



# Town of Orchard Park Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources

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## METHODOLOGY

The Town of Orchard Park and the Orchard Park Preservation Board 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 March 2010. Both surveys were conducted by architectural historian Beverly Foit-Albert, Foit-Albert Associates, Architecture, Engineering and Surveying, P.C., and Suzanne Kulp, Town Historian of the Town of Orchard Park. Field work for the intensive level survey was conducted in March-June 2012. The project follows the *Standards for 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 Orchard Park.

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 A) 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 Orchard Park (excluding the Village of Orchard Park), Erie County, New York, and addresses architecturally and/or historically significant buildings, structures, sites, and objects, most constructed prior to 1960. 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 601 potentially significant historic resources. Of this total number there were sixty individual properties selected for potential national register eligibility, 261 individual properties for potential Town of Orchard Park local interest, and three historic districts or multiple properties. The majority of these resources were residences, although other building types were farmsteads, former schools and churches, and cemeteries.

The scope and budget of the current study allowed for intensive level documentation of fifty-one individual resources or complexes. 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 intensive level study. This list is a refinement of the annotated list of potentially significant resources that was developed in the reconnaissance survey. The annotated list of properties included in this survey contains fifty-one primary buildings and properties. Sixty resources and the list of local significant properties were submitted to SHPO for review. Daniel McEneny reviewed

the report and made recommendations and comments regarding National Register Eligibility (NRE). This intensive level survey of fifty-one properties is based upon the NRE potential and will be submitted to SHPO for state and national register determination.

Documentation of Resources and Preservation Status Analysis were linked with services done in Task 8, NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Historic Resource Inventory Forms. The survey focuses on the architectural or landscaped qualities of the properties involved, and involves the description of each building or structure, each element of the cultural landscape, and where applicable, reference to standard architectural and landscape architectural terminology. The intensive survey results in a detailed report form on each property, accompanied by appropriate photographs, drawings and other documentation including mapping of selected sites. Recent Sanborn maps or other atlas maps that show roads, buildings and structures in rural areas, and township, range and lines were provided by the Town and were used for individual property location on the Historic Resource Inventory Form.

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, Dan McEneny.

## 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. The criteria were based on the historic themes and property types and existing conditions overviews, and on the National Register criteria for evaluation. 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 Orchard Park's history.** A building may be important for its association with an event of 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 the Town of Orchard Park's Historic Preservation Law.

Regulations were made to protect and enhance the landmarks and historic buildings situated in the Town of Orchard Park that represent distinctive elements of Orchard

Park's historic, architectural and cultural heritage; to create a system of tax exemption to encourage real property preservation; to foster civic pride in the accomplishments of the past; to protect and enhance Orchard Park's attractiveness to visitors; to support and stimulate the Town's economy; and to ensure the harmonious, orderly and efficient growth and development of the town.

Pursuant to the authority conferred by Article 5-K and Section 96-a (entitled "Protection of Historical Places, Buildings and Works of Art") of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York, the Town Board enacted this chapter to establish local law, regulations, restrictions and special conditions for the protection, enhancement, perpetuation and use of places, districts, sites, buildings, structures, works of art and other objects having special character, historical or other aesthetic significance or value. The Historic Preservation Board may recommend designation of an individual property in the Town as a landmark if it:

- 1) Has attained the age of 50 years; or
- 2) Because of a unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or locale; or
- 3) Is associated with the life of an individual or people or events significant in national, state or local history; or
- 4) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, a period or a method of construction; or
- 5) Represents the work of a master architect or designer or possesses high artistic value.

### **National Register Criteria**

A preliminary evaluation of the inventoried properties by Daniel McEneny 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 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 (4) and National Criterion C for the quality of their architectural design. In addition, some may demonstrate significance under Local Landmark Criterion (3) and the National Register Criterion A for their association with the area's economic development and social history, especially those associated with early 20<sup>th</sup> century planned residential developments, for example. In some cases, dwellings may also be significant under Local Landmark Criterion (3)(4) and National Register Criterion B for being associated with important historic personages.</p>
Residences: Vernacular, 19 <sup>th</sup> 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 (4) and National Register Criterion C. In addition, some may demonstrate significance under Local Landmark Criterion (2) 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 (3) and National Register Criterion B for being associated with important historic personages.</p>
Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century suburban estates	<p>Residences and ancillary buildings and structures (caretaker's cottages, barns, garages, stone walls, etc.) associated with early 20<sup>th</sup> century suburban estates in Orchard Park. This is a relatively rare resource type; few of the early estates have survived with the original acreage, setting, and all of the buildings intact. Some 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 Criteria (2) (3) and National Register Criterion A for their association with</p>

	<p>earliest form of suburban development in the town when wealthy Buffalonians moved here to establish large estates and horse farms, many along main streets and roads. They may also be important under Local Landmark Criterion (3) and National Register Criterion B for their association with prominent personages. These resources may also be architecturally significant under Local Landmark Criterion (4) 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>Farm Complexes</p>	<p>Historic farm complexes consisting of a farmhouse, associated outbuildings and structures (barns, sheds, silos, et.), 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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 (3) and National Register Criterion A. Some farmsteads may also possess significance under Local Landmark Criterion (4) 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 (2) as familiar visual features of a specific area of the town.</p>







## Annotated List of Inventoried Historic Resources



(original annotation 2012, reviewed and revised as necessary – July 2012)

**Applicable Local Criteria:** The Historic Preservation Board may recommend designation of an individual property in the Town as a landmark if it:

- 1) Has attained the age of 50 years (note all properties in Annotated List meet this criterion); or
- 2) Because of a unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or locale; or
- 3) Is associated with the life of an individual or people or events significant in national, state or local history; or
- 4) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, a period or a method of construction; or
- 5) Represents the work of a master architect or designer or possesses high artistic value.

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>5618 Armor Duells Road Date: 1835 Condition: Good Integrity: Excellent Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Greek Revival style two story house with rear two story monumental columned porch. Clapboard siding with double hung multi-light windows and front entrance door with transom and side lights and entablature. Transitional Federal style with side gabled roof.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>5800 Armor Duells Road Date: circa 1865 Condition: Good/excellent Integrity: Good/excellent Alts</p> <p>This house is pictured in Austin M. Fox's "Erie Co. Architectural Legacy," 1983, p.34</p> <p>Building Structure Inventory Form (1981) National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Italianate style two story house with front and wing form and hipped roofs with brackets. It has a columned entrance porch in the "ell" space and an adjacent one story gabled side wing. Clapboard.</p> <p>J. Hoag owned this land as early as 1855 - Buffalo News article, 7/18/1993: "Hoag-Printy House" ... <i>built around 1865 .. plank house on a stone foundation .. on land purchased in 1815 from the Holland Land Co. by Ezekiel Cook... built by James Hoag immediately after the Civil War.</i> Residence of the Printy family until c.2001.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest: Moderate</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4) (5)</p>
	<p>5800 Armor Duells Road Date: 1900 Condition: Good/excellent Integrity: Good/excellent Alts</p>	<p>Extended two story wing at rear with one story gabled side entrance. (See above)</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	
	<p>5800 Armor Duells Road Date: 1880 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Shed roofed outbuilding with clapboard siding.</p> <p>Interest: moderate</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
  <p style="text-align: center;">circa 1983 photo</p>	<p>5980 Armor Duells Road  Date: poss.1820-26 (prior to 1837)  Condition: Good  Integrity: Good  Alts: Additions at rear</p> <p>known as "Cavalry Farm"</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two story residence in the Greek Revival style with one story wing and open porch. Pronounced arched entablature with sidelights and transom. Closed pediment at eave. Square pilasters at front façade.</p> <p>Historic research suggested on this house.  Interest: High</p>	<p>(2)  (3)  (4)</p>

5980 Armor Duells Road





Featured in Austin M. Fox's "Erie County's Architectural Legacy" (1983), he writes: *This handsome Greek Revival house, with its four defining two-story pilasters, has a charming Federal-style fan-lighted doorway decorated with delicate tracery. Some of the original glass remain in the 9 over 6 lights. The property is known as Cavalry Farm as it was purchased right after WWI by the famed Troop I, commanded at one time of Buffalo's WWI hero, Col. William J. "Wild Bill" Donovan, afterwards General Donovan, head of OSS (later CIA) in WWII. The troop built a large horse barn, maintained their mounts there, and used the house for social functions. Sadly, the huge barn collapsed under the weight of a late snow storm a few years ago.*



The present owner, Fred Ressel, explained that this house has double thick planks, one course running vertically, and the other horizontally.

