETLANDS	WETLANDS
0-25-68	JMS	INITIAL SURVEY						GENERAL	WETLANDS	WETLANDS	WETLANDS
0-25-68	JMS	REVISIONS						CONCRETE	WETLANDS	WETLANDS	WETLANDS
0-25-68	JMS	REVISIONS						WOOD	WETLANDS	WETLANDS	WETLANDS
0-25-68	JMS	REVISIONS						SHRUB	WETLANDS	WETLANDS	WETLANDS
0-25-68	JMS	REVISIONS						WATER	WETLANDS	WETLANDS	WETLANDS

LANDMARK DESIGNATION APPLICATION FORM

TOWN OF AMHERST, NEW YORK

FOR USE OF
BLDG. DEPT. ONLY

REC'D BY WGP
DATE 10/1/97
TIME 4:25 p.m.

Town of Amherst Historic Preservation Commission
Town of Amherst Planning Department — (716) 631-7051

Your name: Patricia Lerner Telephone: 632 0978 Date: 10/1/97
Your address: 195 N. Long St Williamsville, NY 14221
Organization (if any): _____

A. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

1. Building's common or current name: Red Barn, Reist Mill, or Red Mill
2. Building's historic name, if known: Reist's Mill
3. Street location: 265 Reist St Williamsville SBL#: 68.04-1-15
4. Present owner & address: Sisters of St Francis
[list all owners of record and their addresses— use additional sheet, if necessary]
400 Mill St Williamsville, NY

B. PROPERTY CLASSIFICATION

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| Category:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building
<input type="checkbox"/> site
<input type="checkbox"/> district | Ownership:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private
<input type="checkbox"/> public | Use of Property:
Please note "H" for historic use, "C" for current use:
<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
<input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:
<u>perhaps used for storage</u> |
| Status:
<input type="checkbox"/> occupied
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied
<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | Accessibility:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exterior visible from public road
<input type="checkbox"/> interior accessible | | |

C. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

5. **Building material(s):**
 clapboard stone stucco
 shingles cobblestone board and batten
 brick logs other: _____
6. **Structural system: (if known)**
 wood frame: heavy timber plank
 wood frame: light members metal (explain) _____
 masonry load-bearing walls
 log other: _____

(THIS IS A FOUR-PAGE FORM)

7. Condition/ Integrity: excellent deteriorated ruins unexposed unaltered altered
- Check one: original site moved
- date: _____

List major alterations and dates (if known): Built in 1821. Doubled in size in 1840. About 1850 an addition was built on the west side of the original structure. (That addition was used to store grain and flour.

Source of this information: Warren D. Reist's history in Amherst Museum + Sue Miller Young's " of the Town of Amherst

8. Threats to building: none known development deterioration
- zoning roads fire
- other/comments: Building the new Mother house for the Sisters of St Francis with access roads may threaten the mill.

9. Related outbuildings and property: barn carriage house shop well
- garage greenhouse gardens other
- shed privy stables
- Landscape features: The land around the mill has been noticeably changed by building of Mill races and ponds over the 176 years of its existence.
- Other: _____

10. Surroundings: (check all that apply) open land densely built-up residential
- woodland commercial other: will be a new motherhouse for the Sisters of St Francis the soon.
- scattered buildings industrial

11. Interrelationship of building and surroundings: Remains of old mill ponds and mill races to Ellicott creek have made the surrounding land quite unlike the usual flat land in Amherst.

12. Other notable features of building and site (i.e., style, details, interior features if known): A classic 19th century mill. Stone foundation, heavy 1' diameter walnut posts support the upper floors. Timbers are held together by wooden pegs. In 1955 it was reported that bearings for a 12' wooden water wheel were still visible and iron strap hinges, latches and locks remained.

D. SIGNIFICANCE

Period:	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology—	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/ government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archaeology—	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1849	<input type="checkbox"/> historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1850-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1919	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1920-1941	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1942-1950	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> military	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> music	
	<input type="checkbox"/> economics		

13. List the following and your source(s) of information: source:
 Date of initial construction: 1821 Warren Reists history in Amherst museum
 Architect, if known: _____
 Builder, if known: _____

14. Historical and architectural importance: Referring to the criteria set forth in the Town Preservation Ordinance, list those that apply and explain how the property meets those criteria.

i.) associated with lives of individuals or of people, or events significant in the national, state or local history: Early settlers bought the land settled here partly as a result of the American Revolution and the war of 1812. Building of the Erie Canal had an effect on the milling business here. Even the discovery of Gold in California changed the course of the business. The fact that the mill was owned by one of a group of Mennonites who settled here was also important and had a direct impact on its development.

ii.) represents the style of a classic 19 century Mill

iii.) unique location: landscape has been changed by the building of mill races and mill ponds over the 176 years of its

15. Please attach any additional material which might be useful in considering the site for landmark designation, i.e., copies of newspaper clippings, magazine articles, old photographs, etc. Photocopies are acceptable. Please be advised that no materials can be returned.

SEE
EXHIBIT
I

16. Sources of information: Warren Reists history of his family and Mill unpublished but on file in the Amherst Museum, Sue Miller Youngs book "The History of the Town of Amherst 1465 The Town of Amherst, their articles in "The Amherst Bee" 2/17/55, 3/25/54, 12/15/66, A Topographical Atlas of Erie County N.Y Phila Pa Stone + Stewart 1866, "A guide to the history + Sites of Ellicott creek" Ellicott Creek Improvement Project. O. Turner's "Pioneer History of the Holland Land Purchase 1849, "Peter Reist of Lancaster Co Pa + Some of his descendents" - Schenectady NY 1933

17. Photographs required:

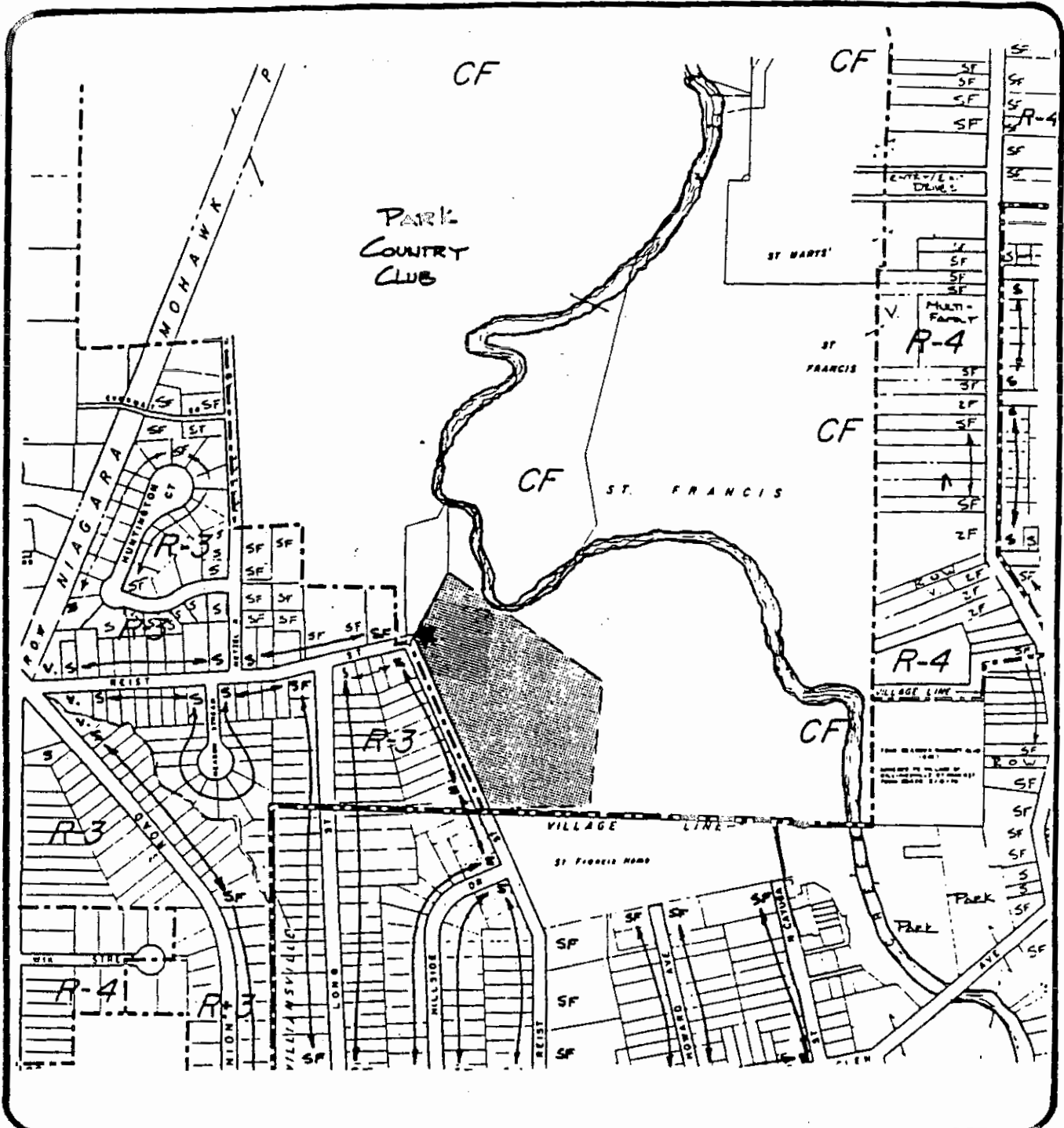
- Current views
- Minimum size: 4" x 6"
- Color prints
- Two (2) sets of each photograph
- Include all exterior views (front, back, sides), showing complete elevations of all structures to be considered.

18. Map required:

Obtain from the Amherst Planning Department a location map and mark the property's location on this map. If more than one building is being considered on a property, or the property has notable landscape features, include a sketch plot plan of the property noting these buildings and/or features.

Patricia Lerner
Signature of Applicant

10/1/97
Date



★ Property Proposed for Designation

North ↑

■ Subject Parcel

Reist's land.

At this time the bishops of the Mennonite church in Lancaster, Pa. objected to the fact that one of their ministers was becoming so involved with business dealings outside of the church. John was concerned that his parishioners and those in other churches under his wing would lose their faith if he were excommunicated. He sold his stock in the navigation company and Christopher sold the steamboat, scow and grain elevator. Money from these investments was used to put another addition onto the mill in 1850. This addition was on the west side and it was built by Ruben Lintz and used as a storehouse.

(Christopher left for California in October of that year. There exist in the Amherst Museum copies of 66 letters from him describing his trip to California and his life there. He died in a gold mine cave-in in September 1870. There are also about 10 letters to his family concerning his death, one is from a cousin who had also gone to California from Amherst, Levi Kenaga.)

From 1850-1858 Reist's son-in law Frick and Christian Root leased the mill. Lentz was head miller.

In 1868 the water supply became inadequate. Reist deeded the mill to his three sons, Jacob, Daniel and Elias. Land and water rights near Greybiel forge just north of Glen Ave. bridge on Ellicott creek were bought. A dam and new raceway and mill ponds were built. This was the major construction project in the Town at the time. For a cost of \$7688.15 the mill had gained a 23' waterfall. The mill could now produce 100 barrels of grade A flour a day. In 1881 a steam boiler and engine were added to use in summer when water was low.

John Kline worked in the mill from the time he was 16. He became the carpenter who was responsible for many improvements in the moving of grain from place to place in the mill. Reist Milling Company had a store and office at 82 Main St. in Buffalo.

In 1893 the Reists were unable to keep up payments on their mortgage and had to give up the business. It was operated by Kuhn and sons until 1903 when it was sold to the Sisters of St Mary of the Angels.

From Warren Reists (original settler's great grandson and founder of the Williamsville Historical Society) unpublished history of the family, and Mill located in the Amherst Museum. His hand drawn map, copy also attached, is also located there.

Also from The Amherst Bee articles by Sue Miller Young and her book The History of Amherst N.Y.(some copies attached)

The Reist Mill was built in 1821 by the sons of two of Amherst's earliest settlers.

John Reist and John Long left Lancaster, Pa, in 1804. They, as neighbors, had read in Philadelphia papers about good cheap land for sale in Canada. (A number of other Mennonites had already settled there on free land when they were able to prove that they had suffered losses as pacifists during the revolution.) Reist and Long bought adjoining land on the Niagara River across from Buffalo. They had to vacate their farms in 1808 when the land was chosen by the Canadian government for building Fort Erie.

They moved back to the US. Long bought a tract just west of the village of Williamsville His was one of the earliest purchases from the Holland Land Company just West of what is now the Village of Williamsville. Reist bought adjoining acreage to the east and north. (He probably bought this land from Peter Hershey who was recorded by the Holland Land Company as the original purchaser.) They each built sawmills on their respective lands.

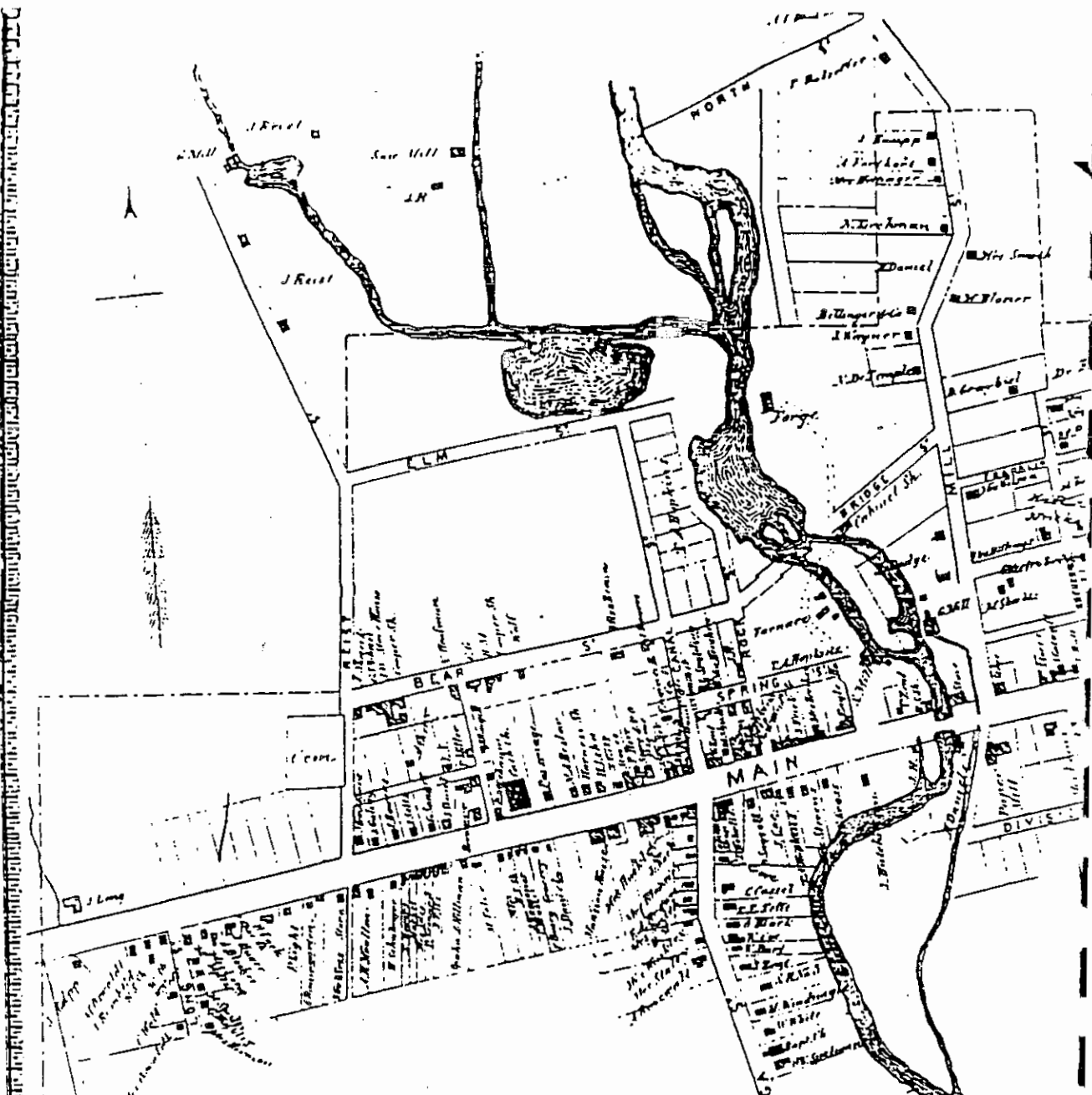
John Long's son Christian was a sentinel in the US Army and witnessed the burning of Buffalo during the war of 1812. John Reist's son John, drove an ox cart when he was 12 or 13 carrying supplies from the American Army barracks in Williamsville to Fort Porter in Buffalo. When he was sixteen in 1815, his father died and he was left with three younger siblings to manage the farm.

In 1821 John Reist with his brother-in-law Abraham Long (both sons of the original settlers) built a grist mill on the line that divided their respective properties. **This mill is our subject: Reist's Mill.** In 1830 John Reist bought out Long's share of the Mill and 10 acres of his land. (Long bought a mill in Hamburg.)

In 1834 John Reist (son of the original Amherst settler) became preacher in the Mennonite Church located at North Forest and Main. He also became most active in starting and supporting churches in Pennsylvania and Ohio. (He remained the minister of the church until his death in 1879.) He leased the farm to others until his son Christian was of an age to go into partnership with him.

In 1840 the mill was enlarged to the north " in dimension equal to the original structure". In 1846 John bought stock in Lake Erie Navigation Company. His son Christian bought a steamboat for use in transporting grain on Lake Erie, a scow for the Erie Canal, and 1/3 interest in the Hollister Elevator in Buffalo.

Warren Reist, John's grandson, reports that strangers in town when they needed a place to stay were directed to John Reist's home. The warmest room over the kitchen was reserved for guests. It had three beds in it that were sometimes all full. The children referred to it as the tramp's room. It, on occasion, even hosted Indians on their way to Buffalo to sell their handicrafts. John Reist also gave lots to his employees on which to build their homes. Sheisley, the Mill's mechanic, lived in such a house on



WILLIAMSVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Attorneys and Justices of the Peace.

- O. W. Spelman...Attorney at Law, and Fire, Life and Accidental Insurance Agent. Deeds, Wills and Contracts drawn to Order.
- T. A. Hepkins...J. P. and Attorney at Law, and Dealer in Water Lime, Lumber and Agricultural Instruments.
- B. B. Beam...Insurance Agent.

Hotels.

- T. P. Lamphear...Proprietor of Mansion House.
- G. Shanon... " Eagle "
- T. A. Funder... " Fox "

Dealers in General Merchandise.

- E. D. Smith...Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Yankee Notions, &c.
- A. Gerwalt... " " " " " "
- D. R. Osgood... " " " " " "
- C. Cassell...Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.
- B. Miller...Merchant and Supervisor.
- D. Baumgarten...Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Yankee Notions, &c.

Physicians and Dentists.

- D. W. Hervey...Physician and Surgeon.
- O. Lee... Surgeon Dentist.
- Spahn & Hillman...Saloon Keepers and Photographers. Boots and Shoes.
- M. Windnagel...Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes.
- J. Satt... " " " " " "
- W. Bart... " " " " " "

Maltsters and Brewers.

- J. East...Maltster and Brewer.

Brokers and Dealers.