Land sold by the Holland Land Co. to James Shearman on 3/23/1816; he deeded it in 1819 to his son, Joseph. On 10/28/1837, this son, Joseph L. and Phebe Shearman of *Hamburgh* sold property to Cushing Smith, 33 acres, 3 roods, 22 rods to Cushing Swift, plus southwest part of Lot 22, 50 acres, \$1000, plus southwest part of Lot 11, 18.62 acres, \$500. Cushing thereby added to his adjoining farmland which he had purchased in 1828. c.1837: Joseph Shearman family removed to Ellery, Chautauqua Co.



Note: sale prices above, \$1000 for abt. 83 acres (\$12 per acre), and \$500 for 18.62 acres (abt. \$27. per acre) would indicate a structure of merit on the 18.62 acres, SW part of L 11 in 1837.

(per O.P. Historical Society, Erie Co Historic Resources Survey, 1981): this property was owned by 3 generations of the Cushing Swift family, from 1837 to 1920, when it was purchase by Troop I Horse Co., Inc of Buffalo; General William Donovan was its commander at one time.

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
 	<p>3686 Baker Road Date: 1885 Condition: good Integrity: good Alts:</p> <p>Farmstead</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>An example of a rural folk building, a shape developed from Greek Revival styled houses with a two storied side gabled house with a lower two storied gabled front. A shed roofed porch is placed within the "ell" space made by the two wings.</p> <p>Vernacular gable roofed barn with wood siding.</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>
 	<p>3930 Baker Road Date: 1810 Condition: good Integrity: good Alts:</p> <p>Circa 1855 sketch when owned by Myron Stilwell, "Horticulturist" who, it was said, had beautiful gardens on this property. When Horace Greeley, renowned editor of the NY Herald Tribune, ("Go West, young man, go West") was principal speaker at the Erie County Fair of 1855, he was a guest here.</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>An excellent example of a Greek Revival styled rural residence with gabled side facing room and frieze-band windows with extended one story wing and wood front entrance porch is decorated with Queen Anne style elements. Clapboard sided.</p> <p>Historic research should be done on this property</p> <p>Interest: High / Local Historic Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>4121 Baker Road Date: 1878 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>It was long lived in by the Edgerly family.</p> <p>See remarks for 7166 E. Quaker Rd.</p> <p>circa 2004 photo</p> <p>Possible National Register Eligibility.</p>	<p>Italianate style two story house with front and wing form and gabled roofs with brackets. It has a columned entrance porch in "ell" space and front bay window. It has one story gable roofed garage to side of wing.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3)</p>
	<p>5560 Big Tree Rd Date: 1931 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible Assuming the Sears description is correct, there is a lot of context out there on these houses</p>	<p>Two story Sears house, side gabled roof with entrance stoop.</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>6170 Big Tree Rd Date: Information provided in tax assessment records may be incorrect. Assumed date circa 1845 Condition: Good Integrity: High Alts:</p> <p>Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p>	<p>Good example of Italianate styled gable-front-and-wing family style combines Greek Revival with two story front and side wings with brackets. Two one story gable roofed additions to rear. Wood clapboard siding.</p>	<p>(2) (3)</p>
	<p>The central portion and right (east) wing was likely constructed c.1845 by son Gilbert about the time of his marriage.</p>	<p>Joshua Potter Homestead: Joshua Potter and family were among the first settlers in (now) Orchard Park, homesteading here in 1806. He died here in 1860, and his wife in 1873 @ almost 87. His son Gilbert continued the farm, followed by grandson Gardner who lived on the farm until he died in 1930. The property, in 2009, is occupied by the Quinn Amigone Funeral Home) who are putting a large, flat-roofed addition on the rear of the building.</p>	
	<p>The left (west) wing was added on 1883 for Gilbert to live in when his son, Gardner, took over the farm. Gilbert's sister, Hannah Sisson (who post-deceased him), came to live with the family in her later years. It was then the bay window was added (see top photo) to her sitting room and upper bedroom with a private stairway.</p> <p>National Register Eligible Altered. Loss of porches and minor fenestration alterations.</p>	<p>Interest: High Historic Interest: high</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>6031 Bunting Road Date: 1820 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts: Window replacements</p>	<p>Unique double front gable two story residence with full width front porch. Pendent brackets at eaves, solid porch support and ornament.</p>	<p>(2) (4) (5)</p>
		<p>Interest: High</p>	
	<p>6031 Bunting located in field between Bunting &amp; Newton Rds. Date: 1820 Condition: Moderate Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible Lovely setting.</p>	<p>Gable roof barn</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	



Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>6524 Bunting Road Date: Information provided in tax assessment records may be incorrect. Assumed date circa 1828 Condition: Good Integrity: Moderate Alts: Siding, porch and patio</p>	<p>Two story residence with Greek revival influence. Front gable with cross gable. Front gable windows have pediment hoods at first floor, hooded at 2<sup>nd</sup>. Rear crossing has all pedimented hoods. Pronounced porch with upper deck.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>Condition: Good Integrity: Good</p>	<p>Gable front barn with vertical siding.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	
		<p>Broad frame barn with shallow shed roofs and monitor projection.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	
	<p>Alts: garage modification</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Gable barn with wood vertical siding. Shorter stall addition to side with gable roof.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	






Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>4452 California Date: 1852 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Italianate style two story house with hipped roof and porch. Pronounced bracketing, pediment window hoods and porch columns. Ell wing with enclosed hipped roof enclosure at the crossing.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3)</p>
 	<p>4550 California Road Date: c. 1837 (or earlier?) Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts: Rear addition</p> <p>Farmstead</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p> <p>4550 California Road Date: 1837 (Date suspect for barn) Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts</p> <p>National Register Eligible, primarily under Criterion B for its association with Dr. Elisha F. Smith</p>	<p>One and one half story side gabled Greek Revival style house with central entablature at entrance door and one and one half story front gabled rear addition with columned side entrance porch.</p> <p>Cross gambrel roofed barn with vertical wood siding.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>



4550 California Road




Dr. Elisha F. Smith arrived on this frontier on horseback in 1817 with a physician's bag and \$2.50 in his pocket to become the pioneer physician in the area. He built a cabin across the road from this house, and returned East to fetch his bride. Unfortunately, she was not up to living in the harsh wilderness, and she died after two years. He married (2nd) Elizabeth Howland and had 11 children. Sometime in this interval he built this house. He was a charter member of the Erie County Medical Society, and also farmed. In 1831, he gave up the strenuous life of a country physician and devoted his full-time to his large farm. He served as supervisor of the town of Hamburg for 17 years, and was elected to the state Legislature in 1836 for 2 terms which required him to reside in Albany for part of the year. During this period, letters went back and forth between he and his wife, letters which have survived to this day, and in which he expressed concern for his wife and family, and remotely directed the work of the farm.

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>4754 California Road Date: 1900 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two and a half story residence of American Foursquare style with hipped roof and Greek Revival influences. Column pilasters at corners. Hipped roof front porch with square columns. Gable roof addition to rear. Wood siding.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>
	<p>4879 California Road Date: 1827 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>Looking at the style, massing, front door treatment, etc., one wonders if the same builder might have built this house, the Ransom Jones house at 7295 Jewett-Holmwood Rd., the Nathaniel Swift house at 4684 Freeman Rd., the Allen Potter home (now Brown Funeral Home) at 6575 E. Quaker Rd., as well as the home which formerly stood on the NW corner of Milestrip and Orchard Park Rds., razed c.2001 by Benderson Development Co.</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two story residence in the Greek Revival style with one story wing and open porch. Pronounced entablature with sidelights and transoms. Closed pediment at eave.</p> <p>One James Sherman was the original purchaser of this land in 1816. Cushing Swift came to (now) O.P. circa 1825. He, a farmer, and wife Lucy lived in this house in 1850, at which time he owned real estate valued at \$15,000 (a substantial sum for that period). He was also there in 1855 at which time his 'frame' house was indicated to be worth \$1200 (also a large sum).</p> <p>Interest: High. Historic interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4) (5)</p>




Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>6691 Chestnut Ridge Road Date: 1819 Condition: Good Integrity: High Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two story Federal style side gabled house with center entrance with one story open porch to rear. White clapboard siding and stone foundation.</p> <p>Abstracts of purchase of this land from the Holland Land Co. show Thomas Gwin "articled" (contracted for it) on 6/12/1819, and took the deed (i.e., it was totally paid for) on 4/7/1837. The house probably dates to that c.1819 date</p> <p>Interest: High Historic interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>
 	<p>6033 Cole Road Date: 1812; Information provided in the tax assessment records may be incorrect. Assumed date is ca. 1840 Condition: Good Integrity: Medium Alts: Vinyl siding</p> <p>Farmstead</p> <p>Windshield Survey (May 23, 2006)</p> <p>Outbuilding Date: 1920 Condition: Good Integrity: Fair Alts: Vinyl siding</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two story side gabled roof house. Federal style with front single story porched entrance and rear porch addition.</p> <p>Interest: High</p> <p>Gambrel roofed barn as outbuilding. Clapboard and some vinyl siding.</p> <p>Interest: Low</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>6106 Cole Road Date: 1840 Condition: Excellent Integrity: High Alts Window replacement</p> <p>Farmstead</p>	<p>Two story front gable original Greek Revival style house with front and side spindle columned and decorated porch with shed roof and pedimented entry off side. Decorative elements were influenced by Queen Anne style.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>
	<p>Side view</p>		
	<p>Outbuilding Date: 1900</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Gambrel roofed barn with vertical wood siding.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
 	<p>7690 Ellicott Road Date: 1835 or earlier - Holland Land Co. purchase Ref: Livsey "<i>Western NY Land Transactions, 1804-1824</i>" Lemuel Wasson purchased land on this Great Lot in 1809 and 1819. Home was built in 1825. Condition: good Integrity: good Alts: addition to side</p> <p>Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p> <p>circa 1948 photo</p> <p>Homestead (former)</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Example of simple Greek Revival style transition from Federal style, two story wood clapboard siding with one story extension off rear. Center entrance with transom over door and side lights and six over six double hung windows.</p> <p>Interest: High Historical Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
<p>7690 Ellicott Road</p> <p>Lemuel Wasson purchased large parcels of this Great Lot (68) on 8/10/1809 and 8/11/1819. It is possible he is responsible for the construction of this house. He was Supervisor of Town of Hamburgh in 1815, 1820 and 1824; he was elected Sheriff of Erie Co. in 1828. He died c.1836. The Thomas Ostrander family lived here in 1850, he a farmer, owns real estate (including land) valued at \$2100. In 1865 (census) the Ostrandens are still there, he a farmer, house is a plank house valued at \$800. By 1880, German-born John Nieman and wife lived here; the family lived here for several generations, and the house is still known as "The Nieman House." Pictured in Austin M. Fox's "<i>Erie county Architectural Legacy</i>", p. 19, Mr. Fox relates: <i>This early Greek Revival farmhouse, sited on beautiful open rolling country, has a fine deep entablature over a neat transomed and sidelighted doorway. Its side gables and the symmetrical five-bay opening of the facade carry some echoes of Federal style.</i></p>			

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
 	<p>4497 Freeman Road Date: 1870 Condition: good Integrity: excellent Alts: siding</p> <p>Windshield survey (May 23, 2006)</p> <p>Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p> <p>Early picture of members of the Holmwood family in front of the house when it was a farmstead.</p> <p>Farmstead at one time</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Built by Elias Freeman, son of O.P. pioneer Elisha Freeman. Italianate style two story house with front and wing form and hipped roofs with brackets. It has a projecting columned entrance porch and front enclosed adjacent columned sun porch.</p> <p>The Freemans were prominent among the early Quakers of the area. Subsequently, the Holmwoods owned this home, descendants of the Freeman family, until about 1985. Interest: High Historic Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>4528 Freeman Road Date: 1814 Condition: Good Integrity: Excellent Alts:</p> <p>Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Greek Revival style one and one half story clapboard siding with one story side gabled wing and porch.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
<p>4528 Freeman Road</p> <p>The original Fish house, 4528 Freeman Rd. built in 1814 - "the pink house" Historically, it was built by pioneer settler Thomas Fish who arrived in present Orchard Park in 1811, was named one of two "overseers of the poor" for the town of Hamburg at the 1<sup>st</sup> Town Meeting on 4/7/1812, purchased 164 acres straddling present Freeman Rd. including this site on 7/20/1813, served in the War of 1812, and died in 1822. His progeny continued in the town, his grandson becoming Supervisor in 1855. The house has been lovingly cared for by recent residents who appreciate old homes.</p>			

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
   <p data-bbox="266 1314 602 1346">Sunburst design in pediment</p>	<p data-bbox="704 296 948 443">4684 Freeman Road Date: 1835 Condition: excellent Integrity: high Alts:</p> <p data-bbox="704 569 915 632">Windshield survey (May 23, 2006)</p> <p data-bbox="704 726 1013 873">circa 1983 picture of 4684 Freeman Road as it appeared in <i>Erie County Architectural Legacy</i> by Austin M. Fox.</p> <p data-bbox="704 1062 1029 1272">(also see 7295 Jewett- Holmwood Rd.) Re: similarity to the Ransom Jones- Harry Yates house, also see remarks for 4879 California Rd.</p> <p data-bbox="704 1335 964 1398">Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p> <p data-bbox="704 1430 997 1461">National Register Eligible</p>	<p data-bbox="1060 296 1386 632">Nathaniel Swift Homestead Excellent example of Greek Revival style with front gabled roof of low pitch with classical entablature of frieze and cornice. It has a side gabled wing with a three bay columned porch. Classical entrance is encased in a pedimented entablature.</p> <p data-bbox="1060 663 1208 695">Interest: High</p>	<p data-bbox="1430 296 1463 422">(2) (3) (4) (5)</p>
<p data-bbox="196 1493 440 1524">4684 Freeman Road</p> <p data-bbox="196 1556 412 1587">Austin Fox writes:</p> <p data-bbox="196 1587 1516 1860"><i>Taking its name from one of the earliest settlers of Orchard Park, this is a nobly proportioned Greek Revival residence, whose special features include a sunburst in the pediment, curved paneled pilasters in the doorway, some original double-hung sash with six over six lights and original paneled doors inside and pine and chestnut floors. the Swift house appears to have been influenced by, if not actually built by, the designer-builder of the Ransom Jones-Harry Yates house on the Jewett-Holmwood Road nearby. The massing is the same in each house - even to the projection of the porch off the el. In both instances the pediment is trimmed with dentils, and the low peaked gable over the frontispiece and windows, not standard Greek Revival detailing, suggests a common hand. This facade type., both with and without pilasters, can be found in Chester Hills, "The Builder's Guide" (Hartford, 1834) Vol. 2, Plate 26</i></p>			





Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
  	<p>7295 Jewett Holmwood Date: Original part: c.1825 or before Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts Double hung window replacement of multi-light double hung windows.</p> <p>Windshield survey (May 23, 2006) Building Structure Inventory Form 1981</p> <p>earlier view</p> <p>This home was featured in <i>A Field Guide to American Houses</i> by Virginia &amp; Lee McAlester, 1997, NY, p. 193, and <i>Erie County Architectural Legacy</i>, Austin M. Fox, Editor, 1983</p> <p>(Also see 4684 Freeman Rd.)</p> <p>The huge Jones-Yates barn, which lies behind this house, was designated as Landmark in 2007.</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Excellent example of Greek Revival style. Wood clapboard siding. Pedimented front façade with gabled side wing with fluted columned porch.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4) (5)</p>


7295 Jewett Holmwood Road



Jewett-Holmwood Rd. was originally known as the Jones Road in deference to this family. Ransom Jones purchased this land in 1812. It is probable that the original house is the present 2-story basement-less extension on the rear of the structure. Austin Fox states: *Possessing some of the best exterior carving of any Greek Revival in the area, this is one of the best of the style in Erie County. It has a carved acorn motif on the frontispiece over the stately transomed doorway. The pilasters have intricately carved capitals and recessed panels, the windows have pedimented caps, and the cornices are underlined by dentil and bead molding. Fine fluted Doric columns support the recessed side el or wing.*



Jones gave land to his children, and they occupied 2 nearby homes, at 7260 and 7111 Jewett-Holmwood Road.







Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
 	<p>7380 Jewett Holmwood Date: 1940s Condition: good Integrity: fair Alts: none</p> <p>Windshield survey (May 23, 2006)</p> <p>Farmstead</p> <p>Barn Date: 1927 Condition: good Integrity: Alts: A rear extension of the 1-story wing, about as long as that wing, collapsed circa 1980s.</p>	<p>The Cape Cod front part of this house <i>may have been</i> constructed as an addition to the large rear part of the house. It was occupied by Miss Barbara Jones through appx. 1990, who was an auctioneer with Lou Bronstein. Her mother, reportedly, was a granddaughter of Harry Yates. The farm was one of the many farms owned by Harry Yates</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p> <p>One of the many barns owned by Harry Yates - gambrel roofed Board and Batten sided barn with gable roofed extension.</p> <p>Sheep grazed in the foreground field through the early 1970s</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3)</p>
 	<p>Front</p>       <p>Back</p>		

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
  	<p>7980 Jewett Holmwood Date: 1900 (Information provided in the tax assessment records may be incorrect. Assumed date is ca. 1837 with later additions) Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>Windshield survey (May 23, 2006)</p> <p>(1800s owners included surnamed Carr and Burr)</p> <p>circa 2004 photo</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Homefinder.com writeup: Very charming, very historic Orchard Park home set on 4.25 acres. The oldest part of this property was built in 1837 with additions and modifications throughout the 1800's and beyond. Greek Revival Style with entablature entrance to right side.</p> <p>Interest: High</p> <p>One story wood clapboard wing.</p>	<p>(2) (4) (5)</p>


Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
  	<p>7851 Michael Rd. Date: ca. 1860</p> <p>Condition: High Integrity: High</p> <p>Outbuilding</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two story front gable residence with side gable ell. Pronounced eave returns. Full width front porch with shed roof. Two over two double hung windows at first floor with arch top double hung windows at gable end. Wood siding.</p> <p>Interest: High Historical Interest: High</p> <p>Gambrel roofed vertical wood sided barn with connected lower one story outbuilding.</p> <p>Gable roof barn with wood siding.</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
 	<p>6856 Milestrip Road Date: 1927 Condition: good Integrity: good Alts:</p> <p>Farmstead</p>	<p>One and one half story Italianate styled residence with side gable bracketed roof and hipped roof one story columned front porch half enclosed with entrance. Clapboard siding. Farmstead with agricultural outbuilding.</p> <p>Gambrel roofed barn outbuilding with vertical wood siding. Part of complex above.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>




Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
  	<p>6961 Milestrip Road Date: 1860 Condition: good Integrity: high Alts</p> <p>Farmstead</p> <p>Barn - 1929</p> <p>Barn – 1929</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two story brick Italianate front gabled roof with brackets. Small clapboard on flat roofed front porch. Rear one and one half story brick wing and barn at rear of property.</p> <p>Gambrel roofed wood sided barn with steep gabled roof over barn door and cupola above.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>
	<p>7310 Milestrip Road Date: 1840 Condition: Good Integrity: Moderate Alts: Siding</p>	<p>Two story Federal style hipped roof with end chimneys and slightly projected center bay. Formal entablatured center entrance.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>



Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
  	<p>7707 Milestrip Road Date: c.1855 Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts</p> <p>circa 1855 sketch of Isaac Baker home</p> <p>circa 2001 picture of former Isaac Baker homestead</p> <p>Farmstead</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Excellent example of Greek Revival styled residence two stories front pedimented gable with gable roofed wing addition with columned open porch in "L" space between wings. Entrance door at front to left side with centered door with entablature side lights and transom wood clapboard.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>7796 Milestrip Road Date: 1890 Condition: good Integrity: good Alts</p> <p>Farmstead</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Greek Revival two story house with cross gabled roof and one story front columned porch entrance in "L" space with a front entrance in each wing. Gambrel roofed barn as outbuilding. Clapboard siding.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>




Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>5030 Newton Road Date: 1835 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts addition at rear</p>	<p>Two story federal style brick residence with broad open flat roofed porch. Windows are one over one with arched heads and fitted shutters. Metalwork at porch roof. Agricultural outbuildings.</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>
	<p>Outbuildings</p>	<p>Interest: High</p> <p>Truman Austin is shown as the original purchaser of this land in Nov. 1835 (no previous "article" shown)</p>	
	<p>Addition</p>	<p>Small cottage addition at rear of structure – clapboard siding. Contemporary</p>	
	<p>Outbuilding</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Gable roof barn with wood siding.</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>5134 Newton Road Date: 1820 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts contemporary addition to rear</p> <p>Outbuilding</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Two story Greek Revival with three bays and central entrance with pronounced entablature. Side gable projection with one and one half stories. Small covered hipped roof addition at side. All windows have arched heads. Wood siding.</p> <p>Interest: High</p> <p>Two gable roofed agricultural barns with wood siding.</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>








Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
 <p data-bbox="196 632 548 646">RICHARD PARK PHOTO NEWS - Page Seven - March 18, 1971</p>  <p data-bbox="204 940 662 976">THE NEWTON HOMESTEAD - It's made 1770's time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chelron Newton, on Newton Rd., Orchard Park. This is one of the first homes in what has been called "The Newton Neighborhood" for seven generations.</p> 	<p data-bbox="699 296 943 443">5291 Newton Road Date: circa 1830 Condition: Moderate Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p data-bbox="699 632 1003 835">1972 photo, Charles Newton Homestead; relates: this is one of the first homes in what has been called "The Newton Neighborhood for seven generations."</p> <p data-bbox="699 873 1019 926">1981: Chas. M. Newton Jr. lived here</p> <p data-bbox="699 1014 1027 1161">undated photo, says only "home of Charles and Millicent Newton, formerly [home of] Amos &amp; Maryette (Lockwood) Colvin"</p> <p data-bbox="699 1287 1003 1318">National Register Eligible</p>	<p data-bbox="1057 296 1393 474">Two story Greek Revival residence with side extension. Prominent entablature at front door. Side entry in wing. Possible original windows and siding.</p> <p data-bbox="1057 506 1308 562">Interest: High. Historic interest: high</p> <p data-bbox="1057 632 1393 957">John Austin is shown as taken an "article of land" (contract) in 1811 for this land; and receiving the deed in 1832. M. Wheelock is shown as the owner of this property in 1855 A. C. Colvin is shown as the owner of this property in 1880, 1909</p>	<p data-bbox="1430 296 1463 380">(2) (3) (4)</p>





Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>3700 North Buffalo Road Date: Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts:</p>	<p>Methodist Church Contemporary style, unique architecture. Clapboard sided. Low slope gabled roof and slanted walls. Designed by John Highland</p> <p>Category: Distinctive</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(4) (5)</p>
	<p>3823 North Buffalo Road Date: 1910 Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Good example of Craftsman style with side gabled roof with triangular brackets and with extended shed roof with exposed rafters over full width. Enclosed porch and right side porch entry. It retains original shingled siding.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4)</p>

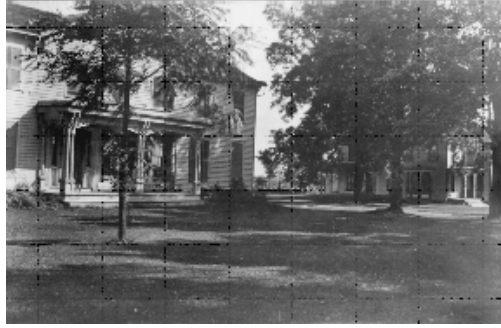

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>4025 N. Buffalo Road Date: 1835, 1858 Condition: Excellent Integrity: High Alts:</p> <p>Johnson-Hewson-Bray homestead, named for its longest occupants</p> <p>(former Farmstead)</p>	<p>Two story Italianate with hipped roof. Pronounced entablature with sidelites and transom at front entry. Paired arched windows on 2<sup>nd</sup> floor with shutters. Eave brackets.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>South side</p>		
	<p>North side</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>		

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
<p>4025 North Buffalo Road</p> <p>Occupies a commanding site on a knoll at the northern entrance to our village. Its architecture is as compelling as its site, and together they impart that special, impressive visual image that sets our community apart.</p> <p>It is possible that a house was first built on that land in the mid-1830s during the occupancy of Joseph Thorn (owned the property 1826-1833) and/or Thomas Sprague (owned the property 1833-1835). However, the sale price in 1835 (29 acres for \$24 per acre including building) would not indicate a house of much value on the site - probably a cabin or small house.</p> <p>In 1847, John Bull purchased the property, then 24 acres in size, for \$29 per acre. In 1850, this property was valued at \$1000. Unfortunately, it went into foreclosure and was sold in 1852 for \$1200, or \$50 per acre. This increase in value would indicate improvement, an increase in the size of the living quarters on the site between 1847-1852.</p> <p>In 1852 William B. Johnson for \$1500 or \$63 per acre. The 1855 census shows the Johnsons plank dwelling there valued at \$400.</p> <p>That year, 1855, William B. Johnson sold the property for \$2200 to Ambrose C. Johnson. During the four years of Ambrose C. Johnson's tenure in the house (1855-1859), physical changes were made which substantially increased the value of the property. He added another 10 acres to the land mass, but this was not enough to equal the total value when he sold in 1859 for \$5000.</p> <p>This is the structure which remains today, a functional, distinctive community attribute situated on a main road, which speaks to the thousands who pass it daily of the architecture, culture, life style, interests and values of generations gone by.</p> <p>In 1858, Ambrose C. Johnson became a partner in a local mercantile business, <i>Johnson &amp; Hewson</i>. The following year, he sold the house and 34 acres to Capt. Archibald Kane Hewson, the father of his partner, for \$5000. Land could reasonably be valued at up to \$82 per acre at that time, leaving a value of about \$2800 for the dwelling, a handsome sum for 1859.</p> <p>The Johnsons and the Hewsons were key figures in the early history and economy of Buffalo and Orchard Park. Their lives are intertwined with each other, their businesses and their church, resulting in a rather convoluted history of their families and the property.</p> <p>Ambrose C. Johnson, enamored by Italianate architecture, subsequently built the house we know as the Johnson-Jolls house on South Buffalo Street.</p> <p>Archibald K. Hewson, 1859 buyer of the subject house, had come to Buffalo in 1820 from Albany where his father was engaged in the mercantile business. He arrived with merchandise which he marketed, was present at the opening of the Erie Canal, and for many years "the Captain" ran a line of packet-boats between Albany and Buffalo. In 1828 he married Sarah Abbott, daughter of local pioneer Samuel Abbott, and raised two children to adulthood, Charles and Harriet.</p> <p>In June 1851, Archibald K. Hewson was among the first five trustees of the First Congregational Church. A church was built in 1852. This congregation subsequently re-organized themselves in May 1853 as the First Free Congregational Church of East Hamburg. The sixteen organizing members included Archibald K. Hewson, Treasurer; Sarah Hewson (wife of Archibald) and Chauncey Abbott, Secretary (brother of Sarah Hewson).</p> <p>Sarah Hewson's brother, Chauncey Abbott, had joined the Presbyterian Church before his 1841 marriage, was a deacon and trustee, an active worker, and occasionally the acting pastor. He was always the leading man of the society, and at one time with his brother-in-law Archibald K. Hewson, rescued the Church from financial ruin within a few years of its founding. It was at this time that Archibald Hewson and Chauncey Abbott "practically defrayed all the expenses of the Church."</p> <p>In 1859, the congregation voted unanimously to change the church's form of government to Presbyterian. This was the same year in which Archibald K. Hewson bought the subject homestead where they and their descendants subsequently lived for 55 years.</p> <p>Sarah's brother, as Col. Chauncey Abbott, commanded the 67<sup>th</sup> Regiment, NY Militia from 1854 to 1865. He served the regiment in the Civil War from June 23 to August 3, 1863, in answer to the call of the President for militia to protect Harrisburg, PA, from the advance of the enemy at the time General Lee attempted to invade the North, which culminated in the battle of Gettysburg.</p> <p>In 1858, Harriet Hewson wed her brother's business associate, Elihu Johnson, and the same year, the partnership took in a 3<sup>rd</sup> partner, the aforementioned Ambrose C. Johnson (relationship to Elihu, if any, unknown), who at that time was the owner of our subject property. The firm subsequently opened a branch store at Hamburg where they built the first brick store of considerable size in that place.</p> <p>Census and deeds records show the Archibald K. Hewson family, their daughter, Harriet and her husband Elihu Johnson, occupied the subject site for 55 years, from 1859 to 1914.</p> <p>The 1865 census shows their "frame" house, the subject house, valued at \$3000. By 1880, Elihu Johnson was a "retired merchant."</p> <p>The 1880 census indicates "farmer" Archibald Hewson and "farmer" Archibald Hewson and Hewson and wife, Sarah, live in the subject residence with their daughter Harriet and her husband, "retired merchant" Elihu Johnson.</p> <p>Harriet Hewson Johnson was the last survivor of that long-residing family. She died in 1914 leaving no children. She left the subject property to her friend George C. Dobson who died in 1936, leaving the property to his sister Anna Roth. In 1938, Anna Roth sold the total property, house and 34 acres to John R. Peachey for \$4800, a decidedly lesser sum than the \$5000 for which it had sold in 1859. This is probably a reflection of the Great Depression, and its effects on the immediate previous owners. John W. Bray and his wife Gertrude purchased the property in 1944, and it has remained in their family for the last 64 years, the longest ownership tenure of any family. Although their sons and families are still in this area, the homestead has been lived in by tenants for many years.</p>			