- J. Leugewick...Real Estate Broker.
- J. Koch...Produce and Stock Dealer.
- J. Hoffman...Manufacturer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

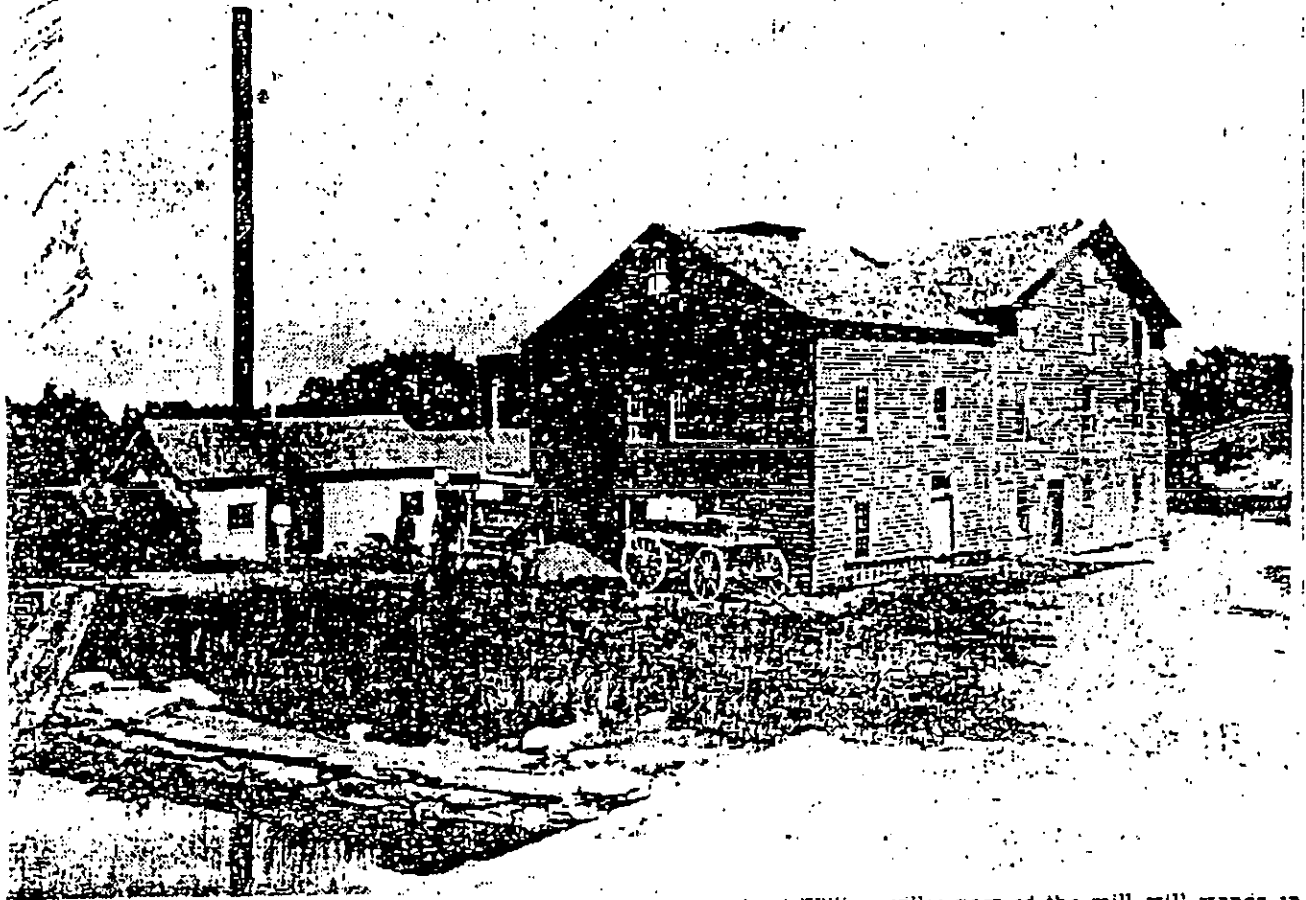
Nurserymen and Gardeners.

- H. F. Bigelow...Proprietor of Bigelow's Nursery.
- J. Sheenaker...Gardener and Graper.
- D. Shonley... " " " " " "
- C. C. Ayer...Fruit Grower.

Saloons.

- H. Daniels...Lager Beer Saloon.
- P. Nasham... " " " and Groceries.

- W. J. Hall
- A. P. Bloor
- G. W. Borer
- D. Wearle
- J. Koch
- Mim L.
- J. Oves
- T. Witham
- H. M. Brew
- Conr



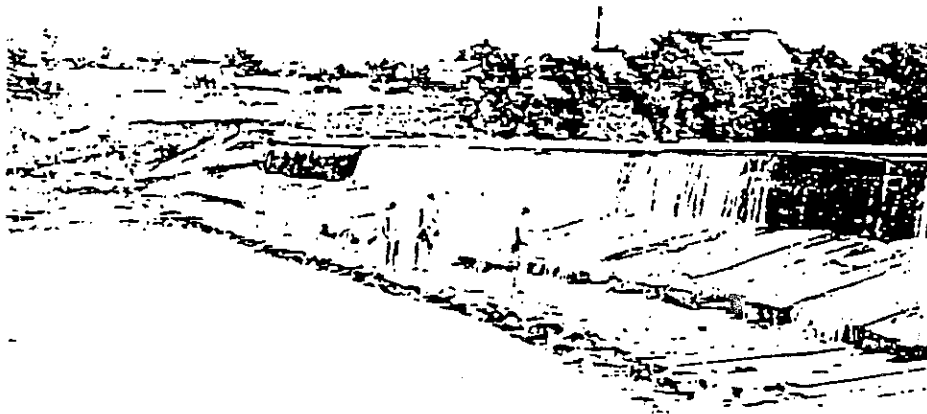
The mill was on the curve on Reist Street about one mile north of Williamsville; part of the mill still stands on the property now owned by St. Mary of the Angels.

↑ Amherst Bee

3/25/54

106-D

↓ A History of the Town of Amherst - Sue Miller Young



The Old Forge Dam in Ellicott Creek, north of Bridge Street (Glen Avenue) around 1854. The Dam formed a pond and raceway for the J. Reist Mill, still standing at the curve of Reist Street. View looking southeast with Dodge Mill and Forge chimney in the background.

History Of Town Of Amherst

"The Reist Mill"

By SUE MILLER YOUNG

Historian, Town of Amherst and Village of Williamsville



The mill at the bend of Reist Street was built in 1821 by John Reist (Mr. Warren Reist's grandfather) and Abram Long (Howard Long's grandfather), Abram Long being John Reist's brother-in-law. The lot line between the properties of Mr. Reist and Mr. Long ran through the center of the mill.

This building is still standing and when it was built was half the size of the present building which is used as storage space for the present owners, St. Mary of the Angels. Preserved from 1821 are the cupola, two Dutch doors with long iron strap hinges and the latches and locks, the octagon-shaped walnut posts still supporting the loft and the much worn floor boards. The foundation walls are built of stone.

At that time there was one overshoot water wheel about 12 feet in diameter and built of wood, one of the bearings still being visible. The raceway to this wheel passed under a bridge at the side of the mill.

In 1830 Mr. Reist bought Mr. Long's share and ten acres of land to extend his property to Reist Street and named the mill "Reist Milling Co." Mr. Long then bought a mill in Hamburg, N. Y.

In 1946 Reuben Lintz took the contract to enlarge the mill to its

present size, the addition being used for a store house for feed and flour.

At that time a roller system was installed and another water wheel added. This was run by a branch flume under the mill. Now Grade A flour could be made. It was named Golden Eagle and another grade was Arlington.

Soon the supply of water became inadequate so in 1868, '69, and '70 the Forge Dam was built. (It was called the Forge Dam because there was a forge owned by D. Greybiel on the opposite side of the creek). Remains of the dam can still be seen below the Glen to the north of the bridges. Another dam was built at the bend in Reist Street and a second mill race about 25 feet from Reist Street and parallel to it from the bend to the mill.

With these added facilities the mill produced 100 barrels of flour a day, furnishing most of the flour for Buffalo as there were no large mills at that place then. Most of the grain was obtained from surrounding farms but one time a load of grain was loaded in baskets, drawn from Buffalo by oxen, ground at the Reist Mill and shipped back to Buffalo.

At this time Mr. Reist deeded the mill to his three sons, Jacob, Dan-

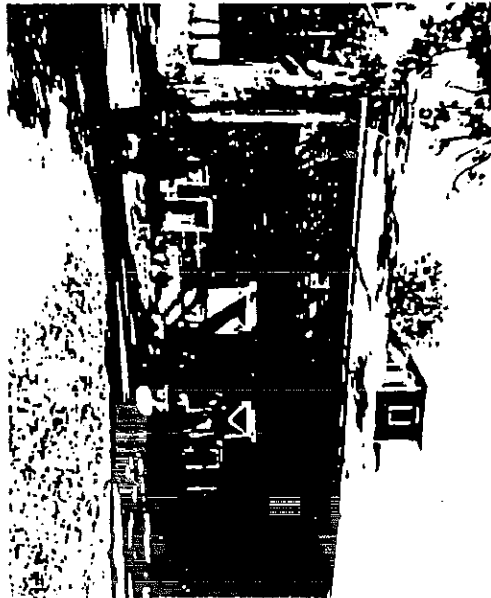
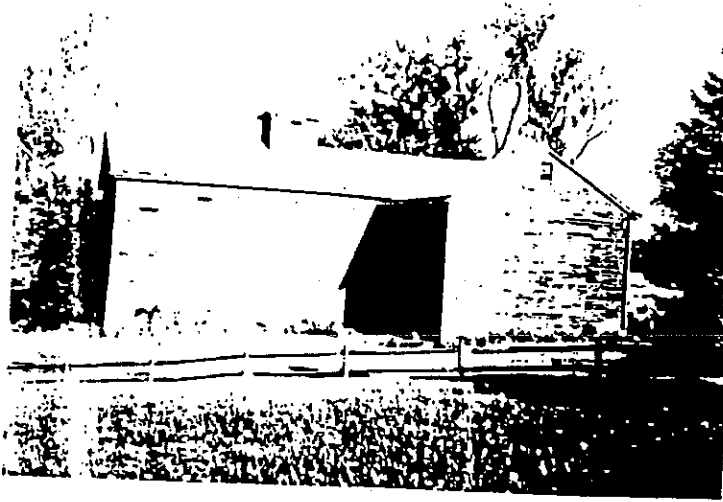
iel (Warren Reist's father) and Elias. The double house, known as the Mill House, was occupied by Elias and Daniel. A bridge connected the Mill House with the mill.

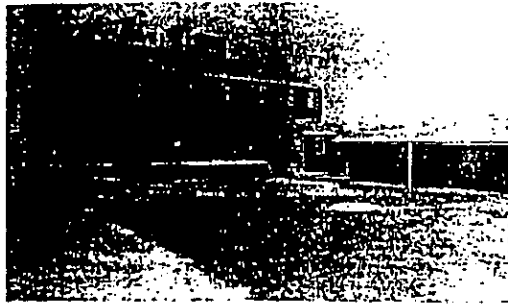
In 1893 the mill was bought by Joseph Kuhn and operated by him and his sons for about ten years, when the farm was sold to the Sisters of St. Mary of the Angels. In this transaction the 18 acres which Mr. Reist had deeded to his three sons again became part of the original Reist farm.

John Reist came to Williamsville in 1808 and after buying the farm erected a grist and saw mill in about the center of the farm. It was operated by water from Ellcott Creek by way of a race. Here was sawed the lumber to build his Mill House.

On this property besides the mill and the Mill House were a coal and wood storage shed, a bank barn, a mill barn, carriage house, teamster's house, tenant house, cooper shop, hemp mill, smoke house, pig pen, chicken house, saw mill and roads and bridges over the race.

The 198 acre farm extended from Mill Street to Reist Street and from Glen Avenue north for a long distance. Much more could be written about this old industry and this interesting early family, the Reist's.





The Reist Mill, erected in 1821. The first load of western wheat that was shipped to Buffalo via the Great Lakes was hauled here by ox teams and ground into flour. The main mill still stands and is used as a storehouse for St. Mary of the Angels Convent.

The mill prospered and expanded. On a map of John Reist's farm, drawn by his grandson Warren D. Reist, are shown the following: Grist and flour mills, hemp mill, saw mill, mill barn, several mill ponds and embankments, cooper shop, the large farm house, a two-family mill house and a tenant house for saw mill and farm hand (where the Jerry Shesley family lived). There was also a teamster's dwelling, carriage house and sheds for ox and horse teams. A road ran from Reist Street at the mill, across the entire farm to Mill Street and there was a proposed Elm Street, to parallel Bear Street (Glen Avenue) from Reist Street to Rock Street.

In 1830, John Reist became a preacher of the Reformed Mennonite Church that is still in existence at Main Street and North Forest Road. He leased the mill and, with his son Christian as a partner, became involved in several financial investments.

They bought stock in the Lake Navigation Company, an interest in the Hollister Grain Elevator, a steam boat to sail on Lake Erie and a scow for use on the Erie Canal. They purchased wheat in Detroit, shipped it to Buffalo on their own

boat, hauled it to the mill, ground it into flour and then shipped it to New York in their own scow via the Erie Canal.

But the church of which they were members decided a minister should not invest in stocks or in a corporation which might become involved in litigation. (The New Mennonites, in exact obedience to New Testament admonition, did not resort to law for redress of grievances.)

John Reist loved his church more than money, so in 1846 he and his son sold out their stocks and took over management of the local mill. They immediately hired Reuben Lutz to enlarge the mill and install a second water wheel with a roller system to supplant the original two stone system. Now Grade A flour could be made.

John H. Kluge became millwright, engineer, mechanic and superintendent of all carpenter work. Soon the mill was producing 100 barrels of flour a day besides grinding rye, buckwheat and "custom feed." Two grades of flour were manufactured and sold under the brand names of "Golden Eagle" and "Arlington."

In 1868-70, the water supply became inadequate. A large dam was built across Ellicott Creek, just to the north of the bridge on Glen Avenue. While it belonged to the Reist Mill, the dam became known as the "Forge Dam" because the Greyhound Forge was located on its banks.

The raceway ran west to join the stream that still flows in front of St. Francis Home on Reist Street, to form a large mill pond. While the pond is no longer in existence, its contours at the bend of Reist Street are still obvious.

One of the most ambitious ventures of its time, construction for the water supply cost \$7,698.15. Included were \$303 worth of water lime purchased from Benjamin Miller, \$28 worth of sand from Gardner Green and \$61 worth of sand from Lucas Bestow. The "Rebelhoek quarry supplied six "loads of stone" for \$10.50. More than 90 men were employed during the construction and wages ranged from \$1 per day for laborers to \$1 per day for experts.

In 1870, the two over sized wooden wheels were replaced by Laffel wheels and, in 1880, a steam boiler and engine were installed. The property was sold to Joseph Kahn and Sons in 1893 and the mill was operated by them until 1901 when the entire plot was purchased by the Sisters of St. Francis.

of excerpts from

by S. C. Miller Young

son, Edward, until 1910 when it was destroyed by fire. In 1913, the property was sold to Dr. W. H. Mansperger.

As early as 1806, William Maltby erected a saw mill and grist mill on what is now Millersport Highway, just south of what is now Forest Road. In 1815 it became Frick's Mill and, in 1827, the Skinnersville or Wolf's Mill—the property of George Wolf. At the later date it was a saw, grist and flour mill doing a flourishing business, delivering loads of flour to Buffalo every day under the brand name "Star." During February and March, logs were sawed and the mill employed as many as six men whose meals were furnished. The mill was operated by a flat turbine type wheel run by water power when there was a sufficient supply. When water was low, the mill operated by a gas engine, supplied from a gas well on the premises.

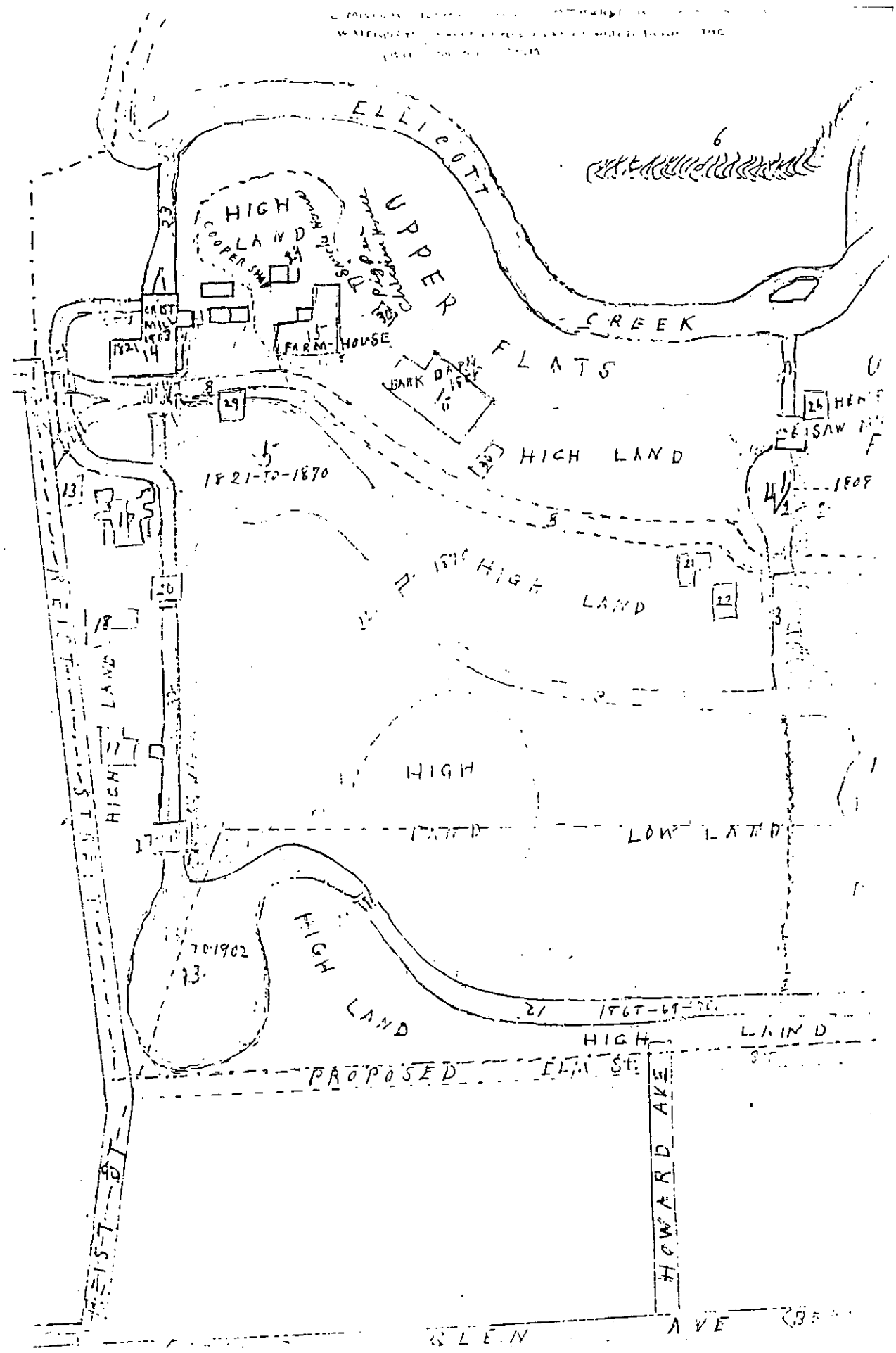
The mill has been idle for years and, while it has deteriorated, it is still recognizable. At the time of writing, Mrs. Estelle Embach, a daughter of George G. Wolf, lives on the property with her son.

REIST MILL

John Reist came to Williamsville in 1808 and bought a tract of 196 acres, extending from Mill Street almost to Reist Street. His brother-in-law, Abraham Long, bought the property on Reist Street and, in 1821, a flour mill for the Reist Mill Company was built on the two properties, with the lot line running through the center of the mill.

The main building is still standing on its original stone foundation. Preserved are the cupola, two dutch doors with wrought iron strap hinges and their original latches and much worn floor boards and octagonal shaped walnut posts that support the loft. One of the bearings for the 12-foot over shot water wheel is still visible and the topography of the area reflects the millponds, the mill race to the wheel that led under a bridge at the side of the mill and the raceway led to Ellicott Creek—near the present fifteenth tee of the Country Club.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
UNIQUE SITE NO.	_____
QUAD	_____
SERIES	_____
NEG. NO.	_____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 18, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 4030 Rensch Road (SBL: 54.12-1-33)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: John R. Jakala
ADDRESS: 2436 Dodge Road, East Amherst, NY 14051-1361
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: Vinyl siding and cement asbestos shingles at rear wing.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Frame bay added at north elevation of stone house. Frame additions at rear with vinyl siding and cement asbestos shingles. Porch at north side of rear addition. Garage built 1978 (building permit).

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



East and north elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [x]* e. deterioration []
f. other: *moderate threat: development
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barn [] b. carriage house [] c. garage [x]
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 [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: 290 and 990 Expressways to the west
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This stone house is located on the west side of Rensch Road, a dead end street, in western Amherst. The lot is approximately 125.59' wide by 335.85' deep. Stone piers with concrete caps mark the entrance to the driveway and front walk of the property. Northwest of the house is a non-contributing side-gabled frame garage (built 1978). The surrounding residential neighborhood has a mix of pre- and post-World War II houses including several Bungalows and Capes. The 290 and 990 Expressways are located behind this property to the west. Directly north of the property is an undeveloped 12-acre parcel.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Small-scale one and one-half story side-gabled house, three bays wide by two bays deep, constructed of quarry-faced stone. The roof has a slight overhang. The east facade of the house is three bays wide with pairs of multi-light casement windows in the end bays and an off-center Colonial Revival style gable-roofed porch. The porch has simple square columns and a balustrade. A shed-roofed frame bay has been added at the first floor of the north elevation.

A saltbox roof is formed at the back of the stone house by the shed roof frame addition. Extending at the rear of this is a long gabled wing, also of frame construction. A shed roof porch extends from the north side of this wing.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1855 (?)

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The simple vernacular house at 4030 Rensch Road may be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an example of nineteenth-century stone construction in Amherst. While the historic integrity of the house has been compromised by alterations and additions, the relatively small number of nineteenth-century stone buildings in the town gives some significance to this house.

It is not known if the stone used in the construction of this house is limestone quarried locally from the Onondaga Escarpment. The escarpment runs east-west through the town just south of Sheridan Drive. Along the upper edge of the escarpment, limestone bed rock is only one to two feet below grade. All of the town's other nineteenth-century stone buildings are located along the escarpment.

Additional research is needed to determine the date of construction and original owner of this simple stone vernacular house. A building appears in this approximate location on the 1855 map with the name G. Gull (?) and the 1866 map with the name G. Kull. In the 1855 New York State census, the owner is listed as Godfrey Cool; born in Germany, 51 years of age, lived here 25 years.