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>3920 North Freeman Road Date: 1840 Condition: good Integrity: good Alts: metal roofing; many additions</p>	<p>Greek Revival style with two story "L" shaped residence. Low sloped gabled roofs with front pediment and shed roofed porch in the "L" and wood clapboard siding. Greek Revival style. Two story main building with small one story gabled shallow side addition. Partial front porch with columns and one story gabled addition to rear with side entrance clapboard.</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>Windshield Survey February 16, 2006</p>	<p>Quaker Jonas Hambleton purchased 100 acres including this site on 7/1/1816, He died in 1846. His son, William built this house. It stayed in the family until 1912. William served as peace justice for 12 years, and road, school and excise commissioner for 3 years.</p>	
	<p>Circa 2004 photo (Note that 2<sup>nd</sup> floor above right wing has been added in the time interval)</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Interest: High Historical Interest: High</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>4128 North Freeman Road Date: Circa 1805 original building; 1842 for existing house Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts: Many older and newer additions, the newest just a few years old, is on the north side</p>	<p>Greek Revival style transition from Federal style. Low gable side roof, symmetrical front with entablature entrance. Two story gable roofed addition with side porch to rear. Brick chimney to side, wood clapboard siding.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>circa 2004 photo</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>The acreage on which this house is located was purchased by Quaker pioneer settler Asa Sprague on 7/1/1805. He built a cabin on this site, and gradually improved it into a house. <i>In 1842 his house which was insured for about \$600. was destroyed by fire. [per Griffin letter]: the house burned on Wed., Jan. 5, 1842: they got out most of the things in the lower rooms, it took fire from the stove pipe in the garret.</i> A new house was then erected. Asa Sprague was an influential member of the early Society of Friends (Quakers), and was a first trustee of the group when they colonized here.</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7166 Quaker Road Date: 1840 Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p>	<p>Baker Homestead Good example of a simple farm house adopted and remodeled during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries as two story Federal period with Greek Revival modifications and Italianate and Colonial Revival style ornamentation. Cross gabled roof and wood clapboard siding.</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>7166 E. Quaker Road (view of side door from Baker Rd.)</p>	<p>Excellent example of Greek Revival style with front gabled roof of low pitch and with gabled small entrance columned porch with a bracketed roof eave show later transition to Italianate style.</p> <p>Architectural Interest: High Historical Interest: High NRE or listed</p>	
	<p>Circa 1855 sketch of the house after son, Benjamin Baker, added the central portion plus 1-story wings. Subsequently, to house his 11 children, Benjamin extended the right (east) wing and raised both of the wings to 2 stories.</p>	<p>Cabin: One story federal style residence with central entrance with transom. 9/6 windows and 6 pane belly windows. Garage addition and main residence addition.</p>	
	<p>Benjamin died in 1905, and his son E. Freeman Baker (see 4121 Baker Rd.) moved back into his childhood home. It is possibly he who extended the front porch to its' present form (pictured).</p> <p>Former Farmstead</p>		

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>Benjamin Baker home (left) and E. Freeman Baker home (right) separated only by a small dirt road, now Baker Rd.. (Note original front porch design)</p>		
	<p>Note the large barn behind the house. E. Quaker Rd. was a dirt road at this time.</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>		


**7166 Quaker Road**





Obadiah Baker Homestead is currently a two story Italianate and Colonial Revival style house with front and symmetrical side gable roofed front entrance porch is flat roofed and side entrance porch is pediment-ed gabled open style entry. Original cabin built c.1813 by Obadiah Baker. A part of the Underground Railroad, the upper floor was used to hide runaway slaves as they made their way to Canada. Obadiah died in 1831; his son Benjamin inherited the homestead and began to enlarge it circa 1840.




Only the west (left) wing was attached at first, late the east wing (right) was added, and later, both wings had a 2<sup>nd</sup> floor added.





Obadiah Baker purchased property adjacent to this in 1807 where he built a log cabin. By permission of the superior Quaker meeting in 1807, the first sanctioned Quaker meetings were *held at the dwelling house of Obadiah Baker*. He purchased the acreage on which this house is located in 1813, and built an improved "cabin" or "frame house" which is now the rear section of the house (picture at left).homestead, NW corner of Baker and E. Quaker Rds.] *As in the case of all pioneer families, it was necessary to be self-sufficient. Obadiah had brought many kinds of seed, and nuts, from his farm in Vermont. The first orchards, were from apple and quince seeds. Maple trees furnished sugar and syrup. When Anna [his wife] wanted such staples as tea, coffee or spices, she would ride horseback with a bag of corn before her to Black Rock and cross on the ferry to Fort Erie. Here she would trade the corn for the goods which she needed. A trip such as this took two days. Ultimately Obadiah owned some 213 acres on this site.*







Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7220 Quaker Road (Listed on tax assessment records as Baker Road) Date: 1927 Condition: Integrity: Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Cross gable two story house with clapboard siding.</p> <p>This was George Graham Smith's house, wife: Betty, who were the driving forces behind the founding of the Orchard Park Symphony. They solicited noted musicians, and entertained celebrity musicians in this house, and had them overnight on occasion, when they came to O.P. to perform. It is presently owned by Michael Hogenkamp.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>


Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7231 Quaker Road Date: 1833 Condition: good Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>Former Farmstead</p>	<p>An excellent example of Greek Revival style transition from Federal style two story house with central entry two story gable side addition and clapboard siding and rear one story addition.</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>earlier photo of house, circa 2004</p>	<p>It was the Feasley family farm in 1936 when the Forrest Read family bought it and had Chauncey Hudson restore it. At one time, the early Henning family also lived there. It may have been an Underground RR station.</p>	
	<p>rear of house, circa 2004</p>	<p>Interest: High Historic Interest: High</p>	
	<p>7340 Quaker Road Date: 1925 Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts: garage addition</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Neo Tudor styled brick dominant front facing gable roof two story with stucco and "timber" gable facing. One story brick side gabled extension with two gabled dormers and side enclosed porch with rear attached garage.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4) (5)</p>





Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7406 Quaker Road Date: 1835 Condition: good Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p>	<p>“Welcome Holmwood House” operated as a dairy farm. Greek Revival style in transition from Federal style. Two story with rear story “L” early addition. Center entrance with side lights and entablature.</p> <p>Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>7503 Quaker Road Date: 1880 Condition: fair Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>Windshield Survey (May 23, 2006) Building Structure Inventory Form (1981)</p>	<p>Excellent representative of stick style Queen Anne, stick style, farmhouse. Wood clapboard overlaid with vertical and horizontal boards. Large barn built by John Backman.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest: High</p>	<p>(4)</p>
	<p>Front view</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>		