Rensch Road was, in fact, once named Kull Road. The 1880 map shows P. Muck, Jr. as the owner of the property, then consisting of 60 acres. The 1909 and 1914 maps appear to show the name Hanel and 38 acres. The 1924 and 1936 maps indicate that the property as 25.64 acres owned by John S. Spann. These maps also show the Lehigh Valley train tracks at the southwest corner of the property. A deed search is necessary to verify these owners and the dates when they acquired and sold the property.

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F. W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Building permit for garage at 4030 Rensch Road (#78-0631), July 6, 1978. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Century Atlas Company. *The New Century Atlas of Greater Buffalo*. Vol. 3, Suburban Section. Philadelphia: Century Atlas Co., 1915.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps*. Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York, 1924.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

New York State Census, 1855.

Stone & Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart, 1866.

Works Progress Administration. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

22. THEME: 19th century stone buildings: Vernacular residence.



4030 Rensch Road. East and north elevations.



South and east elevations.

AMHERST

WATER



EXPRESSWAY

LOCKPORT

ROAD

BAILIE

RENSCH

NORTH

33

32

28

(2.48ACI)
29.1

4030 Rensch Road

PROTECTION

400

8.1
.6.75



3965

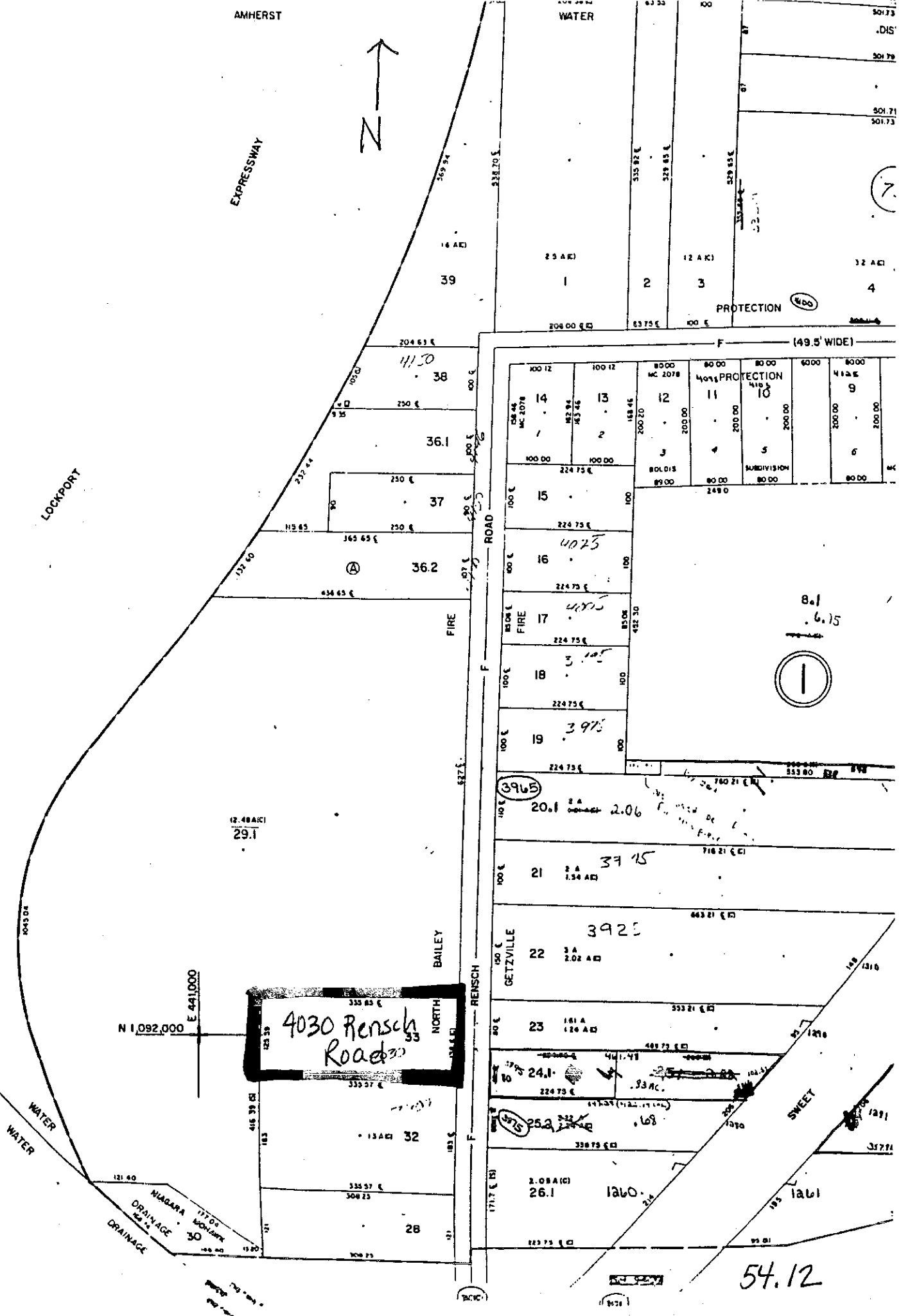
3975

3925

3975

3975

54.12



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 18, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 89 Royal Parkway West (SBL: 80.11-5-5)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Susan B. O'Neill
ADDRESS: 89 Royal Parkway West, Williamsville, NY 14221-6418
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [x] g. stucco [] other: Rock-faced conc. block foundation; asphalt-shingle roof.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Attached garage added 1968.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South and east elevations.

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 (attached)
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)

This house is located on a 75' wide by a 144.46' deep lot on the west side of Royal Parkway West in south-central Amherst. The surrounding neighborhood is densely developed with small scale houses dating from the early to the mid-twentieth century including Bungalows, Capes, and Ranches. In general, the houses in this neighborhood have a moderate to high level of alterations. Of note in the neighborhood are the many mature street trees. Niagara Mohawk power lines and the Youngman Memorial Highway (Route 290) are behind the property to the west.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half-story rectangular-plan front-gabled Craftsman/Bungalow house of frame construction. The house has a rock-faced cast concrete block foundation, wood shingled walls, and an asphalt-shingled roof. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with triangular knee braces and plain bargeboards resembling cornice returns. Large gabled dormers, also with triangular knee braces and exposed rafter tails, are located at the center of the north and south elevations. A one-story front-gabled porch extends from the front (east) facade.

The roof eaves at the front porch, like the main roof, are ornamented with triangular knee braces. The porch roof is supported by square tapered columns that are paneled. The paneled pedestals at the porch steps are also tapered.

The house is notable for its distinctive windows with pedimented crowns. The east facade has two tall window openings at the first floor with narrow, vertically-oriented lights. The window openings at the second floor consist of two round-arched windows flanking a centered flat-headed window with sidelights and pilasters.

The south elevation has a brick chimney flanked by two small windows. The centered bay window at this elevation features a group of three eight-over-one double-hung wood sash. Above this, in the gabled dormer, is a pair of windows. Attached at the southwest corner of the house is a non-contributing frame garage. The north elevation of the house has a projecting bay at the east end.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1920

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 89 Royal Parkway West, built ca. 1920, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of Bungalow residential architecture. Other than the attached garage addition, the house retains a relatively high level of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

Typical characteristics of the Bungalow style used in the design of the house include the gable roof with broad overhang and triangular knee braces; wood shingle siding; tapered and paneled porch columns; simple rectangular massing; small scale; dormers with exposed rafter tails and knee braces; and multi-light upper sash over single light lower sash. This is one of Amherst's more unusual Bungalows. Of special interest are the windows with their pedimented crowns and the round-arched windows in the front gable.

The Bungalow was a popular style for small-scale houses built during the first two decades of the twentieth century. It had originated in California with the upscale designs of architects Charles and Henry Greene. The style was further promoted as a form of middle-class housing by Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through exposed structural members and the "honest" use of simple or rustic building materials. The Bungalow house form was extensively publicized and gained wide popularity for its small size, simplicity and economy.

The 1924 map shows that this house is located in the subdivision known as Rose Acres.

21. SOURCES:

Building permit for garage at 89 Royal Parkway (68-1217), September 16, 1968.

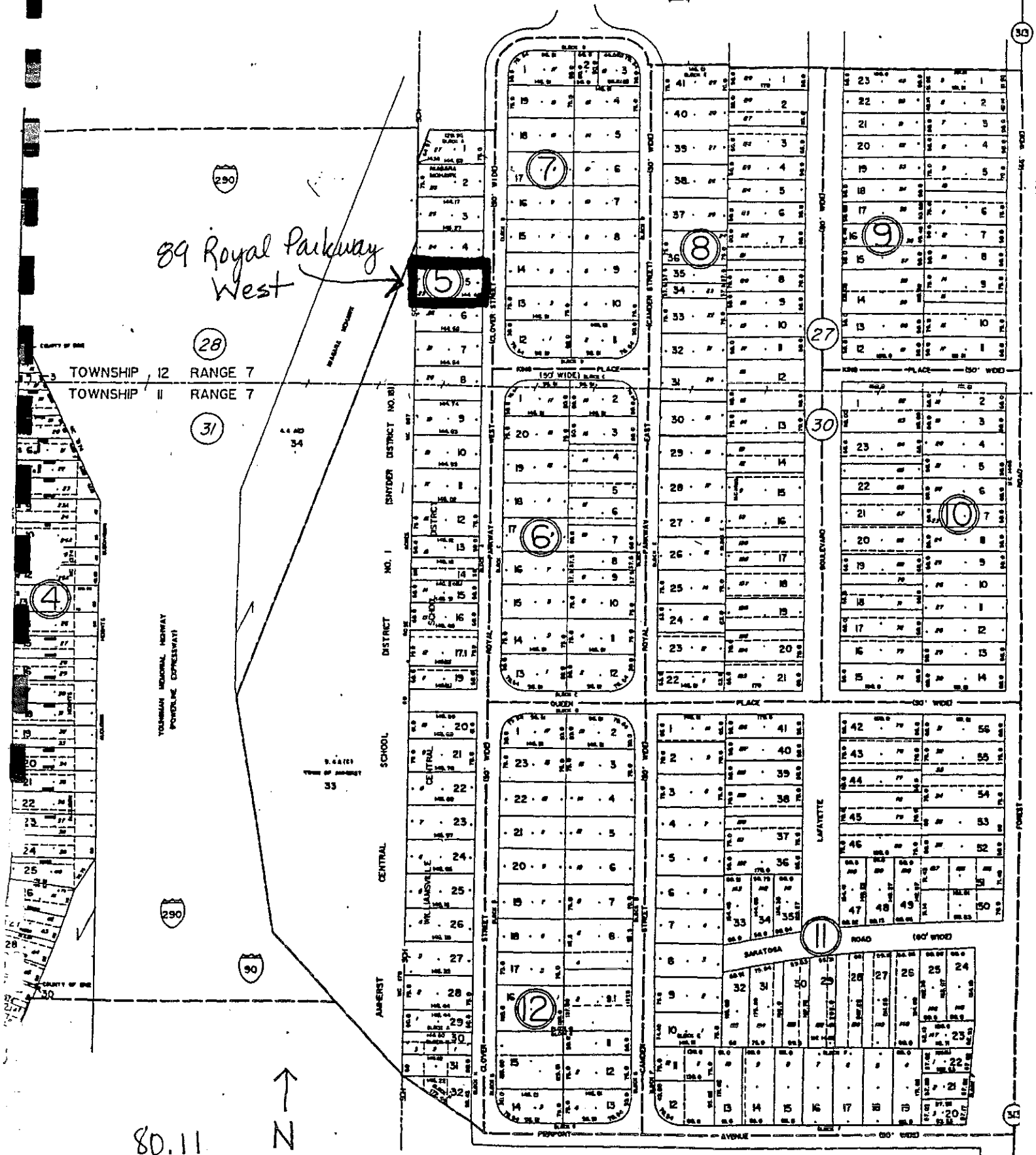
Diehl, George C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. 1924.

House Locations (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935.

22. THEME: Residential: Bungalow style.



89 Royal Parkway. East and north elevations.



89 Royal Parkway West

5

28

31

TOWNSHIP 12 RANGE 7
TOWNSHIP 11 RANGE 7

YOUNGMAN HOLLOWAY
POWELL EXPRESSWAY

290

90

80.11

↑
N

REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS		LEGEND			
MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	SCHOOL DISTRICT	CENTRAL DISTRICT	PROPERTY LINE	TOWN LINE	PAVE DISTRICT LINE	ENLARGED SQUARE
DATE	DESCRIPTION	NO. 1	NO. 2	...	...	...	...

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 18, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): (present Meyer's Farm)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 405 Schoelles Road (SBL: 27.00-2-5.211)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Quinton D. and Ingrid Meyer
ADDRESS: 405 Schoelles Road, Amherst, NY 14228-1418
- 6. USE: Original: Residential & Agricultural Present: Residential & Agricultural
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: stone fdn.; asphalt shingle roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Replacement siding. Modern rear addition. Gabled dormer added at front. Posts, spindled balustrade and spindled frieze at porch are replacements. One-over-one double-hung replacement windows.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North and west elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration []
f. other: _____
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barns [x] b. carriage house [] c. garage []
d. privy [x] e. sheds [x] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: farm field to east
j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [x] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Agricultural. Niagara Mohawk power lines to west.
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This farm complex is located on an approximately 10-acre parcel on the south side of Schoelles Road in a largely rural setting in north-central Amherst. Running along the front (north) property line is a board fence and a row of mature deciduous trees. The house maintains a relatively deep setback from the road. The property has numerous contributing agricultural outbuildings located to the south and east of the house and is surrounded by open space.

To the west of this farm are Niagara-Mohawk power lines. Directly across the street to the north is an altered nineteenth-century farmhouse with outbuildings.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The farmhouse at 405 Schoelles Road is a one and one-half-story L-plan frame building with a front gabled main block and a side-gabled east wing. The roof is of fairly low pitch with a slight overhang. The house is built on a stone foundation. The front-gabled block is two bays wide by two bays deep with symmetrical fenestration. The windows are crowned with simple drip molds. The original sash have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung wood sash and feature wood shutters. A shed roof porch projects from the front of the east wing. The porch posts, spindled balustrade and frieze are replacements. There are entrances to the house at the north and east walls of the front porch. A gabled dormer has been added at the front of east wing. Projecting from the rear (south) of the house is a one-story addition.

South of the house are two small contributing structures with gable roofs that may have once been privies. Further south is a contributing gambrel roof frame barn with two or three small sheds nearby.

East of the house is a complex of contributing agricultural outbuildings including an early twentieth-century hip roof structure with rock-faced cast concrete block walls. Two gable roof barns situated at right angles to each other form a farmyard. The largest of the two is located closest to the road. Both barns have wood board walls and standing seam metal roofs. A fenced-in paddock is located between the large barn and the concrete block building. Additional paddocks are east of the large barn. Other contributing outbuildings include a long gable roof shed, possibly for the storage of farm equipment, and a front-gabled wagon shed (in poor condition) with wood clapboard siding.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1855-65 (house).

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

As an agricultural complex, 405 Schoelles Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of this property type. Retaining its original farmhouse, barns and sheds, and rural setting, make this is one of the most intact farm complexes in Amherst. It is also historically significant under Criterion (i) under the theme of agricultural history.

The surrounding open space, paddocks, and row of mature trees along the street are important visual features that add to the rural character of the setting. The fact that the property is still in use today as a farm further adds to its significance. Based on a review of early maps, this farm may date from the 1850s. The design of the simple vernacular farmhouse is consistent with a mid-nineteenth century date. The one and one-half story, gable-front-with-side-wing form, regular fenestration, blocky massing, and low-pitched gable roof are typical of the period.

While the farmhouse itself has had some incompatible changes, the complex as a whole has sufficient integrity to convey its historic character. The outbuildings on this farm are utilitarian in design. The gable roof barns may date from the late nineteenth century. These contrast with the form of the later gambrel roof barn found on the property. The gambrel barn is one of a relatively small number of such barns in the entire town. By the late nineteenth century, gambrel roof barns began replacing the smaller gable roof barns. Increased crop production and often the adoption of dairy farming led to the introduction of large gambrel barns. Most gambrel barns are balloon framed. The gambrel barn provided greater storage space and accommodated larger hay crops and farm machinery. Of special interest on the property is the nineteenth-century wagon shed which retains its original wood clapboard siding. The two small gable roof frame structure behind the house appear to be privies. Privies were typically located a convenient distance from the house. Surviving privies are becoming more rare in Amherst. Also of note on the property is the rock-faced cast concrete block structure. Cast concrete block became a popular building material in the United States between 1905-1930. The use of concrete block for garages and other utilitarian outbuildings was touted for its fireproof qualities, economy, and durability.

The 1880 map shows this as part of a 25-acre property owned by J. Leising. By 1924, the farm was owned by George Clare who owned 25 acres and Helena Clare who owned an adjacent 25 acres to the east. In 1936 the 50 acres farm was owned by H. G. Martin and wife.

With increasing development pressures in the town, intact historic farmsteads such as this one are becoming more rare and thus more valuable as tangible reminders of the town's agricultural past.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Beers, F. W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Century Atlas Company. *The New Century Atlas of Greater Buffalo*. Vol. 3, Suburban Section. Philadelphia: Century Atlas Co., 1915.

Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps*. Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York, 1924.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

Stone & Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone & Stewart, 1866.

Works Progress Administration. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

22. THEME: Agricultural: 19th century farm complex.



405 Schoelles Road. North and west elevations.



North elevation.



405 Schoelles Road. East and north elevations.



Outbuildings east of the house. North and west elevatons.



Outbuildings at 405 Schoelles Rd. located east of the house. East and north elevation.



Outbuilding. East and north elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 18, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Park Country Club of Buffalo
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 4949 Sheridan Drive (SBL: 68.04-1-9)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Park Country Club of Buffalo
ADDRESS: 4949 Sheridan Drive, Williamsville, NY 14221-4549
- 6. USE: Original: Country Club: clubhouse Present: Country Club: clubhouse
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain for club members and guests

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: slate roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): 2-1/2-story block with hipped roof added at west end of west wing.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



Entrance at the north elevation.

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 [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens [x]
i. landscape features: sloping lawn; golf course
j. other: poolhouse; in-ground pool; tennis courts; parking lots
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [x] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Park Country Club of Buffalo is located on approximately 149.73 acres on the south side of Sheridan Drive, a busy four-lane highway, in south-central Amherst. Stone walls mark the entrance to the property. The clubhouse maintains a deep setback from the road. The driveway loops around a central lawn to the impressive clubhouse which is located on a slight rise (on the Onondaga Escarpment). The golf course is south of the clubhouse. Ellicott Creek meanders through the golf course. Also on the grounds to the east of the clubhouse is an in-ground pool with poolhouse. Tennis courts are in the northeast part of the property. Parking lots are located north of the clubhouse.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

The clubhouse is a long, rambling building of picturesque design with walls of brick, stone, stucco and decorative half-timbering; and a slate-shingled roof. The focal point of the clubhouse is the square stone tower with polygonal corner turrets and crenellations. Projecting at the east and west ends of the building are two and one-half story front-gabled end blocks perpendicular to the side-gabled sections on either side of the tower.

Projecting in front of the tower at the **north elevation** is a steeply pitched front-gabled brick pavilion with a stone base. This pavilion features tumbled brickwork below the stone coping. Extending in front of this is a one-story flat-roofed porte cochere built of random ashlar with segmental arch openings on the front and sides. At the two upper front corners are stone griffons. The facade on either side of the tower features four, regularly spaced round-arched window openings. Stone buttresses articulate each bay. The roof coping above these bays is crenellated. Brick dormers with steeply pitched slate-shingled gable roofs project above the roof. The building is notable for its prominent angled chimney stacks. Attached at the west end of the main block and set at an angle is the long west wing of the clubhouse. This wing features decorative half-timbering and stucco in the gable ends.

The **south elevation** of the main block is quite impressive especially when viewed from the sloping south lawn. Projecting in front of the tower is a one-story flat-roofed three-bay-wide block with a grouping of four French doors that open onto a flagstone patio. Above the doors is a segmental-arched multi-light transom. The facade on either side of the tower is four bays long with pairs of wood paneled, multilight doors and fanlight in each bay. Three gabled dormers with brick walls are above these. There is an octagonal bay at the west end with multilight round-arched openings and a crenellated parapet

The west wing is built into the slope of the hill and, as seen from the south elevation, is at a lower level than the main block. This wing has brick walls at the first floor with stucco-clad walls around the second floor windows. Located at the gable end of this wing is a prominent corbelled chimney. Attached at the far west end of this wing is a two and one-half story square-plan hipped roof addition designed in the same style and materials as the west wing.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1927-28

ARCHITECT: Clifford C. Wendehack of New York

BUILDER: Robert E. Williams & Son, Buffalo

INTERIOR DESIGNER: George Hoag of Prentiss and Co.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Park Country Club of Buffalo is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early twentieth century suburbanization of the town and the move of wealthy Buffalonians and their country clubs and other social and recreational institutions to Amherst.

The Park Country Club was organized in April 1903 under the name of Park Club of Buffalo. Its corporate certificate set forth an intention "to establish and maintain a society and organization for social, athletic and recreation purposes including lawful exhibitions and contests in driving automobiles and other riding and driving, golfing, tennis, basketball, baseball, skating and all other lawful sports." From 1903 until the 1920s, the club had been located in Buffalo's Nottingham-Lincoln Parkway section, playing nine holes on a course that used artificial canals from the Pan-American Exposition of 1901 as water hazards. Those who wanted to play a full 18 holes continued their golfing in Delaware Park. (McIntyre, July 27, 1980).

In 1928, the organization moved from its original location in Buffalo to a country setting along Ellicott Creek in Amherst. The land for the new course was assembled piecemeal; the first parcel obtained was also the largest. In January of 1925, the club paid \$100,000 for the Klopp estate, 110 acres south and west of Ellicott Creek. In December of that year Mary Miller sold the club the 12.2 acres between Sheridan Drive and the creek on which the clubhouse now stands (*The Park Club of Buffalo*, 1978, p. 12).

Internationally-known golf course experts Colt and Allison, with offices in London, Paris, New York, and Detroit, were hired to design the course. Construction of the course was done by the Buffalo firm of Harries and Hall, landscape architects and engineers, builders of Lancaster, Meadowbrook, Willowdale, and Cherry Hill (*The Park Club of Buffalo*, pp. 12-13).

The cornerstone for the clubhouse was laid September 27, 1928 and the building was completed by December 1928. Clifford C. Wendehack of New York was the architect and Robert E. Williams & Son of Buffalo the contractor. The building cost about \$900,000, including furnishings, to build (McIntyre, July 27, 1980).

The clubhouse is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the elements of both the Tudor and Gothic Revival styles. The building also meets Local Landmark Criterion (iii) for possessing high artistic values as demonstrated by the quality materials and craftsmanship. It retains an exceptionally high level of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting.

The Tudor Revival style first appeared in the late nineteenth century in architect-designed buildings patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. As its popularity grew, the style developed as an eclectic mix of Late Medieval prototypes. Common characteristics of the style used in the design of the clubhouse include the steeply pitched cross-gabled roof with slate shingles and gabled dormers; the use of brick and stone for the walls along with some stucco and decorative half-timbering in gable ends; tall chimneys with multiple shafts; arched doorways; and multi-light casement windows. The use of stone buttresses and the octagonal bay (south elevation) are Gothic features.

Wendehack gave his impressions of the building in the February, 1941 issue of *Club Management*:

Those visiting the club will appreciate the unusual treatment of the main dining room and lounge which are on either side of the central tower. These rooms are roof high, with clerestory windows of stained glass. Between the windows are Gothic trusses which are decorated with polychrome, blending into the color of the wood ceiling between. This, combined with the oak wainscoted wall, creates an atmosphere reminiscent of a medieval baronial hall.

The extreme end of one wing is devoted exclusively to women, with a separate entrance, lounge, reception room, and locker room. At the extreme right of the dining room is the grill, modeled after the English cathedral chapter houses, octagon in shape, with high, vaulted ceilings and a huge stone fireplace. This connects directly with the men's entrance, card room, and locker rooms.

Decorations for the Park Club set a fine standard for the interior decoration of every club house. It is a fine example of concentrated decorative treatment, where large room areas have been given an intimate atmosphere by the use of color and form, and where small groups will feel as much at home as if they were in their own living room. The lounge is decorated in soft shades of old gold, blue, and green. These colors are carried throughout the ceiling decorations, furniture covering and carpets, and provide an excellent foil for the dark Jacobean and Gothic furniture. The walls are wainscoted with oak, finished in early English color, and above the wainscoting is uneven plaster, finished in a golden red which compliments the hangings of old red damask and the colors of the furniture (*The Park Club of Buffalo*, p. 16).

21. SOURCES:

Building permits for work at the Park Country Club. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

McIntyre, Lawrence. "Area Landmarks: Park Country Club." *Buffalo News*, July 27, 1980.

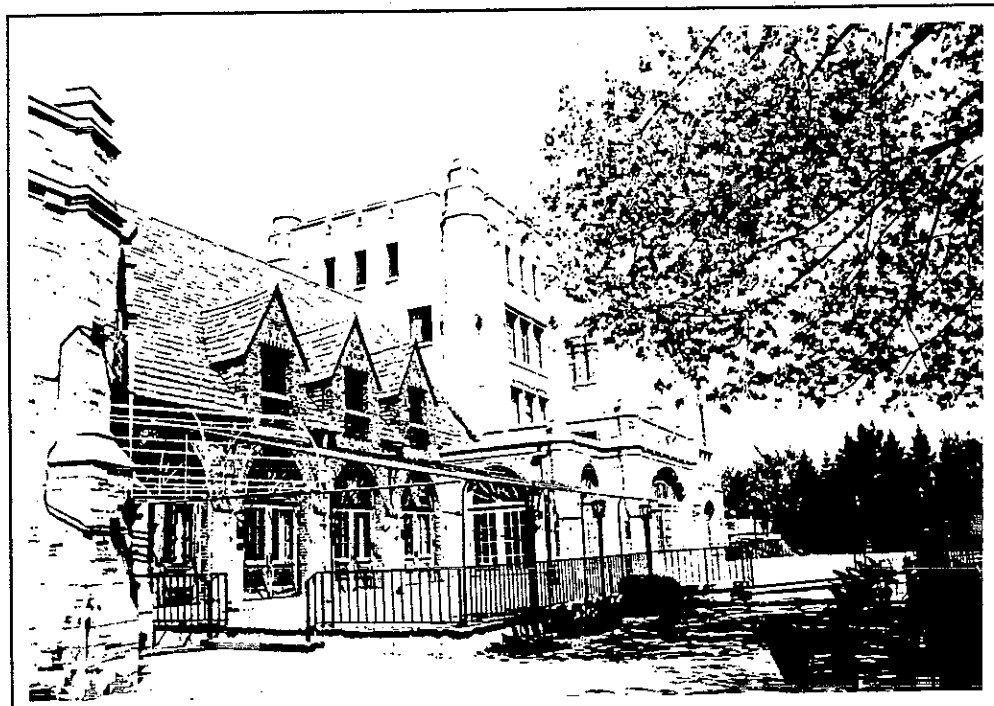
The Park Club of Buffalo 1903-1978. Buffalo: Edward T. Dunn, 1978.

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on the Park Country Club, n.d.

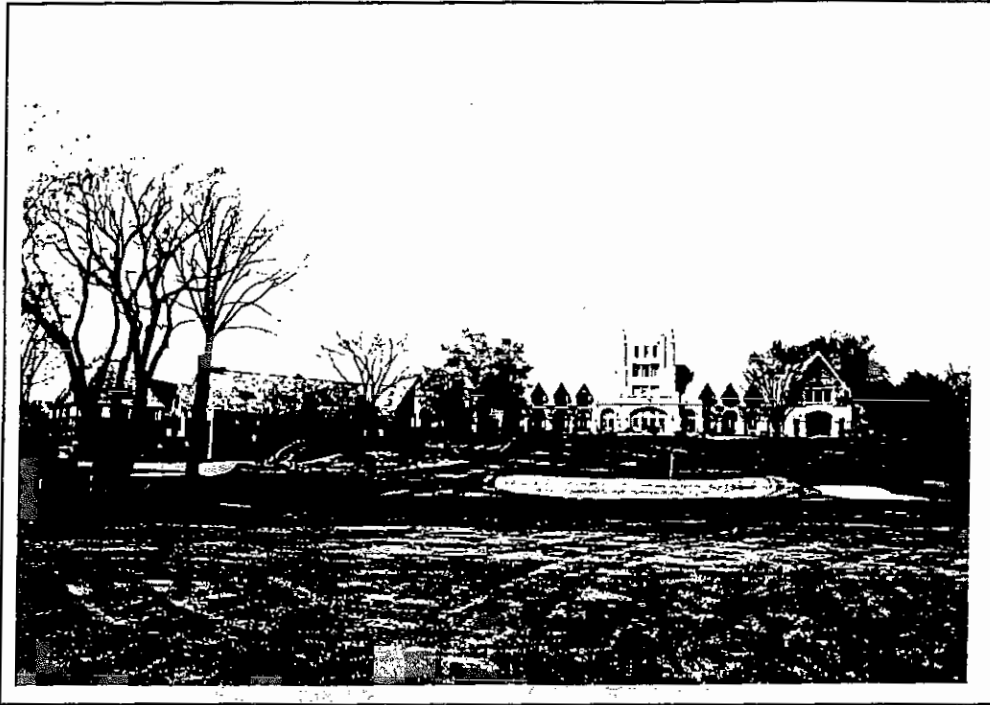
22. THEME: Recreational/social-related architecture: Clubhouse with Tudor and Gothic Revival influences.
Early twentieth century suburbanization: The move of wealthy Buffalonians and their social institutions to Amherst.



Park Country Club of Buffalo, 4949 Sheridan Drive. South elevation.



South and west elevations.



Park Country Club of Buffalo, 4949 Sheridan Drive. South elevation.



West wing. View of south and west elevations.

SHERIDAN DRIVE

64

★
Park Country Club
4949

Sheridan Dr.

DISTRICT ①

⑦

⑥

⑧

INSTR. 9
PARK COUNTRY CLUB
OF BUFFALO, N.C.

E 455,000
E 087,000

301
See Sister Home
(1914)

VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSVILLE
DIST. NO 13

VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSVILLE

68.04

TOWNSHIP 12 R4WZ

TOWN OF AMHERST

LEGEND

--- OPEN LINE	--- TOWN LINE	--- SECTION LINE	--- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY	--- UNPLANNED BOUNDARY	--- 1/4 AC.
--- SPECIAL BOUNDARY LINE	--- EASEMENT LINE	--- BLACK LOT	--- SHEET LOT LINE	--- 1/2 AC.	--- 1/4 AC.
--- ROAD	--- RAILROAD	--- CANAL	--- DITCH	--- CREEK	--- STREAM
--- FENCE	--- BRIDGE	--- TOWER	--- WINDMILL	--- WATER TOWER	--- TELEPHONE TOWER
--- POWER LINE	--- GAS LINE	--- WATER MAIN	--- SEWER	--- DRAINAGE CANAL	--- IRRIGATION CANAL
--- TELEPHONE LINE	--- CABLE	--- RAILROAD	--- CANAL	--- DITCH	--- CREEK

066 13	066 14	066 15	066 16
066 17	066 18	066 19	066 20

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 19, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 459 South Ellicott Creek Road (SBL: 40.11-5-9.11)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Patricia B. Rackl
- ADDRESS: 459 South Ellicott Creek Road, Amherst, NY 14228-2813
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] (fdn.) c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: aluminum siding at wing;
asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Aluminum siding at wing. The porch at the rear, southeast corner of the house appears to be an addition. Frame addition built 1994 (bldg. permit). Chimney added at west elevation. Detached garage built 1994 (bldg. permit). In-ground pool installed in 1989 (bldg. permit).
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



North elevation.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: in-ground pool (1989) south of house
j. other: _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Ellicott Creek across street to the north. Recent residential

development in the neighborhood.

17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a 2.46-acre lot on the south side of South Ellicott Creek Road in the western part of Amherst. A wood picket fence runs along the property line. A non-contributing two-car frame garage (1994) is situated beyond the east of the driveway. The property retains a few mature deciduous trees. South Ellicott Creek Road, which follows the south bank of Ellicott Creek between Sweet Home Road and Niagara Falls Boulevard, has retained a distinctive residential character defined by the proximity of the creek and retention of mature trees. This house is one of several scattered historic houses on the street. Recent residential development is also located on this road and on side streets (Kaymar Drive, Jonathan Place) to the south. A large retention pond is behind this property to the south.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This house consists of a two-story front-gabled brick Italianate block featuring a side-gabled frame wing to the east with a shed-roofed Colonial Revival front porch. Extending off of the rear of this wing is a gable-roofed south wing addition. The walls at the frame part of the house have been sided with aluminum.

The brick block appears to be the oldest part of the house and may date from the 1850s. It is three bays wide at the front (north) elevation with evenly spaced segmental arch window openings. The three window openings at the first floor are taller than those on the second floor. The windows are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. The arches at the second floor windows have been filled with solid panels. A large brick chimney has been added at the west elevation of the brick block.

The three-bay-wide facade of the east wing has a Colonial Revival style entrance with a wood paneled door, fluted pilasters and multi-light sidelights. The two windows at the first floor of the porch are six-over-six double-hung wood sash. Above the porch are three small windows with three-over-three double-hung sash. The design of the front porch is Colonial Revival in style and features simple, classically inspired square columns and a balustrade.

A hip roof bay with four six-over-six double-hung wood sash is on the east elevation, near the front corner of the house. Two six-over-six double-hung wood sash are above this on the second floor. A shed roof porch addition projects from the east elevation at the rear, southeast corner. This porch has alternating round and segmental arched openings and a spindled balustrade. The two gabled wall dormers on the second floor of this rear wing addition feature six-over-six double-hung wood sash.

In front of the house is a commemorative plaque installed by the "People of Erie County" in honor of "Marse" Joe McCarthy (1887-1978), manager of the Yankees, who won seven pennants and six world series.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1850s (brick section)

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 459 South Ellicott Creek Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of mid-nineteenth-century vernacular Italianate residential architecture of brick construction. The frame wings at the east and south were added to the original brick block. The house retains a sufficient level of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship to convey its historic character.

The Italianate style, popular between 1850 and 1880, was a romantically inspired style based loosely on the farmhouses of Northern Italy. The style was popularized by the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing. Typical characteristics of the style exhibited by this house include a low pitched gable roof with broad eaves, regular fenestration, and elongated, segmental arch windows.

The house is located in the area along Ellicott Creek between Niagara Falls Boulevard and Sweet Home Road known historically as the "French Settlement" because it was first settled in the early 1830s by Alsatian French immigrants. During the mid-nineteenth century, at the time this house was built, the hamlet of Vincent's Corners developed to the west around North Ellicott Creek Road, Niagara Falls Boulevard, and the train tracks. The Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad passed through Vincent's Corners beginning in 1853. In 1858 the line was leased by the New York Central Railroad Company and operated as a branch line nicknamed the "Peanut Line." By the late nineteenth century Vincent's Corners had a hotel, store, depot, and several residences nearby (Young 1965, pp. 104-105). This house is representative of the mid-nineteenth growth that developed near this hamlet.

A building appears at this approximate location on the 1855 map with the owner's name P. Beaver. The same name and building also appear on the 1866, 1880 and 1914 maps. The 1914 map shows it as the P. Beaver Estate of 60 acres. The 1924 map indicates this as Philip Beaver's property of 60 acres and gives the deed date of March 29, 1851.

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Building permits for work done at 459 South Ellicott Creek Road (#94-0645; 94-1637). Town of Amherst, Building Department.

Deam, William D. *Town of Amherst Map*. 1914.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. 1924.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

Works Progress Administration. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

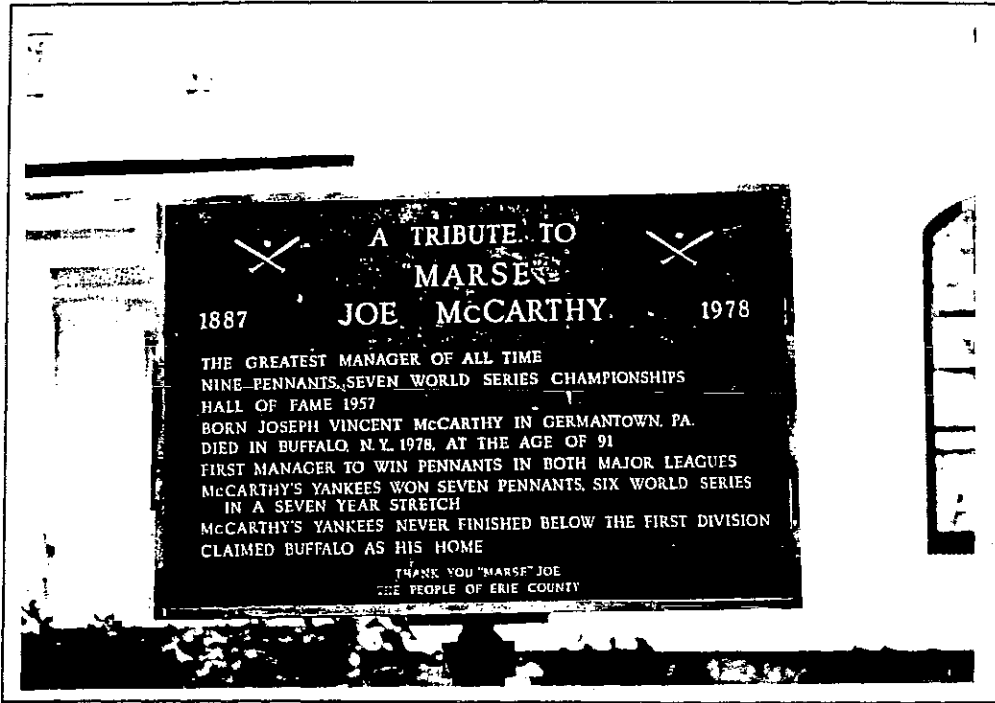
22. THEME: Residential: Vernacular Italianate of brick construction.



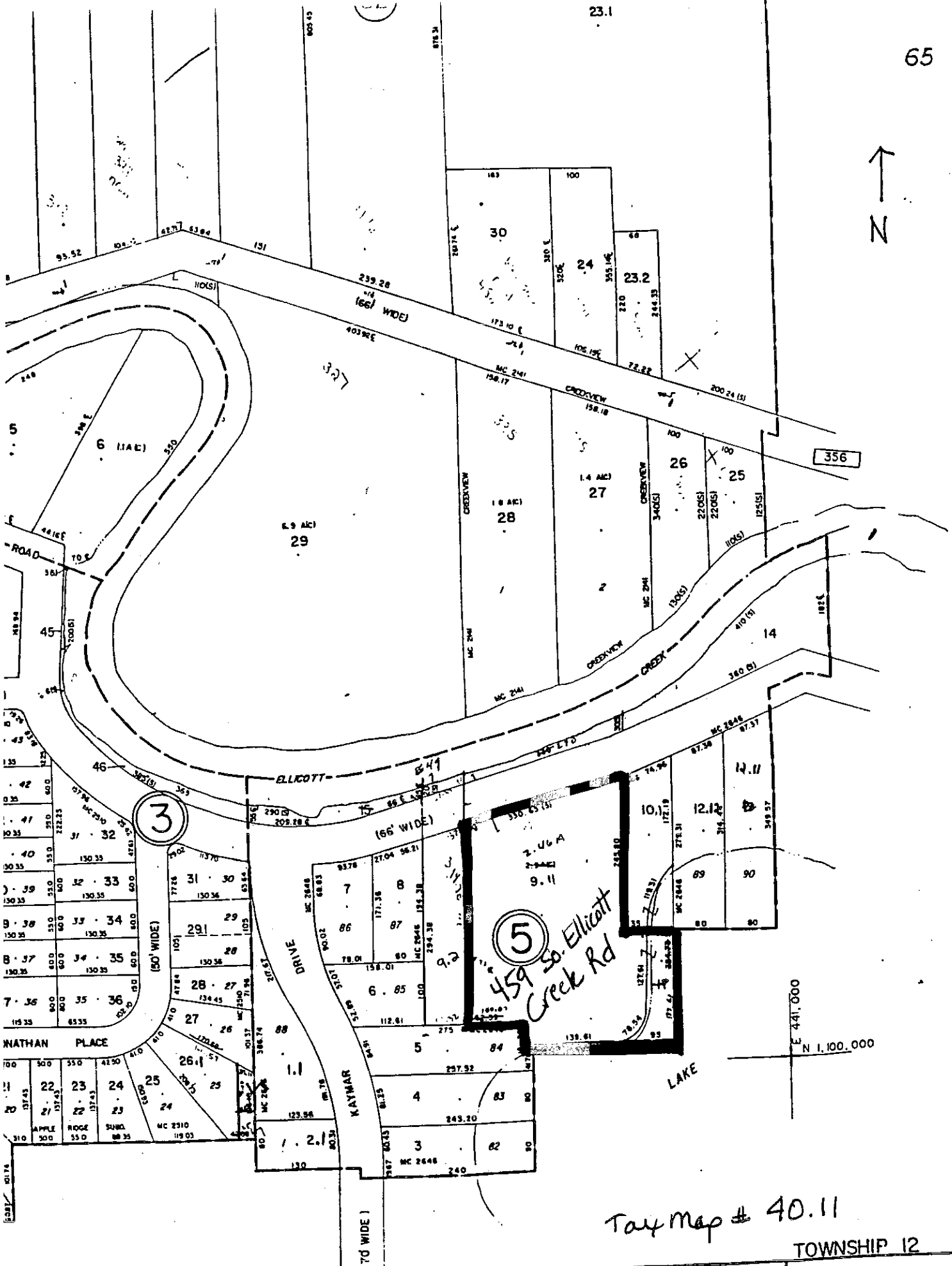
459 South Ellicott Creek Rd. East and north elevations.