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7593 Quaker Road Date: 1840 or earlier for complex. Current main residential building c.1902 Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts: many in former years</p>	<p>Hipped roof two story clapboard sided large house with hipped dormer three bay and two bay window front and side. Columned porched extended from front entrance across front clapboard.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest: high</p>	<p>(2) (3) (5)</p>
	<p>undated photo of original house (probably late 1800s)</p>	<p>Amos Chilcott purchased this land in 1822. In 1833, David P. White purchased the land and subsequently built the house pictured to the left. A sketch of the entire farmstead circa 1855 is shown next. By 1880, David's son, J[ames] White is shown as owner of the property. In 1901, Frank Holmwood purchased the farm, and named it "Woodholm." It is believed it was he who substantially altered the original house into what it is today and moved a section across the road [this should be researched]. Ward Abbott, prominent in engineering circles during WWII, in the development of the hydrogen bomb, and stealth ship, subsequently purchased it and lived there until c.1970s.</p>	
	<p>circa 1855 sketch of David P. White's farmstead</p>		
	<p>This home was created from the left wing of the original White house. It was moved across Quaker Rd., and enlarged. It is located at 7594 Quaker Rd. and has recently been enlarged and changed again (see below).</p>		

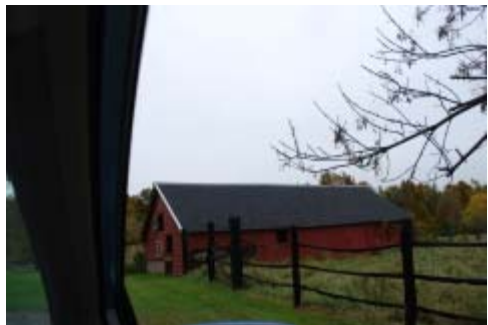

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7593 Quaker Road (continued)</p> <p>Date: 1840 Condition: excellent Integrity: good Alts: garage</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>		
	<p>7594 Quaker Road Date: c.1840; moved to this location and remodeled prob. 1920 Condition: Good Integrity: Poor Alts: front and sides modified undergoing another remodeling in 2009</p> <p>(See 7593 Quaker Rd. above)</p>	<p>Original one story Greek Revival small clapboard sided house.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate Historic interest: possibly high as a previous part of David White house (above)</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>
	<p>7594 Quaker Road Date: 1920 Condition: Good Integrity: Moderate Alts: Siding, fenestration changers on house.</p>	<p>Gable roof barn and residential outbuilding to back of residence.</p>	
		<p>Outbuilding board and batten sided with hoist</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7664 Quaker Road Date: 1864 Condition: Good Integrity: Excellent Alts</p>	<p>Good example of Italianate styled gable-front-and-wing family style combines Greek Revival with two story front and side wings with brackets.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (4) (5)</p>
	<p>7664 Quaker Road Date: unknown Condition: good Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>Windshield Survey 5/23/06</p>	<p>Gambrel roofed barn with wood siding.</p>	
	<p>Outbuilding Condition: Fair Integrity: Poor</p>	<p>One story chicken coop outbuilding with wood clapboard siding.</p>	
	<p>Outbuilding Date: 1864 Condition: Good Integrity: Excellent Alts</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Gabled roofed agricultural outbuilding with wood clapboard siding.</p>	

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
 <p>The first photograph shows a white, two-story Greek Revival house with a gabled roof, a prominent front porch with columns, and a red brick chimney. The second photograph is a similar view of the house from a slightly different angle. The third and fourth photographs show a large, light-colored barn with a gambrel roof and a tall, cylindrical metal silo with a domed top, partially covered in ivy.</p>	<p>7754 Quaker Road Date: 1845 Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Greek Revival</p> <p>Interest: High</p> <p>This land was purchased in 1817 by Quaker Amos Chilcott, has passed down through many generations of Chilcotts, and is still owned by a descendant: Alton Chilcott. It is <b>probably the most noteworthy farmstead</b> in all of Orchard Park because of the longevity of the Chilcott family in this location, and because of the fading beauty of this handsome house. There are several barns behind the house, and it is still an active dairy farm.</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>

Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>7980 Quaker Road Date: 1906 Condition: excellent Integrity: excellent Alts:</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Harry Yates House. Neo-Federal Style five story gable side roofed brick house with three gabled dormer windows and central columned entrance two story attached enclosed wood porches to side.</p> <p>Interest: High Historic Interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3)</p>
  	<p>5841 South Abbott Date: Mid 1800s Condition: Good Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>Date: 1940 Condition: Fair/poor Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>Windshield Survey (February 16, 2006)</p> <p>Date: 1940 Condition: Fair Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>Windshield Survey (February 16, 2006)</p>	<p>One and one half story gable front and wing residence with one story shed roofed entrance porch in "ell" space. Staggered shake siding.</p> <p>Farmstead with gable roofed barns.</p> <p>Interest: Moderate</p> <p>Two adjacent front gables roofed barns with vertical wood siding and clapboard siding on one of the end gables.</p> <p>Side elevation of barn above and one story gable roofed outbuilding.</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4)</p>



Photograph	Address/Date/ Condition/Alterations	Description	Applicable Local Criteria
	<p>5841 South Abbott (continued) Date: 1940 Condition: Fair Integrity: Good Alts:</p> <p>Windshield Survey (February 16, 2006)</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Gabled roofed agricultural outbuilding with wood clapboard siding.</p>	
	<p>6585 Webster Road Date: c.1860 Condition: excellent Integrity: High Alts:</p> <p>The family room was originally a log cabin on the Webster farm; floor made of wide plank boards sawed from trees cut in Chestnut Ridge area, as well as all the lumber in the house. Some of the boards used in the construction of the house are as wide as 25 inches, attesting to the size of the original growth trees.</p> <p>c.2004 photo</p> <p>National Register Eligible</p>	<p>Brick-a-brack Italianate style two story with hipped roof and end bracketed front entrance canopy at side. Side extension is similar with eyebrow windows and elaborately detailed front porch. Clapboard sided.</p> <p>Built c.1860 by Winthrop Folsom and wife Cordelia (Webster, dau. Sam'l Jr. &amp; Elizabeth (Hambleton) Webster). Their dau. lived in the house until her d. in 1959</p> <p>Interest: High Historic interest: High</p>	<p>(2) (3) (4) (5)</p>

## **SUMMARY**

“Windshield” and reconnaissance level surveys have been previously conducted in portions of the Village and Town of Orchard Park with the goal of identifying significant resources of architectural and/or historic interest.

Approximately 400 buildings in the town were built before 1910. Approximately 2,725 buildings, based upon pre- and post-World Wars I and II suburban and rural areas growth, have been added to the Town prior to 1960.

In 1981, Erie County Historic Resources Survey was done with the Orchard Park Historical Society, which included a partial inventory of 30 buildings. Preliminary windshield surveys were done by Claire L. Ross, former NYSOPRHP Program Analyst, on February 16, 2006, and May 23, 2006. Resource Evaluations in the Town were conducted by Claire L. Ross on March 20, 2006, based on information provided, including documentation in the Cultural Resources Survey Report prepared by the NYS Museum for the NYS Department of Transportation (PIN 5131.22).

In 2009 the Town of Orchard Park and the Orchard Park Historic Preservation Board initiated the reconnaissance level resources survey to identify and evaluate the historic resources within the town so that they might be considered in comprehensive town planning. The survey was conducted by Town historian Suzanne Kulp, historic preservation and restoration architect Beverly Foit-Albert. Field work was conducted in the fall and winter of 2009. The survey followed New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) standards and was designed to meet the following primary objectives: 1) to establish the themes and contexts important in the history and development of Orchard Park; 2) to develop a working list of significant historic resources to serve as a basis for further, intensive investigation, and 3) to promulgate restoration of and related expansion of properties in accordance with the CLG status of, and regulations regarding, future development.

The survey area encompassed the entire incorporated Town of Orchard Park and addressed all readily observed buildings, structures, sites, and objects constructed prior to 1960. In general, buildings which are a minimum of 50 years of age are considered historic.