North and west elevations.



Historic marker in front of 459 South Ellicott Creek Rd.



Tax Map # 40.11

TOWNSHIP 12 RANG

LEGEND

TOWN LINE	FIRE DISTRICT LINE	CALCULATED ACREAGE	7.5 A (C)
VILLAGE LINE	DENOTES COMMON OWNER	DEED ACREAGE	17.5 A
		SCALED DIMENSION	229 (S)

04007	04007	04008
04010	04012	

TAX MAP
TOWN OF AMHERST
 ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 19, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Log Cabin
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 175 Stuewe Road (SBL: 41.20-3-31)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Dean F. Priore and Judith M. Rand
ADDRESS: 175 Stuewe Road, Getzville, NY 14068-1358
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: (?)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private property

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: Logs, Vertical planks at gable ends, Asphalt roof shingles.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints (log construction)
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent b. good c. fair d. deteriorated
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site b. moved (?) if so, when? But still on original parcel (?)
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Window replacements.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North and west elevations.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: (Main residence) _____
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings []
d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This log cabin is located on the east side of Stuewe Road in central Amherst. Also located on this property, but not included in this inventory, are a house and a garage. The house is located to the north and the garage is directly south of the log cabin. The surrounding residential neighborhood consists of houses from the post World War II era up to the present.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half story side-gabled rectangular-plan log cabin with hewn, squared logs featuring dovetail-notched corners. Attached at the east end is a one-story side-gabled wing sided with wood clapboard. The north facade of the cabin is three bays wide with a central batten door flanked by two window openings. The gable ends are sided with vertical planks. The west elevation has a door opening at the first floor and a window opening in the gable end. The notched ends of the logs seen above the first floor windows and door indicate the floor level of a loft.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Mid-19th century (?)

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The log cabin at 175 Stuewe Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an example of log construction. It is one of the few log cabins in the town that is not concealed by later siding materials and additions. The log cabin form, materials, and craftsmanship are intact. The once rural setting, however, is no longer intact.

This is an example of log construction consisting of hewn, squared logs with dovetailed joints. The use of vertical board sheathing in the gable ends was a typical feature of log cabins built by many of the area's German settlers.

Research by architect Andrea Rebeck indicates that at least 35% of the houses represented in the 1855 census were built of logs. The relatively late survival of log structures was due to several factors including the late and slow settlement of the town, and the arrival of German settlers familiar with log construction. The limited prosperity of the town may have allowed the log buildings to survive longer than in nearby more successful farming areas. It is not known how many of the town's log buildings have survived to the present day. Many have disappeared from

the landscape due to deterioration or to make way for development. Others may survive but are disguised by later siding or alterations. Future research and survey efforts may reveal information about these survivors and their locations (Rebeck, *Historic Structures Report: Smith Log House*, July 31, 1996, p. 4). This building is special because it has been left much in its original state.

21. SOURCES:

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

Rebeck, Andrea. *Historic Structures Report: Smith Log House*. Prepared for the Amherst Museum, Amherst, New York, July 31, 1996.

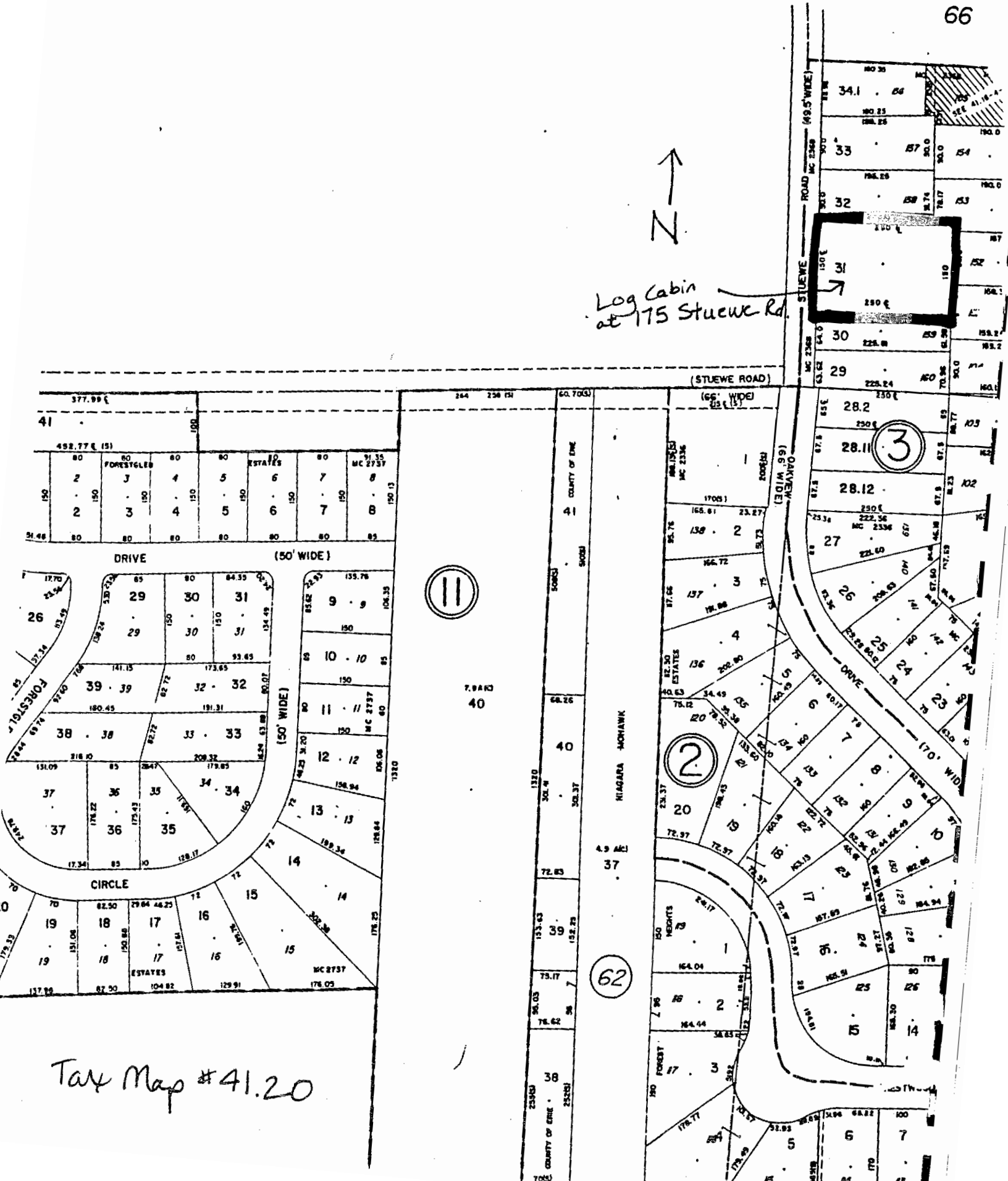
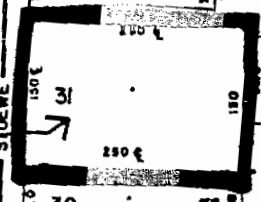
Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of Town of Amherst: Log Houses in Amherst." *Amherst Bee*, August 25, 1955, p. 1, sect. 2.

22. THEME: Residential: Log construction.



Log Cabin
at 175 Stuewe Rd.



Tax Map #41.20

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 19, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): The George A. Daigler Farm
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 3049 Tonawanda Creek Road (SBL: 16.01-3-1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b: private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: George and Patricia Kelschenbach
ADDRESS: 3049 Tonawanda Creek Road, Amherst, NY
- 6. USE: Original: Residential and agricultural Present: Residential and agricultural
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [x] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Original wood siding material replaced with wood shingles. New porch posts, porch deck rebuilt, balustrade removed.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



North and east elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration []
f. other: vacant house in back is deteriorated.
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
a. barns [x] b. carriage house [] c. garage []
d. privy [] e. sheds [x] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: _____
j. other: concrete silo, corn crib, tenant house (?)
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [] b. woodland [x]
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Public trail and Tonawanda Creek across street to north.
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This historic farmstead is located on a 4.3-acre lot on the east side of Tonawanda Creek Road, east of Hopkins Road, in northern Amherst. The property is notable for its mature deciduous trees along the driveway and the road. Several contributing agricultural outbuildings are located north of the house. A field is located beyond the outbuildings to the northeast. Directly behind the house to the south is a gabled shed. Also on the property, southwest of the house, is what appears to be a tenant house which is severely deteriorated.

The immediate surroundings are semi-rural in character with scattered residential development of recent vintage. Across the street from this property is a public trail which follows along the banks of Tonawanda Creek. The area around the creek is wooded.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This late nineteenth-century farm complex consists of a vernacular farmhouse and several contributing agricultural outbuildings.

House: The two and one-half story frame vernacular farmhouse has a front-gabled block with side-gabled wing to the south. A shed-roofed porch is located at the west facade of the wing. The original porch posts and balustrade are missing from the front porch and the porch deck has been rebuilt. There are two entrances to the house from this porch on the north wall and the west wall. Extending from the east side of the house is a gable roof rear wing with a shed roof side porch on the north elevation. The walls of the house are now sided with wood shingles and the roof is asphalt-shingled; the foundation appears to be parged. One of the important character-defining features of the house are the evenly spaced, tall and narrow window openings with one-over-one double-hung wood sash crowned by drip molds. The fenestration at the front-gabled block features a group of three windows at the first floor, a pair of windows at the second floor, and a quatrefoil window in the attic. Located at the center of the two-bay-wide south elevation of the south wing is a brick chimney.

Outbuildings: Of special note on the property are the surviving late nineteenth century outbuildings. The group of outbuildings north of the house include two side-gabled barns with tin roofs, a front-gabled wagon shed with corn crib (in loft), and a twentieth-century concrete silo. Also in this vicinity are what appear to be the foundation ruins of a former structure. Located directly behind the house to the east is a contributing gabled shed. To the southeast of the house is a contributing two-story gable roof frame building which may have once been a tenant house. The clapboard-sided building is severely deteriorated and covered with vines.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1872 (house)

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

3049 Tonawanda Creek Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a late nineteenth century farm complex. Retaining its historic farmhouse, barns, sheds, and rural setting make this one of the most intact complex of farm buildings in Amherst. It is also historically significant, Local Landmark Criterion (i), under the theme of agricultural history.

According to the 1909 *Atlas of Erie County* this property was acquired by farmer George A. Daigler in 1872. His son Alexander Daigler (born October 11, 1870) acquired the farm in 1903. The *Atlas* described the farm as follows:

Markets - Tonawanda and Buffalo. Soil products: 10 acres oats; corn, 8 to 10 acres; wheat, 20; potatoes, 6. Fruit varieties, apples, plums, pears, cherries, and grapes. Stock: 8 cows, 4 horses. Building improvements: 12-room frame residence, main barn 36 x 88, tool shed and wagon house combined 28 x 48, pig pen 16 x 24, poultry house 12 x 25, wood-shed 16x 24, granary 18 x 25. Topography: land level slopes towards center of farm from east and west. Soil a black, sandy loam.

(Alexander) is a progressive farmer. He is a Roman Catholic and a consistent one. (He) married Catherine Donner, who was born in Pendleton, Niagara County, October 1, 1876. Their children are Alvin and Carl (*The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York, 1909, p. 153*).

The house is a representative example of the tri-gabled L-plan vernacular farmhouse common to Amherst's domestic architecture of the late nineteenth century. While the farmhouse has had some alterations, its significance lies in its association with the complex of farm buildings on the property. As a complex, the property has retained a sufficient level of integrity to convey its historic character.

The outbuildings on this farm are utilitarian in design and include two side-gabled barns. The spatial arrangement of the outbuildings, in close proximity to each other, is an important character-defining feature of this farm. Such an arrangement of buildings was practical in that it saved the farmer time going from building to building to do his chores. Of special interest is the front gabled structure between the two main barns, which appears to be a combination wagon shed and corn crib. Many farms during the second half of the nineteenth century began to raise more livestock and thus devoted more farmland to growing corn for feed. The corn was picked, husked and then stored in corn cribs. The walls of corn cribs have wide spaces between the boards to allow for air circulation for drying the corn. This is a rare surviving example of a corn crib in the town which is incorporated into the loft of the shed. The twentieth-century concrete silo on this farm illustrates the evolution of farming methods. Silos became common features on farms by the early twentieth century and were used to preserve green fodder crops, primarily corn.

Further adding to the rural ambiance of the property are the stately trees lining the driveway and front property line, and the open fields to the north and east. Located southeast of house, is a vacant frame building that may have once been a tenant house. It is threatened by severe deterioration.

With increasing development pressures in Amherst, historic farmsteads such as the Daigler Farm are becoming increasingly rare and thus more valuable as tangible reminders of the town's agrarian past.

21. SOURCES:

"Alexander Daigler." (obituary). *Amherst Bee*, July 24, 1924, p. 8.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Co., 1909.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. 1924, p. 8.

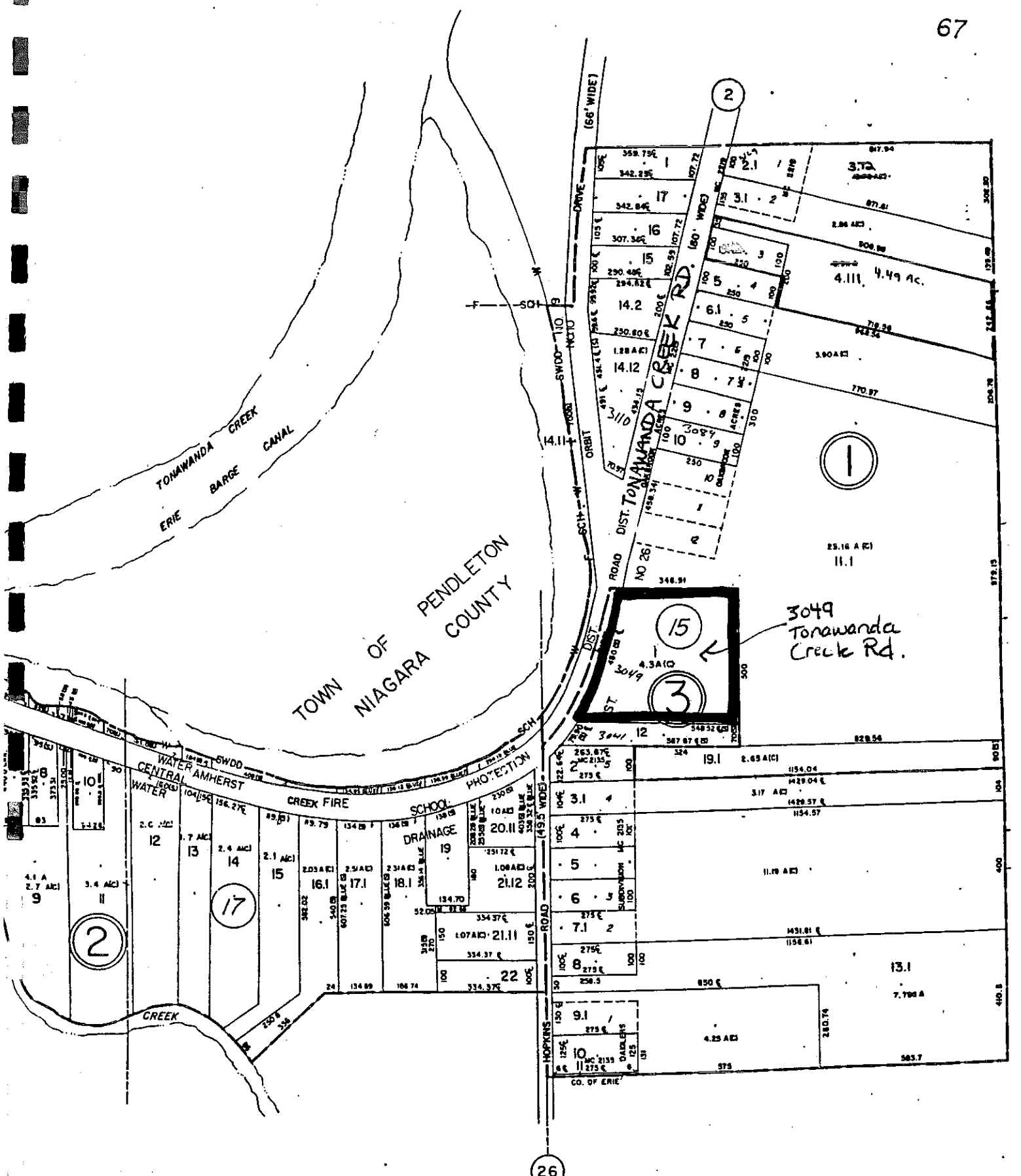
Beers, F.W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F.W. Beers & Co., 1880.

Diehl, Geo. C. (civ. eng.). *Assessor's Maps, Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. 1924.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

Works Progress Administration. *Map of the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York*. Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1936.

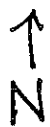
22. THEME: Agricultural: 19th century farm complex.



3049
Tonawanda
Creek Rd.

Tax Map
16.01

26



BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 8950 Transit Road (SBL: 42.04-2-1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Church of the Evangelical Lutheran Society
ADDRESS: 8760 Transit Road, East Amherst, NY 14051-1840
- 6. USE: Original: Cemetery Present: Cemetery
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain N/A

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: conc. block (shed)
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x] (shed)
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [] c. fair [x] to d. deteriorated [x] (some of the stones
need restoration work.)
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known):
Church moved from this site to Amherst Museum.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



View of northern half of cemetery; looking east.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads []
d. developers [] e. deterioration [x]*
f. other: *Some stones are broken or eroded.
-
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 [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Adjacent to Transit Road Country Club
-
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The cemetery is located on a lot approximately 108.24' wide by 402.60' deep on the west side of Transit Road near the eastern boundary of the town of Amherst. The cemetery features a central allee of pine trees with headstones on either side to the north and south. Located near the entrance to the cemetery is a small contributing concrete block shed. The adjacent property to the north, south and west is the Transit Valley Country Club. The parking lot for the country club was recently expanded directly south of the cemetery. A chain link fence separates the cemetery property from the adjacent property.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

A central allee of tall pine trees divides the cemetery into north and south sections. The cemetery has a variety of burial markers, including marble, limestone, and granite stones. The contributing early twentieth-century concrete block shed has a hip roof and is located near east end. Of interest at the front of the site is the sidewalk which once led to the church building formerly on this site.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: Established ca. 1854

ARCHITECT: N/A

BUILDER: Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery, established in the mid-1850s, is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with many of the Germans immigrants who settled in East Amherst. The cemetery is of historic interest because many German settlers who were involved with the development of this part of town are buried here.

This small cemetery is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for possessing aesthetic value as an intact example of nineteenth-century funerary design. Even though the church has been moved from the site, the park-like grounds of the cemetery retain a sufficient level of integrity to convey its historic character. The central allee of trees and the relatively deep setback from the road helps to maintain the peaceful setting. The expansion of the country club parking lot, however, has a negative impact on the cemetery.

Examples of funerary motifs found on the gravestones include columns, pedestals, urns, obelisks, and willow trees, among other symbolic motifs, from the mid-nineteenth century through the present day. Many of the stones are simple rectangular slabs while others have arched tops. The oldest stones in the cemetery date from the mid 1850s, with many stones from the 1860s and 1870s.

Many of the oldest graves are in the rear (western) section of the cemetery. More recent burials are in the front (east). German names can be found on the stones (Becker, Engelhart, Gretsinger, Motz, Muegel, Schworm, Stechner, Stuhlmuller, Voegel, Volz, and Wiltenauer) as well as the German words for born, died, mother, father, etc.

Trinity Lutheran Evangelical Church and Cemetery were founded by German immigrants from Alsace Lorraine. The original church was built in 1856 on Transit Road with the cemetery behind it. In 1966, the congregation purchased property further south on Transit Road, where they built a new church. The original church was donated and moved to the Amherst Museum on Tonawanda Creek Road.

Today the cemetery is a visual reminder of the German immigrants who settled in and around East Amherst. Up until 1900, this hamlet was known as Transit Station. This hamlet sprang up at the crossing of the New York Central Railroad's "Peanut Line," and Transit Road. The *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York* (1866, 69) records the presence of a depot and post office, three stores, a harness shop, wagon shop, blacksmith, two lumber dealers, two shoemakers, and several residences in this hamlet by 1866. Large landholders in the area included M. and H. Stuckman, W. Witnauer, D. Rathenberger, and P. Hanel (Young 1965, p. 95).

21. SOURCES:

Cemetery records on Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, Transit Road. Amherst Museum.

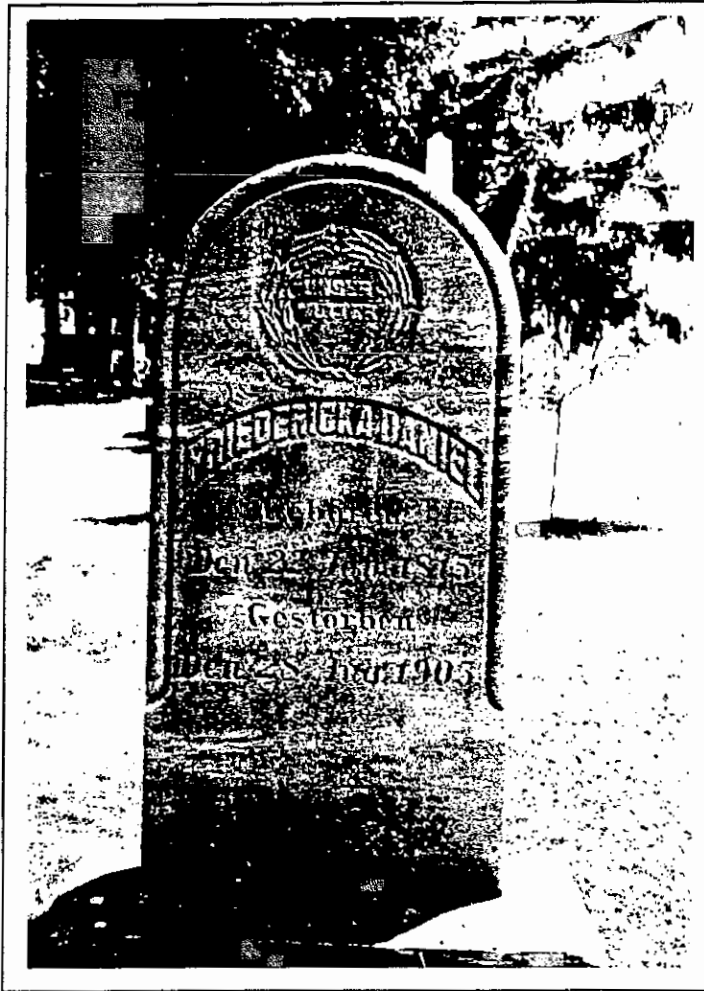
Eberhardt, Rev. Rodney and John Carberry. "Trinity Lutheran to celebrate 140 years of faith." *Amherst Bee*, November 16, 1994.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, N.Y.* Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

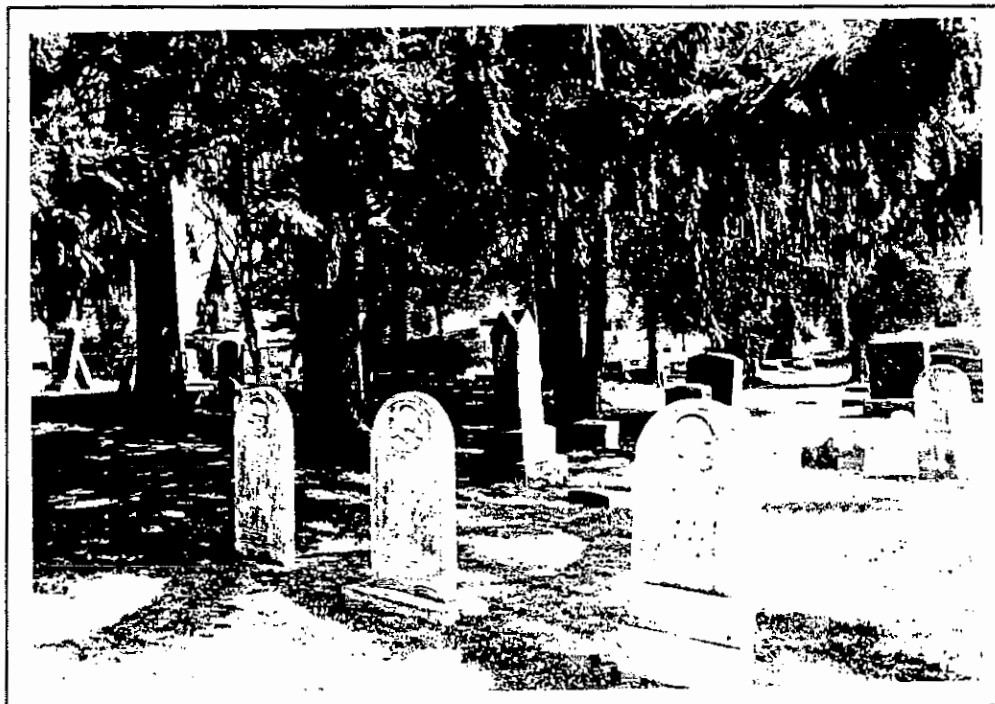
Vertical file on churches, Amherst Museum.

Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818-1965*. The Town Board of Amherst, N.Y., 1965.

22. THEME: Religious: Mid-19th century cemetery associated with German settlers in East Amherst.



Trinity Lutheran Cemetery, 8950
Transit Rd. Detail of gravestone
in German.



General view of the cemetery looking northeast.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Swormville Fire Company (fire hall)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 9918 Transit Road (SBL: 29.01-16.11)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: _____
ADDRESS: _____
- 6. USE: Original: Fire hall Present: Commercial (gift shop)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during regular business hours

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Concrete block addition at rear. Original garage door removed and plate glass window inserted in its place.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached)



South and east elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [] b. zoning [] c. roads [x]*
 d. developers [] e. deterioration []
 f. other: *moderate threat to the area: development & possible future NYSDOT road project.
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: parking lot at rear
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
 a. open land [] b. woodland []
 c. scattered buildings []
 d. densely built-up [x] e. commercial [x]
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other:
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located on the west side of Transit Road, north of the intersection of Smith Road, in the hamlet of Swormville. Many of the historic buildings in the hamlet have been altered. The buildings in the immediate vicinity are commercial, while the area becomes residential further north. Most of the commercial buildings are in close proximity to the road. Attached to the south of the brick fire hall, but not included in this inventory, is a highly altered frame commercial building. To the north, beyond a driveway, at 9920 Transit Road (see separate inventory form), is a vernacular front-gable-and-wing frame house.

Across the street to the east, in the Town of Clarence, is the current Swormville Fire Co. Inc. Building. The hamlet also includes the late-nineteenth-century complex of St. Mary's Church and School further south on the east side Transit Road.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One-story brick fire hall with a shed roof at the front. Behind the parapet wall is a gable roof. The east facade is three bays wide with a wood frame and glass door at the south end, a three-over-one double-hung wood window near the center, and a large window opening at the north end which was originally the garage door opening. Carved into the stone lintel over this opening is the name SWORMVILLE FIRE CO., INC. The broad overhanging eaves at the front of the building feature three large decorative scroll brackets.

The north and south elevations are four bays wide with evenly spaced two-over-two double-hung wood sash and quarry-faced stone sills. Attached at the rear (west) of the fire hall is a non-contributing two-story concrete block addition. The fire hall is also attached to an altered frame commercial building next door to the south. (The attached building is not included in this inventory.)

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1919

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDERS: William Smith, Sr., Simon Spoth, Frank Stutzman and John Frowiller, building committee.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 9920 Transit Road (SBL: 29.01-2-15)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a: public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Frank Ballaro
ADDRESS: 321 McArthur Road, Williamsville, NY 14221
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Commercial
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain yes, during regular business hours

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: Wood novelty siding; asphalt roof shingles.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): Porch appears to be early 20th century.

According to building permits alterations were made to the interior in 1993. Shed roof canopy added at rear of one-story wing.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached map)



East and north elevations.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [] c. roads [x]*
 d. developers [] e. deterioration []
 f. other: *Moderate threats to the area: development and possible future NYSDOT road project.
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: Solid board fence at rear yard.
 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 [x] e. commercial [x]
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other:
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This building is located on a lot approximately 82.20' wide by 170' deep on the west side of Transit Road, north of the intersection of Smith Road, in the historic hamlet of Swormville. Many of the historic buildings in the hamlet have been altered. The buildings in the immediate vicinity are commercial, while the area becomes residential further north. Most of the commercial buildings are in close proximity to the road.

Across the street to the east, in the Town of Clarence, is the current Swormville Fire Co. Building. The hamlet also includes the late nineteenth-century complex of St. Mary's Church and School further south on the east side of Transit Road.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

One and one-half story, front-gable-with-side-wing frame vernacular house. The walls of the house are sided with early twentieth-century wood novelty siding and the roof is asphalt-shingled. The low-pitched gable roof has an eave overhang with a narrow frieze below. A shed roof porch is located at the front of the wing. The early twentieth-century porch has four evenly spaced square columns. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with four-over-four double-hung wood sash except for the small rectangular windows at the second story. Of special note are the pedimented crown moldings at the windows. The front-gabled block is two bays wide by two bays deep. The main entrance to the house is at the center of the three-bay-wide facade of the wing.

Extending from the south end of the house is a small one-story side-gabled wing with a shed roof porch and turned posts. Added at the rear of this diminutive wing is a shed roof canopy. Another one-story gabled wing projects from the rear (west) of the house. The lower half of the rear wall of this wing is constructed of fieldstone.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1855

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

9920 Transit Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as a representative, intact example of mid-nineteenth-century vernacular residential architecture in the hamlet of Swormville. It retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship. It is representative of the tri-gabled L-plan house common to Amherst's domestic architecture of the second half of the nineteenth century. Although vernacular, the eave overhang, the vertically elongated first-story windows, and the window crowns are inspired by Italianate design.

A building first appears in this approximate location on the 1855 map. The property was owned by John Herdegen in the early decades of the twentieth century. In 1918 Herdegen sold some of his land next door to the south to the Swormville Fire Company where the fire hall was built (see inventory form for 9918 Transit Road).

Located in Swormville, the house represents mid-nineteenth-century development in the hamlet and is one of a small number of buildings in the hamlet to retain its period architectural integrity. Swormville is the oldest concentrated settlement in the northeast part of Amherst. It is located along the Amherst-Clarence town line on Transit Road and was settled in the early nineteenth century by people primarily of German descent. The hamlet provided shops and services to local farmers. Early industries included a saw mill and a steam-operated cider mill. One of the early shopkeepers was Adam Schworm for whom the hamlet was named. Schworm's house and store were located on the Clarence side of Transit road next to St. Mary's Church (Town of Amherst, June 1993, *Community Development Plan Update: Northeast Amherst, Background Studies*, 5).

A post office was established here in 1879. Located about halfway between Amherst's Main Street and the canal locks at Lockport, Swormville became a rest stop for people traveling along Transit Road. By the early 1900s Swormville had five hotels: J. Hanel's, Ruck's, G. H. Matter's, J. Herdegen's, and the Lapp Hotel.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Building permits for alteration work at 9920 Transit Road (93-0095, 93-0334), 1993. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews & Co., 1855.

Rosenthal, Rosie. Swormville: Past and Present. Student paper, 1973. (On file at the Amherst Museum).

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

Town of Amherst Planning Board. *Community Development Plan Update: Northeast Amherst, Background Studies*. June 1993.

Works Progress Administration. *Map of Swormville, Town of Clarence and Amherst*. Works Progress Administration; compiled by Niagara Frontier Planning Board, 1938.

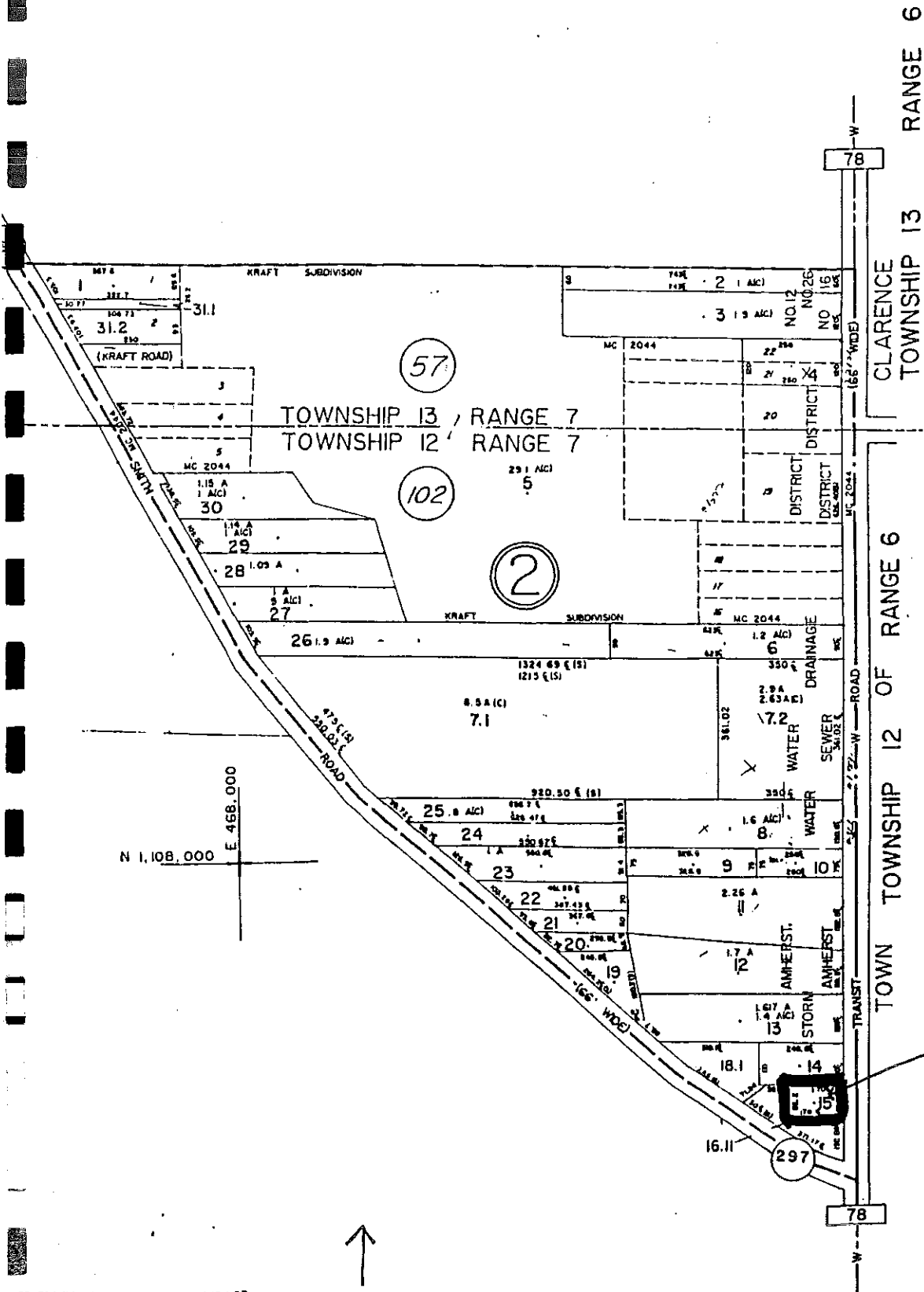
22. THEME: Residential: Front-gable-with-side-wing vernacular house.
Late 19th century development of hamlet of Swormville.



9920 Transit Road. South and east elevations.



West and south elevations.



9920 Transit Rd.

ARE FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT
SIGNED FOR SURVEYING OR CONVEYANCING

29.01

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): John P. Leising House
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 9980 Transit Road (SBL: 29.01-2-8)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Barbara A. Barbarossa
ADDRESS: 50 Deer Run, Williamsville, NY 14221
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: rockfaced concrete block walls; asphalt-shingled roof
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints
(if known) b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): One-story south wing is an early addition (it does not appear in ca. 1908 photo of the house). Balustrade missing at porch roof. Pair of French doors added at south wing. Skylight at roof. Remodeling work done in 1994 per building permit (94-0178).
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached map)



East & north elevations.
Garage at right.

14. THREATS TO BUILDING: a. none known [x] b. zoning [] c. roads [x]*
 d. developers [] e. deterioration []
 f. other: *Moderate threat: possible future NYSDOT road project.
15. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS AND PROPERTY:
 a. barn [] b. carriage house [] c. garages [x] (2)
 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 [x] e. commercial [x]
 f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
 h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
 (Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

Located on 1.6-acre lot on the west side of Transit Road in the hamlet of Swormville. This portion of Transit Road has a mix of houses including a late nineteenth-century vernacular Italianate house to the north, an early twentieth-century Craftsman/Bungalow, and some post-World War II houses. The surrounding neighborhood is largely residential but becomes commercial to the south. Many of the historic buildings in this hamlet have been altered.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This two and one-half story, hipped-roof, American Foursquare house is built of rock-faced cast concrete block with an asphalt-shingled roof. The square-plan house has a full-width, one-story, hip roof front porch at the east facade featuring a solid balustrade of concrete block as well as concrete block posts. This facade has a center entrance with windows in the end bays. Centered hip roof dormers are at the east and south sides of the roof. Fenestration is regular with one-over-one double-hung sash. Projecting from the south elevation is a one-story hip roof wing. There are two contributing gable roof garages of concrete block construction located on the property.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1908

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: John P. Leising

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The early twentieth-century house at 9980 Transit Road is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the American Foursquare style. It is important as a representative example of early twentieth-century cast concrete block construction. The house retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship and setting.

Characteristic design features of the American Foursquare style illustrated by this house include the square, box-like shape, hipped roof with broad eaves, roof dormers, and full-width front porch. The Foursquare style became one of the popular architectural styles in the United States in the early decades of the twentieth century. The simple square form was economical to construct and provided a large area of living space. The popularity of the style was spread by builder's magazines and mail-order plan companies.

Cast concrete block became a popular building material in the United States between 1905 and 1930. It was developed as a new building material in the United States beginning in 1900 when Harmon S. Palmer patented his machine for making hollow concrete blocks. It was this simple machine which laid the foundation for the modern concrete block industry which is still going strong today. Another important component that contributed to the success of the concrete block industry was the mass production of Portland cement by the early 1900s. Portland cement is mixed with aggregates and water to form concrete.

By 1905 the market was flooded with concrete block making machines. These machines were sold to local contractors, building supply companies, farmers, and homeowners who produced concrete block on the building site. Cast concrete block became popular because it was fireproof, inexpensive, practical, and durable. It was widely distributed, thanks to mass production and mass advertising. The rock-faced appearance is ornamental in nature, meant to imitate cut stone.

The house also appears to be historically significant for its association with owner, John P. Leising, who built the house in 1908 with concrete blocks that were made on site. Mr. Leising was a mason supplier and he served his community as Justice of the Peace and Inspector of Highways (Rosenthal, *Swormville Past and Present*, 1973, p. 7). He was also the first person in Swormville to own an automobile; a one-cylinder Reo that he acquired about 1907 (*Buffalo Courier Express*, September 8, 1957).

Located in the hamlet of Swormville, the house is representative of the early twentieth century development of this hamlet and is one of a small number of buildings in the hamlet to retain its period architectural integrity. Swormville is the oldest concentrated settlement in the northeast part of Amherst. Swormville is located along the Amherst-Clarence town line on Transit Road and was settled in the early nineteenth century by people primarily of German descent. The hamlet provided shops and services to local farmers. Early industries included a saw mill and a steam-operated cider mill. One of the early shopkeepers was Adam Schworm for whom the hamlet was name. Schworm's house and store were located on the Clarence side of Transit road next to St. Mary's Church (Town of Amherst, June 1993, *Community Development Plan Update: Northeast Amherst, Background Studies*, 5).

Located about halfway between Amherst's Main Street and the canal locks at Lockport, Swormville became a rest stop for people traveling along Transit Road. By the early 1900s, the time when the Leising House was built, Swormville had five hotels: J. Hanel's, Ruck's, G. H. Matter's, J. Herdegen's, and the Lapp Hotel. A post office was established here in 1879. The Swormville Fire Company built the brick fire hall at 9918 Transit (see inventory form) in 1919.

21. SOURCES:

Building permit for remodeling work at 9980 Transit Rd. (#94-0178), February 25, 1994.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Map Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

"The First Auto..." Photo with caption of John Leising's car. *Buffalo Courier Express*, September 8, 1957.

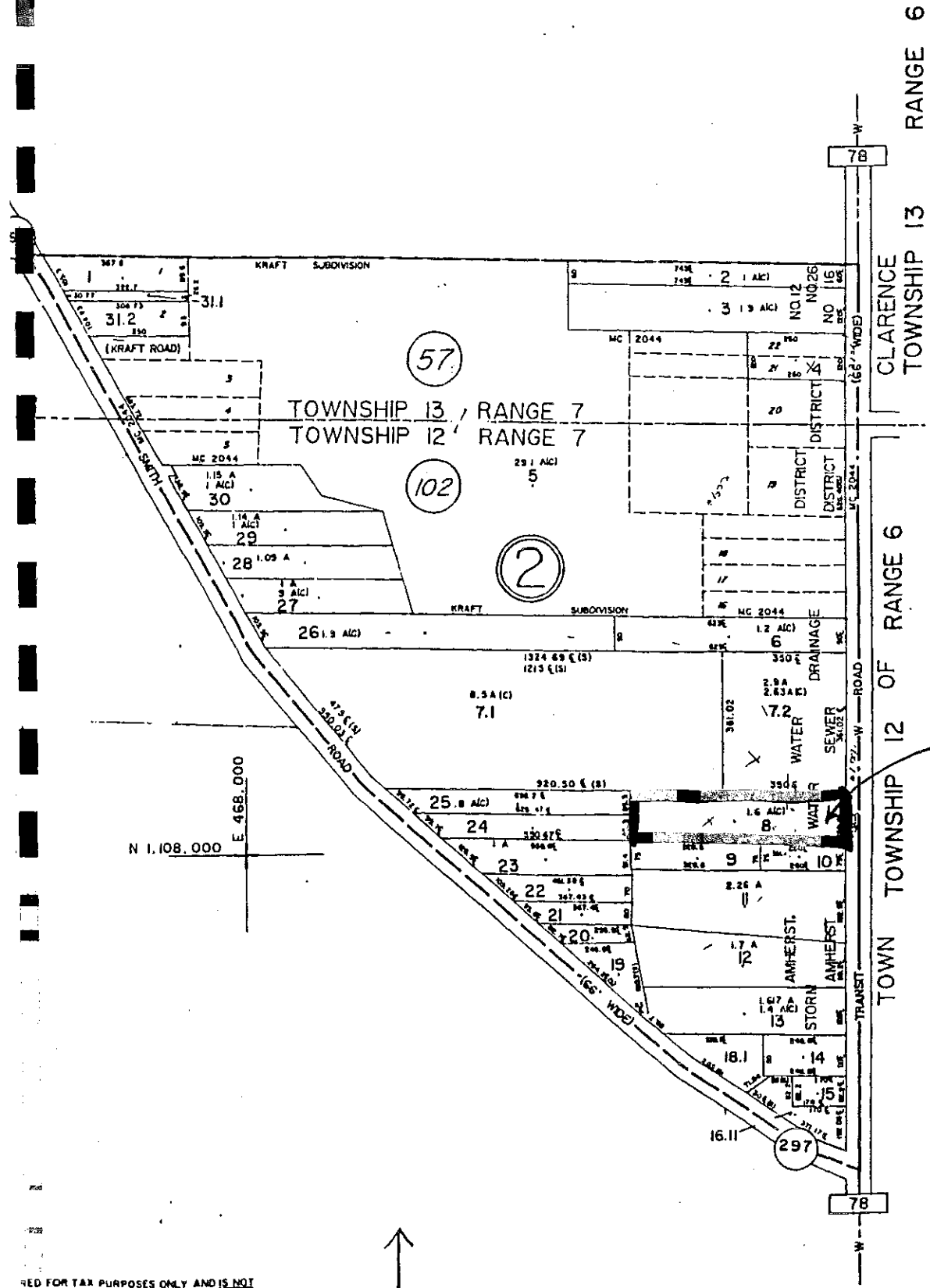
Town of Amherst Planning Board. *Community Development Plan Update: Northeast Amherst, Background Studies*. June 1993.

Rosenthal, Rosie. *Swormville: Past and Present*. Student paper, 1973. (On file at the Amherst Museum).

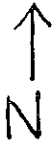
22. THEME: Residential: American Foursquare style of cast concrete block construction.
Early 20th century residential development in hamlet of Swormville.



9980 Transit Road. South and east elevations.



9980 Transit Rd.



RED FOR TAX PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT USED FOR SURVEYING OR CONVEYANCING

29.01

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 33 Washington Highway (SBL: 80.05-2-4)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Donald E. and Joanne Clayback
ADDRESS: 33 Washington Highway, Snyder, NY 14226-4332
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [x] g. stucco [] other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members [x]
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) _____
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): No major exterior alterations.
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached)



East and north elevations.

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 [x]
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: Amherst Central High School
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a lot approximately 115' wide by 155.54' deep on the west side of Washington Highway in Snyder, southwest Amherst. The property has some mature trees; a contributing frame garage is located southwest of the house. The surrounding neighborhood is residential with many early twentieth-century houses as well as some post- World War II houses. Popular house styles found in the neighborhood include Bungalow, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. Located directly west of the house is the parking lot of Amherst Central High School, a Late Gothic Revival style school building. A stockade style fence helps to screen the view of the parking lot. Directly south of the house is a one-way drive leading out of the school parking lot; a chain link fence separates the properties.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled Craftsman style frame residence with wood-shingled walls and an asphalt-shingled roof. Projecting from the center of the roof, at the east facade, is a large gable roof dormer. The broad overhanging roof eaves feature rafter tails and triangular knee braces. Fenestration is regular with single windows, pairs, and groups of three and five. At the center of the east facade is a one-story porch with a low-pitched hip roof supported by tapered brick columns. The end bays of the facade feature one-story shed-roofed bay windows with rafter tails at the roof overhang and a group of three one-over-one double-hung wood sash. Of note at the second-story facade is the projecting center bay with a group of three stepped windows (at the stairwell). These double-hung wood sash feature lattice muntins. The gabled dormer above has a group of three windows.

Projecting from the center of the north elevation is a one-story shed roof bay featuring a band of five double-hung sash. The rear (west elevation) of the house, partially visible from the Amherst Central High School parking lot, has a one-story flat-roofed enclosed porch at the north end. Also of note at the rear is a central, two and one-half story projecting bay with hip roof that has groups of five multi-light double-hung wood sash at each floor.

The contributing early twentieth-century flat-roofed frame garage is sided with wood novelty siding.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1907

ARCHITECT: Unknown.

BUILDER: Unknown.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The early twentieth-century house at 33 Washington Highway is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. It retains a relatively high level of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship.

Craftsman style architecture of the period between ca. 1905 and 1930 expressed the principles of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, in particular, the philosophy of Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through exposed structural members, and the "honest" use of simple or rustic building materials. The Craftsman philosophy also emphasized high quality design and workmanship, with a special value placed on hand-crafted detailing.

Typical features of the Craftsman style displayed by this house include the gabled roof with wide eave overhang; exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces; porch roof supported by square, tapered columns; wood shingle siding; and a gabled dormer also with rafter tails and knee braces. The intact early twentieth-century garage contributes to the period integrity of the property.

The house is located in Amherst's first major suburban residential subdivision, College Hill, developed by Suor and Suor in the 1910s. This local company had shifted from traditional real estate transactions to large-scale planned suburban development. College Hill is located in the Washington Highway, King's Highway, Mt. Vernon Road area and indicated on the 1915 map.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

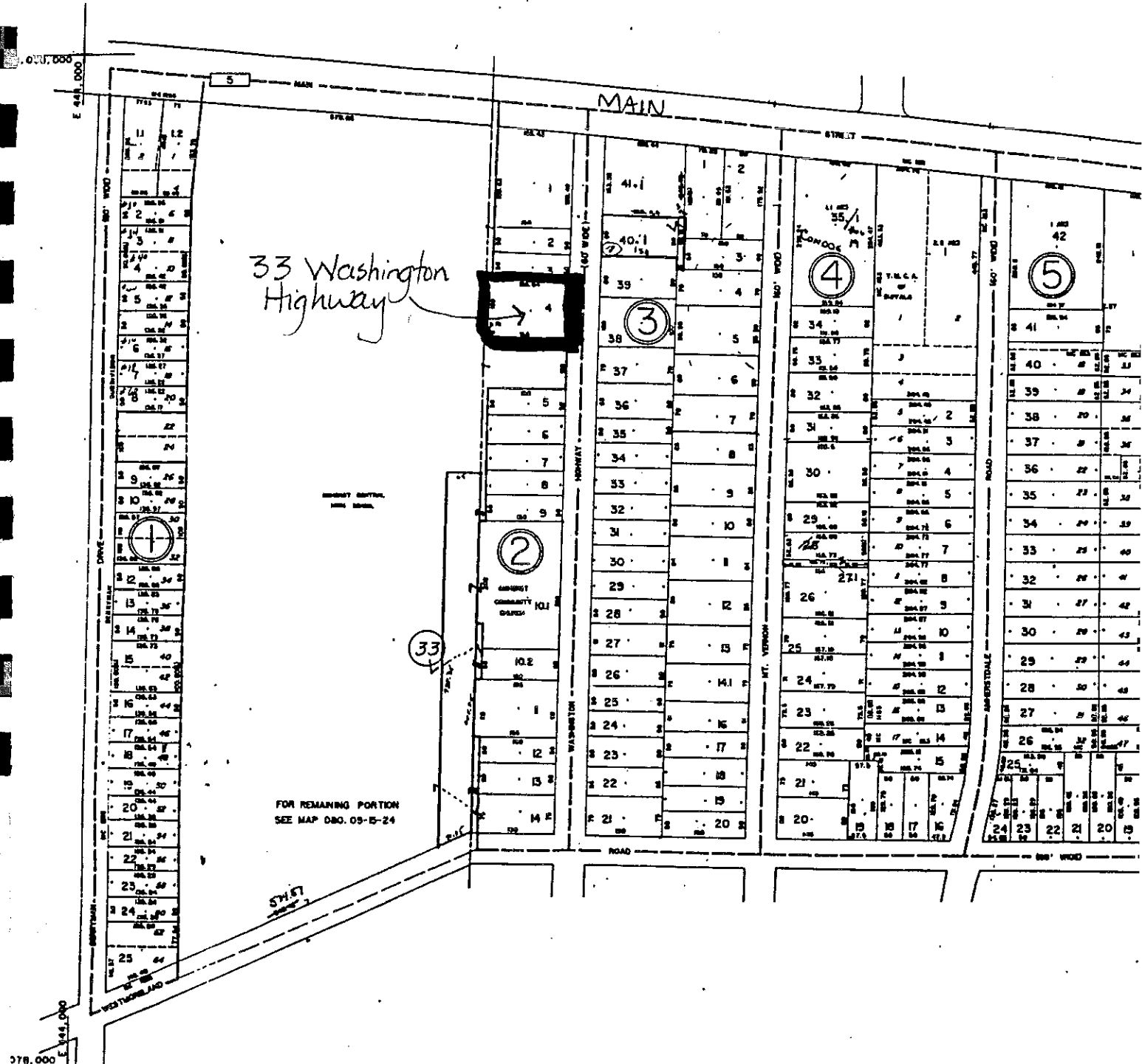
Bain, Donald. *Urban Decentralization: The Process of Growth in Amherst, New York, 1900-1950*. Ph.D. Dissertation. The State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974.

Century Atlas Company. *The New Century Atlas of Greater Buffalo*, vol. 3, Suburban Section. Philadelphia: Century Atlas Company, 1915.

22. THEME: Residential: Craftsman style.



33 Washington Highway. South and east elevations.



33 Washington Highway

FOR REMAINING PORTION
SEE MAP DBO. 05-15-24



80.05

REVISION TABLE		REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS
11-15-78	W.P.	REVISIONS			
11-15-78	W.P.	REVISIONS			

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 22, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 36 Washington Highway (SBL: 80.05-3-38)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Christine L. Raczky
ADDRESS: 36 Washington Highway, Snyder, NY 14226-4331
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members stucco over?
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): _____
- 12. PHOTO: _____
- 13. MAP: (See attached map)



West elevation.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: rustic stone wall
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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on a lot approximately 110' wide by 150' deep on the east side of Washington Highway in Snyder, southwest Amherst. There are some mature trees on the property. Located behind the house to the southeast is a contributing garage. A contributing stone wall runs along the front and sides of the lot. The surrounding neighborhood is residential with many early twentieth-century houses as well as some post-World War II houses. Popular house styles found in the neighborhood include Bungalow, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

Two and one-half story side-gabled Craftsman-inspired vernacular house with stucco-clad walls. The roof has wide overhanging eaves. A one-story wrap-around enclosed porch is located at the front (west) and south side. The porch has stucco-clad walls (below the window openings) and square, stuccoed posts. Of note below the front porch windows are the elliptical brick arches. The porch windows are multi-light wood sash. The second-story west facade has three eight-over-eight double-hung sash and a pair of multi-light French doors. Extending from the front slope of the roof is a dormer with hip and shed roofs, stucco walls, and pairs of double-hung sash in each bay. Another roof dormer is visible at the rear (east) elevation. Of note on the north elevation are the bay window and the brick chimney.

The contributing stone wall running along the front and sides of the property is of a rustic design built of uncoursed fieldstone with stone piers marking the driveway and front walk. The contributing early twentieth century garage has stucco-clad walls and a jerkinhead roof.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1910

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The early twentieth-century house at 36 Washington Highway is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying some of the distinctive characteristics of the Craftsman style. It retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials, and craftsmanship.

Craftsman style architecture of the period between ca. 1905 and 1930 expressed the principles of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, in particular, the philosophy Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Through the publication of house plans and descriptions in *The Craftsman* magazine between 1901 and 1916, Stickley promoted the "honest" expression of structure through exposed structural members, and the "honest" use of simple or rustic building materials. The Craftsman philosophy also emphasized high quality design and workmanship, with a special value placed on hand-crafted detailing. Typical features of the Craftsman style in the design of this house include the irregular massing, gable roof with wide eave overhang, porch with square posts, and the rustic stone wall on the property. The intact garage, built of the same style and materials as the house, adds integrity of the property.

The house is located in Amherst's first major suburban residential subdivision, College Hill, developed by Suor and Suor in the 1910s. This local company had shifted from traditional real estate transactions to large-scale planned suburban development. College Hill is located in the Washington Highway, King's Highway, Mt. Vernon Road area and indicated on the 1915 map.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

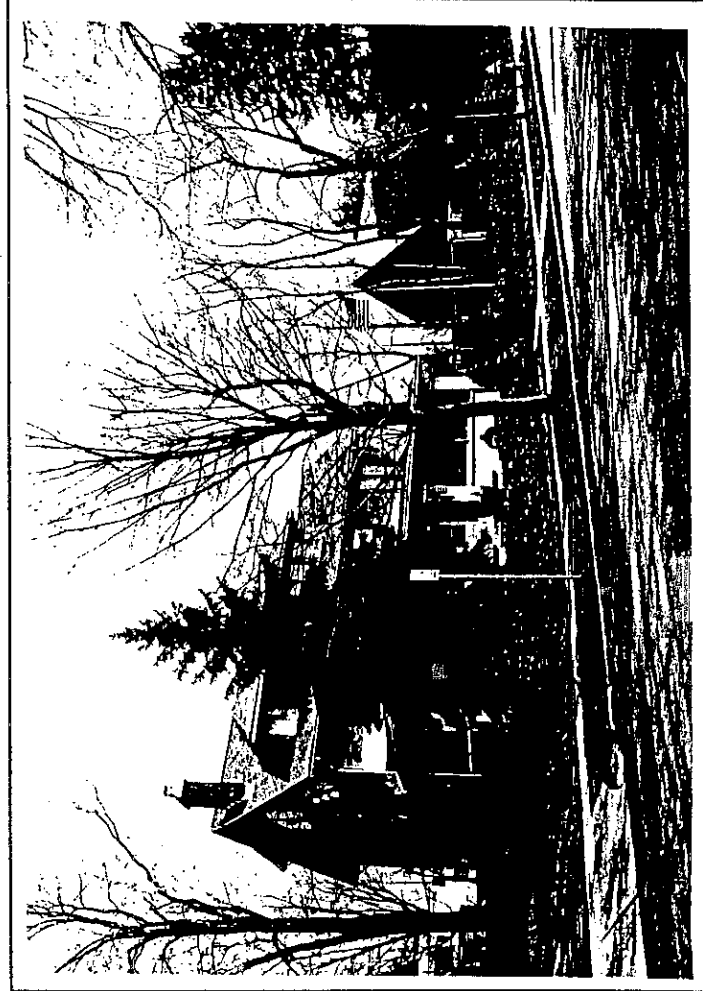
Bain, Donald. *Urban Decentralization: The Process of Growth in Amherst, New York, 1900-1950*. Ph.D. Dissertation. The State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974.

Century Atlas Company. *The New Century Atlas of Greater Buffalo*, vol. 3, Suburban Section. Philadelphia: Century Atlas Company, 1915.

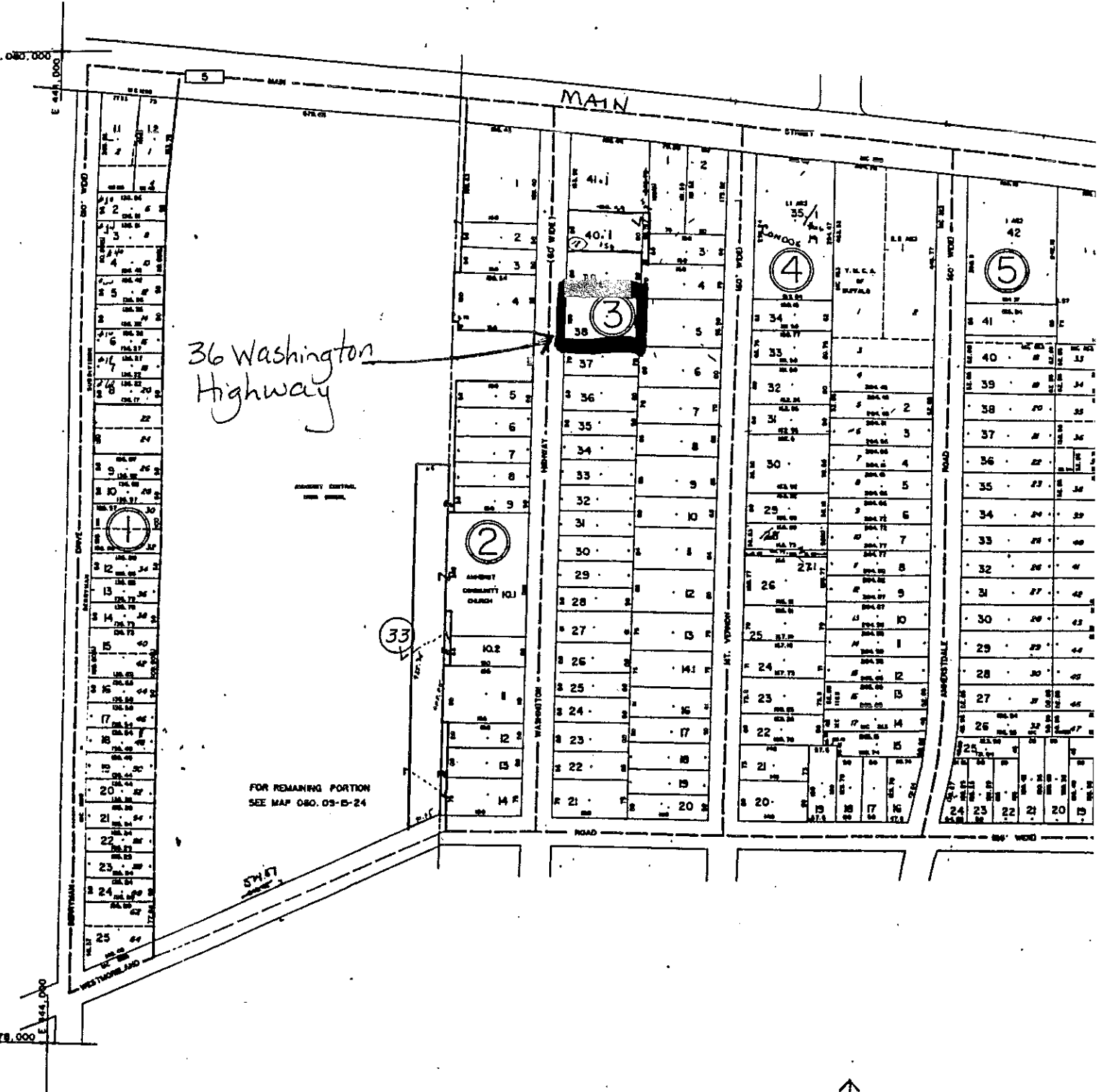
22. THEME: Residential: Craftsman-inspired.



36 Washington Highway. West and south elevations.



North and west elevations.



NOT ONLY AND BEST COPY AVAILABLE

REVISION TABLE		REVISION TABLE		SPECIAL DISTRICTS		PROPERTY LINE		TAXES	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	NO. 1	NO. 2	NO. 3	NO. 4
10-12-78	WPA	(S.A. 10-12-78)							
11-10-78	WPA	(S.A. 11-10-78)							
12-10-78	WPA	(S.A. 12-10-78)							

80.05

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: May 26, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): _____
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 55 Washington Highway (SBL: 80.05-2-6)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Lou Anne Wenerski
ADDRESS: 55 Washington Highway, Snyder, NY 14226-4332
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: Residence
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain no, private residence

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [] c. brick [] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [] other: Steel panels. Conc. fdn.
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
(if known) b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members []
d. metal (explain) Steel exterior panels over ?
- 10. CONDITION: a. excellent [] b. good [x] c. fair [] d. deteriorated []
- 11. INTEGRITY: a. original site [x] b. moved [] if so, when? _____
c. list major alterations and dates (if known): No major exterior alterations.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP:



East and north elevations.

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 [] 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 [x] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This house is located on the west side of Washington Highway in Snyder, southwest Amherst. There is a large tree in front of the house. The surrounding neighborhood is residential with many early twentieth-century houses as well as some post-World War II houses. Popular house styles found in the neighborhood include Bungalow, Craftsman, and Colonial Revival. Behind the house to the west are the grounds of Amherst Central High School, a Laté Gothic Revival style school building.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

55 Washington Highway is a rare example of the International Style in Amherst. This one-story house has cubic massing, a flat roof with no overhang, a large floor-to-ceiling window at the facade, and smooth, unornamented steel-panel walls. The roof is cantilevered over the southeast entrance porch.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1935-36

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: Unknown.

Steel panels were most likely supplied by Steel Construction of Littleton, Ohio.

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The house at 55 Washington Highway, built 1935-36, is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an example of an innovative twentieth-century construction type using steel panels at the exterior walls. It is also important for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the International Style.

A letter from the Town of Amherst (Building Department?) to the Nye Mortgage Company provides the following information about the proposed house:

In as much as this type of construction is of such a revolutionary nature, it will be necessary for us to have complete engineering information on the construction....before we can issue the permit. We have no doubt but that your construction will meet the requirements of our Board, but before placing our signature on the permit, we must have assurance from our Engineering Department.

We have not written to the Steel Construction of Littleton, Ohio for their literature thinking that no doubt you would have an extra copy of their information (Town of Amherst, letter to Mr. R. L. Bennett, Nye Mortgage Co., October 21, 1935).

The original floor plans for this small-scale house are on file (microfiche) at the Building Department. Unfortunately, the names of the architect, builder or owner do not appear on these. The first floor plan shows a vestibule at the southeast corner which opens to a spacious 21'-0" x 14'-0" living room with a wall of glass on the east. This space flows into a 12'-0" x 10'-0" dining room. A hall off the living room provides access to the bathroom and three bedrooms. Behind the dining room is a 10'-0" x 10'-2" kitchen. West of the kitchen is a utility/laundry room and, beyond this, is an attached garage.

It was a show home when first built, touted as "the home of the future." Pictures of the house were displayed in downtown department store windows ("House of Steel," *Buffalo News*, 1984, p. E1).

During the first quarter of the twentieth century while American architects were recreating historic European styles of architecture, European architects such as Le Corbusier and Walter Gropius were promoting radically new designs, stripped of traditional ornament and intended to exploit the latest developments in modern materials and technology. These ideas were imported to the United States in the 1930s as several leaders of the movement fled the turmoil of Nazi Germany. Characteristics of the International Style exhibited by the Washington Highway house include the cubic massing; the flat roof; the unornamented wall surfaces; the cantilevered roof over the porch; the asymmetrical facade and plan; and the large floor-to-ceiling window. Examples of the International Style are quite rare in Amherst; this house and the house at 895 North Forest Road, are the town's two key examples of the style.

21. SOURCES:

Assessor's Records. Town of Amherst, Assessor's Office.

Building permit file (#35-0153) for 5 Washington Highway, November 11, 1935. Includes plans and correspondence.

Cortinelli, Louise. "House of Steel: Cube Design in Snyder was 1937 House of the Future." *Buffalo News*, 1984 (date?), p. E1.

22. THEME: Residential: International Style.

Innovative construction type with steel paneled walls.



55 Washington Highway. South and east elevations

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 30, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): Country Club of Buffalo
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: 250 Youngs Road (SBL: 69:04-1-1.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public [] b. private [x]
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Country Club of Buffalo
ADDRESS: 250 Youngs Road, Williamsville, NY 14221-5833
- 6. USE: Original: Country Club: clubhouse Present: Country Club: clubhouse
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes [x] No []
Interior accessible: Explain for club members and guests

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard [] b. stone [x] c. brick [x] d. board and batten []
e. cobblestone [] f. shingles [] g. stucco [x] other: slate shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints []
b. wood frame with light members []
c. masonry load bearings members [x]
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Various alterations and additions per building permits (1940-1998).

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached map)



South elevation.

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 [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens [x]
i. landscape features: Golf course
j. other: Maintenance building, tennis courts, in-ground pool
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [x] b. woodland [x]
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential [x]
h. other: _____
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

The Country Club of Buffalo's clubhouse is located on the highest ridge of the Onondaga Escarpment on the west side of Youngs Road in southeast Amherst. A long driveway leads to the building which has a deep setback from the road. The surrounding golf course is located on both sides of Youngs Road. The land drops off sharply behind the building (north side). The total acreage of the property is approximately 255.30 acres located on both the east and west sides of Youngs Road. Located across the street to the east is the James F. Young House, a mid-nineteenth-century stone farmhouse (see separate inventory form).

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This rambling eclectic building features architectural elements incorporating several early twentieth-century styles including Georgian Revival, Neoclassical, and Tudor Revival. A variety of building materials are used in the design including stone, slate shingles, wood clapboards, brick, and stucco. Fenestration is generally repetitive and symmetrical with multi-light double-hung wood sash.

The main approach to the building occurs at its west end through a forecourt. The forecourt is defined on the south and west sides by a combination of hedges and stone posts.

Along the north side of the forecourt is the long one-and-one-half-story west wing. The Tudor style west wing is constructed of random masonry with quoins at the corners. The west wing has a multi-gabled slate roof with two massive stone chimneys. Several of the gable ends are clad in wood clapboard or wood shingles. At the south elevation multiple small stucco-clad gabled dormers break the eave line.

At the west elevation of the forecourt is a Neoclassical style gabled brick block with an impressive two-story pedimented portico. This symmetrical center entrance facade features round-arched windows in the end bays with intersecting tracery.

Of interest at the long south elevation is the stone and stucco-clad section. This section consists of two-and-one-half-story stone end blocks flanking a two-story portico with square columns and a roof balustrade. The walls of the recessed portico are clad in stucco. Of note at the stone end blocks are the Georgian-inspired parapet walls which rise above the front-gabled roof and join with a pair of chimneys. At the far east end of the south elevation is a one-and-one-half-story brick wing which appears to be a later addition.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: 1926 (source: A. Shaw)

ARCHITECT: Duane Lyman (source: A. Shaw)
of Bley and Lyman, Buffalo

BUILDERS/SUPPLIERS: B. Rebescher & Son: masonry work.
Plymouth Quarry: Facing stone.
E. M. Hager & Son: Carpentry.
F. J. Coppins: Painting and decorating.
Star Cut Stone: Cut stone work.
Bame & Cuthill: Plastering.
Italian Mosaic MarbleCo.: Tile and marble.
(source: A. Shaw).

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The Country Club of Buffalo is historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the early twentieth-century suburbanization of the town and the move of wealthy Buffalonians and their country clubs and other social and recreational institutions to Amherst. The Country Club of Buffalo began acquiring land on both sides of Youngs Road in the early 1920s. The clubhouse was completed in 1926.

The club is located on the former Joseph Smith Farm on the west side of Youngs Road. The farm was named Hillside when the Smiths purchased it in 1884. Mr. Smith owned Hillside for 39 years, selling it to the Country Club of Buffalo in April of 1923 (Young, Sue Miller. "History of the Town of Amherst: History of Houses in Amherst," *Amherst Bee*, July 12, 1956, p. 1, section 2.)

The clubhouse is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) for embodying elements of the Neoclassical, Georgian Revival, and Tudor Revival styles. This eclectic building retains a moderate degree of integrity of design, materials, craftsmanship, and setting. The influence of the Tudor Revival is seen at the west wing of the forecourt which has random stonework walls, a slate-clad cross-gabled roof, and gabled dormers with stucco walls. The Neoclassical can be found at the impressive pedimented portico of the forecourt, while the long south elevation of the building is more Georgian Revival in inspiration as demonstrated by the bold parapet walls with paired chimneys.

The country club is also significant under Local Landmark Criterion (iii) as a representative example of the work of the Buffalo architecture firm of Bley and Lyman. During a twenty period (1919-1939), Bley and Lyman established a reputation for fine craftsmanship, detailing, and sophistication. Their work is strongly rooted in historical precedents and includes the gamut of popular revival styles of the period including English Tudor, French Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical styles.

Lawrence H. Bley (1884-1939), trained as a draftsman, received no formal academic training in architecture. He began his career as head draftsman with the Buffalo firm of Lansing and Beierl around 1909. Bley became associated with architect William Lansing after the death of Max Beierl, and the name of the firm was eventually changed to Lansing and Bley.

Duane Lyman (1886-1966) studied architecture and mechanical engineering at the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School. Following his graduation in 1908, the young man traveled extensively in England, France, Italy and Switzerland, where he was exposed to various historical and contemporary European architectural styles. Upon his return to the United States in 1913, Lyman became associated with the Buffalo firm of Lansing & Bley. He interrupted his professional career to enlist in the Army during World War I, leaving military service with the rank of major.

With the death of William Lansing, the firm of Bley and Lyman was established around 1919. Several years later, the partners erected their own office building in Buffalo at 505 Delaware Avenue. In addition to their large body of work on single-family residences, Bley and Lyman are known for the design of the 800 West Ferry Apartments (1929) on Delaware Avenue in Buffalo. Here they attempted to popularize luxury apartment living in a city with a tradition of single-family homes. The innovative apartments were designed as two-level units with large terraces, replicating the features of a house in a high-rise building. Bley and Lyman also designed many public, religious, educational, and commercial buildings. Notable examples of their work are the U. S. Post Office (1935-36) at Niagara Square and the Art Deco Vars building at 344-352 Delaware Avenue.

Other buildings attributed to Bley and Lyman include St. Joseph's Church, the Hens & Kelly Building, Walbridge Building, and Jackson Building in Buffalo; Emmanuel Lutheran Church in Tonawanda; St. Paul's Evangelical Church in Martinsville; and Sacred Heart Academy in Amherst (see inventory form for 3860 Main St.). The firm was well-known for the design of approximately 40 schools in Western and Central New York.

Lawrence Bley, who served for a time as director of the Buffalo chapter of the American Institute of Architects, died in 1939 at the age of 54. Following the death of his partner, Lyman continued to practice architecture under the firm name of Duane Lyman & Associates. At the time of Duane Lyman's death in 1966 at the age of 79, he was known as the "dean of Western New York architects" (*Buffalo Courier Express*, 1 May 1966).

21. SOURCES:

Building permits for the Country Club of Buffalo, various dates. Town of Amherst, Building Department.

"Duane Lyman Dies: Dean of Architects." *Buffalo Courier-Express* (1 May 1966): B-6.

"Duane S. Lyman, 79, Dies; Leading Architect 50 Years." *Buffalo Evening News* (2 May 1966): 14.

"House Locations." (Survey Book). Town of Amherst, Building Department, 1935. (Shows footprint of the club house.)

Shaw, Andrea. Inventory form on the Country Club of Buffalo, n.d.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of the Town of Amherst: History of Houses in Amherst," *Amherst Bee*, July 12, 1956, p. 1, section 2.

22. THEME:

Recreational/social-related architecture: Clubhouse with Neoclassical, Georgian and Tudor Revival influences.

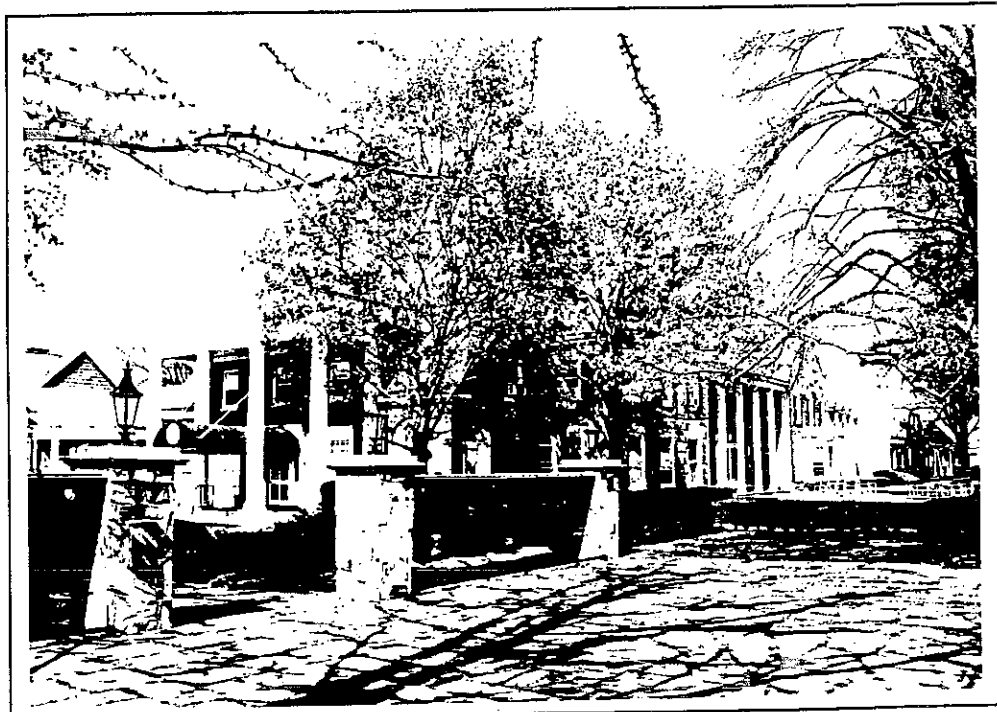
Early twentieth century suburbanization: The move of wealthy Buffalonians and their social institutions to Amherst.



Country Club of Buffalo, 250 Youngs Road. Forecourt. South and west elevations.



Country Club of Buffalo, 250 Youngs Rd. South elevation.



West and south elevations.

BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORM

NYS OFFICE OF PARKS, RECREATION
& HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
(518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES. _____
NEG. NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kathleen A. Howe DATE: June 30, 1998

YOUR ADDRESS: 32 Winthrop Street, Rochester, NY 14607 TELEPHONE: (716) 262-2035

ORGANIZATION (if any): Bero Associates Architects

IDENTIFICATION

- 1. BUILDING NAME(S): James F. Youngs House (on the grounds of the Country Club of Buffalo)
- 2. COUNTY: Erie TOWN/CITY: Amherst
- 3. STREET LOCATION: East side of Youngs Road (SBL: 69.04-1-1.1)
- 4. OWNERSHIP: a. public b. private
- 5. PRESENT OWNER: Country Club of Buffalo
ADDRESS: 250 Youngs Road, Williamsville, NY 14221-5833
- 6. USE: Original: Residence Present: (?)
- 7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Explain no, privately owned

DESCRIPTION

- 8. BUILDING MATERIAL: a. clapboard b. stone c. brick d. board and batten
e. cobblestone f. shingles g. stucco other: asphalt roof shingles
- 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM: (if known) a. wood frame with interlocking joints
b. wood frame with light members
c. masonry load bearings members
d. metal (explain) _____
- 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): Original interior of building gutted by fire in 1916. Hip roof front porch removed after fire. 20th century frame porch added at south side. 20th century frame wing added at rear. Fire escape added at rear. Replacement windows.

12. PHOTO:

13. MAP: (See attached map).



West and south elevations.

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 [x]
d. privy [] e. shed [] f. greenhouse []
g. shop [] h. gardens []
i. landscape features: Located on golf course grounds.
j. other: wood fence
16. SURROUNDINGS OF THE BUILDING (check more than one if necessary):
a. open land [x] b. woodland []
c. scattered buildings [x]
d. densely built-up [] e. commercial []
f. industrial [] g. residential []
h. other: club house across street at 250 Youngs Road
17. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
(Indicate if building or structure is in an historic district)

This stone farmhouse is located on the east side of Youngs Road on the Onondaga Escarpment in southeast Amherst. It has a relatively deep setback from the road with several mature trees. A non-contributing gable roof frame garage is behind the house. The house is surrounded by the golf course of the Country Club of Buffalo. Across the street to the west are the maintenance buildings and club house of the country club.

18. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING AND SITE (including interior features if known):

This two-story, front-gabled rectangular plan vernacular house is constructed of uncoursed limestone masonry and consists of a main block and slightly narrow rear wing. A small two-story frame wing addition, clad in wood shingles, is located on the north side of the house at the juncture of the front and rear wings. A gable roof enclosed porch addition projects from the south side of the main block. The window openings have cut stone lintels and sills with one-over-one double-hung replacement windows. The three-bay-wide facade has the entrance in the south end and features sidelights. A stone arch, located just below the front gable, remains from a former arched window opening. Running across the full width of the front facade are a stone watertable and a concrete porch deck with stone foundation.

SIGNIFICANCE

19. DATE OF INITIAL CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1830s-50s

ARCHITECT: Unknown

BUILDER: possibly James F. Youngs

20. HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE:

The James F. Youngs House is architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (ii) as an intact example of nineteenth-century stone construction. Although it has had alterations, the house retains sufficient integrity of materials, design, craftsmanship, and setting to convey its historic character. This is an example of a simple vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse featuring a rectangular form, a low-pitched front gable roof, and a symmetrical facade. The stone for this and several other nineteenth-century stone houses in the town was locally quarried from the Onondaga Escarpment which east-west through the town just south of Sheridan Drive. Along the upper edge of the escarpment, limestone bedrock is located only one to two feet below grade. As in many communities across Western New York, the Onondaga Escarpment was quarried early in the nineteenth century as a source of readily available building material.

James F. Youngs House, east side of Youngs Road

The house is also historically significant under Local Landmark Criterion (i) for its association with the Youngs family, early settlers of Amherst. The building appears on the 1855 map with J. F. Youngs indicated as the owner. James F. Youngs was a volunteer in the War of 1812, patrolling the Niagara River. J. F. Youngs is also shown as the owner on the 1866 map which shows this as a 110 acre parcel. By the 1880 map the land that the house is located on has been subdivided to 41.5 acres and also includes lime kilns on the property owned by F.J. Youngs. (The remaining acreage appears to have been deeded to J.B. Youngs.) The Youngs family owned a total of four lime kilns here and manufactured a superior grade of lime used for plaster. The lime was hauled to Buffalo with teams of horses (Young, Sue Miller. "History of Town of Amherst: Lime Kilns In The Town Of Amherst." *Amherst Bee*, June 2, 1955, p. 1, section 2.).

The property was later owned by Stephen Walker and it was known as "Hawthorne." The 1909 and 1914 maps show this as a 42-acre parcel owned by Mrs. S. Walker. A historic photograph of the house taken in 1915 shows that the house had a full-width hip roof front porch and an arched window in the front gable end. A disastrous fire in 1916 heavily damaged the house leaving a stone shell. The porch, roof, and much of the interior was destroyed in this fire. While the interior and roof were rebuilt, all that is left of the porch is the stone foundation.

The house is today owned by the Country Club of Buffalo.

21. SOURCES:

Beers, F. W. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. New York: F. W. Beers & Co., 1880.

The Century Map Company. *The New Century Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: The Century Map Company, 1909.

Deam, William D. *Town of Amherst Map*. 1914.

Geil, Samuel. *Map of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Gillette, Matthews and Company, 1855.

Stone and Stewart. *New Topographical Atlas of Erie County, New York*. Philadelphia: Stone and Stewart, 1866.

Vertical file on Country Clubs in Amherst. Amherst Museum.

Young, Sue Miller. "History of Town of Amherst: Lime Kilns In The Town Of Amherst." *Amherst Bee*, June 2, 1955, p. 1, section 2.

22. THEME: Stone buildings of the early to mid-19th century: vernacular Greek Revival residence.
Settlement: Early settlers; association with the lime industry.



Stone house on the grounds of the Country Club of Buffalo, east side of Youngs Rd. North and west elevations.



South and east elevations.

N 1,064,000
E 452,000

Stone farmhouse
★ on the
grounds of
the Country Club
of Buffalo

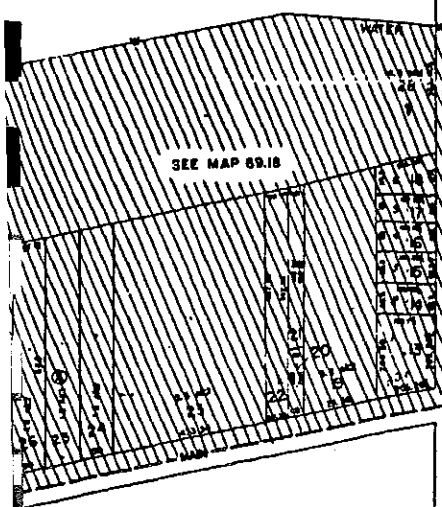
2

109

1

108

157.8 AC
LI



24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
THE COMMON TWENTY VARRS												DST. 1											

107

THE COMMON COLLEGE (NORTH COLLEGE)

FOR PARCEL NUMBER AND ACREAGE SEE MAP OBL 02-1-1

AMHERST WATER DIST. NO. 7

WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH

6386

106

FOR PARCEL NUMBER AND ACREAGE SEE MAP OBL 02-1-4

6323

6350

N 1,080,000
E 452,000

APPROVED ONLY AND NOT
VALID FOR INVESTING OR CONVEYANCING

PREPARED BY
AERO SERVICE
PROPERTY TAX SERVICES
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

REVISION TABLE			REVISION TABLE			SPECIAL DISTRICTS			PROPERTY LINE		TOWN LINE	
DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	DATE	MADE BY	CHANGES OR ADDITIONS	WILLIAMSVILLE	CENTRAL	PROPERTY LINE	TOWN LINE	WILLIAMSVILLE	CENTRAL	
1-2-76	DJS	RE-CLASS.	1-2-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00			ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE	ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE			
1-15-76	DJS	RE-CLASS.	1-15-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00			ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE	ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE			
2-18-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00	2-18-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00			ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE	ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE			
3-28-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00	3-28-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00			ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE	ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE			
4-15-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00	4-15-76	DJS	RE-CLASS. & SPLIT OFF OF 23.00			ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE	ORIGINAL, BERRY LINE			