### **Total Inventoried**

An annotated list of observed properties was created in the Reconnaissance Level Survey which has been used to identify geographic areas, building types, building materials, architectural styles, and integrity. Color digital photographs of potentially significant historic resources were keyed by address to the text. The Annotated List of Properties documented in this survey contains 601 primary buildings and properties.

A selected list of 60 properties included in the Annotated List was also submitted to SHPO for review based on the criteria identified in the survey as eligible or potentially eligible NRE. Another separate list of 261 properties, including the above 60 resources, that may be considered historically significant by the Town of Orchard Park was also created from the Annotated List of Properties. There are also 32 properties (in 3 distinct districts) which gain this importance as part of a greater group. Properties included in the multiple properties/districts may individually be of moderate interest.

Daniel McEneny of the New York State Historic Preservation Office, National Register & Survey Unit, reviewed and determined a list of properties for potential NRE status. Information from his review of the survey report follows. Mr. McEneny's review has determined that 53 properties from the initial recommendations were NRE or required additional research to determine eligibility. Further, after his comprehensive review of the complete Annotated List of Properties of local interest, 46 additional properties were determined NRE or required further research to determine eligibility. A total of 99 properties were proposed for more detailed study.

A total of 51 properties were inventoried as part of this Intensive Level Survey. The majority of these had previously received the highest rating in the Reconnaissance Survey's list of 261 potentially significant historic resources.

	Reconnaissance Level Survey Totals	Intensive Level Survey Totals
<b>Property Types</b>		
Buildings included in multiple properties or districts	32 (3 districts identified)	Not included in this inventory
<b>Historic Resource Type</b>		
Residential	138	20
Residential (former churches)	3	
Residential (former schools)	10	
Residential (former factory)	1	
Agricultural (farmsteads, barns)	69	29
Religious (churches)	3	1
Social / Recreational	2	
Funerary	3	1
<b>Total Individual Properties</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Total Number of Buildings</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>51 + outbuildings</b>

### Applicable Local Criteria

- 1) Has attained the age of 50 years (note all properties in Annotated List meet this criterion); or
- 2) Because of a unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood or locale; or
- 3) Is associated with the life of an individual or people or events significant in national, state or local history; or

- 4) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, a period or a method of construction; or
- 5) Represents the work of a master architect or designer or possesses high artistic value.

### Geographic Distribution of Properties

The largest number of inventoried resources is found in the north east quadrant of town. The primary reason for the development of northeast quadrant properties was the availability of land for agricultural development because of its fertility and acreage.<sup>1</sup> Another 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. The approximate geographic distribution of resources is as follows:

Southwest	8
Southeast	7
Northeast	28
Northwest	8

### Property Types

A variety of property types are represented in the survey with agricultural properties making up about 57% of the total. The approximate distribution by property type is as follows:

<b>Residential</b>	20	(houses, early 20 <sup>th</sup> century suburban estates, street features related to residential development)
<b>Religious</b>	1	(churches)
<b>Agricultural</b>	29	(farmhouse with associated outbuildings and rural or semi-rural setting)
<b>Commercial</b>	1	(funeral home)

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<sup>1</sup> Kulp, Suzanne and Bieron, Joseph. *Images of America Orchard Park*. "By 1851, a series of events led the Seneca Native Americans to give up their Buffalo Creek Reservation, part of which lay north of East Hamburg, specifically all of present-day Orchard Park Township located north of Webster Road. This land was opened to settlement by white investors, coinciding with an influx of German immigrants escaping tyranny and unrest in Germany. Many of these new immigrants discovered this land that was formerly the Buffalo Creek Reservation, and before long, a sizeable German community was established in the northeastern part of Orchard Park. Also during that period, many Germans settled on farms to the south of Orchard Park Village."

## Periods of Construction

Approximately 80% of the inventoried properties represent the town's nineteenth century settlement and agricultural rural development while the remainder were built in the twentieth century representing residential growth. The distribution by period of construction is as follows:

ca. 1800-1900	41
ca. 1900-1962	10

## Architectural Styles

Although not specifically associated with a particular architectural style, Orchard Park has fine examples of a widespread number of buildings exhibiting styles popular with development particular to each time period. The town also contains several groups of buildings distinctive for their use of local materials and historic construction methods and vernacular uses and activities, such as agricultural outbuildings.

**Log Structures** – Pre-Railroad Folk housing became popular over much of the heavily wooded eastern half of the United States. Many early log houses survive because of their strong, massive walls, particularly in rural areas. Log houses are generally made up of room-sized square or rectangular units. There has been a distinction made between log houses and log cabins, in which the timbers are left round and are joined at the corners by overlapping “saddle notches.” It is possible that other log structures survive concealed by wood siding and other additions.

**Vertical Plank Construction** – 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. In vertical plank construction, the planks were stood up vertically to support the floor or roof beam above. An example of this historic construction technique represented in this study is 7166 Quaker Road.

**Federal** – The Federal style, which was popular in the United States from 1790 to 1830, is characterized by careful proportions and delicate detailing, particularly at entrances and cornices. Remaining Federal houses are simple vernacular interpretations. An excellent example of the Federal style is 5030 Newton Road.

**Greek Revival** – The Greek Revival style popular in Western New York from 1825 to 1860 was characterized by the application of classically inspired details to wood frame houses. An example of this style is located at 4684 Freeman Road.

**Italianate** – The Italianate style, popular in Western New York between 1850 and 1880, was a romantically inspired style based on the rambling farmhouses of Northern Italy. Elements include low pitched gable roofs, regular fenestration, and vertically elongated

windows with half round hoods. An example of the Italianate style is 6585 Webster Road.

**Queen Anne** – The Queen Anne style was inspired by late medieval English buildings. The earliest examples were characterized by decorative half timbering or patterned masonry. Although Queen Anne houses exhibit a wide range of variation, common features include an asymmetrical plan and massing, a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape, and prominent partial or full-width porch. An example of Queen Anne/Stick style residence is 7503 Quaker Road.

**Colonial Revival** – The frequency of Colonial Revival design and decorative detailing reflects the popularity 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. A renewed interest in the colonial English and Dutch architecture of the eastern United States was inspired by the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. 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. An example of the Colonial Revival style can be found at 4496 Freeman Road (not included in this survey).

**Dutch Colonial** – The Dutch Colonial style is an interpretation of the seventeenth and eighteenth century Dutch farm Houses. Dutch Colonial residences feature a gambrel roof. An oversized shed dormer across the length of the house was common in houses constructed during the 1920s and 1930s. Representing the Dutch Colonial style is 5100 Big Tree Road (not included in this survey).

**Tudor Revival** – First appearing in the late nineteenth century, Tudor Revival homes are patterned after the architectural traditions of late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century England. Common elements associated with the style include asymmetrical massing, and a steeply pitched gabled roof. An example of the style is 7155 Quaker Road (not included in this survey).

**Craftsman** – Craftsman style architecture of the period between 1905-1930 reflect the principles of the English Arts and Crafts Movement, particularly the philosophy of Gustav Stickley, the leading advocate of the Arts and Crafts in America. Features include irregular massing, low-pitched gable roofs with wide eave overhangs and exposed rafters. It should be noted that an epicenter of the Arts and Crafts movement existed in nearby East Aurora, New York, home of the Roycroft campus. An example of the Craftsman style includes 3823 North Buffalo Road.

**Bungalow** – The Bungalow, a common vernacular form associated with the Arts and Crafts movement, was promoted as middle class housing by Gustav Stickley. The bungalow was typically a small scale one-and-one-half story residence characterized by square or rectangular massing. An example is 3970 North Freeman Road (not included in this survey).

**Folk or Vernacular (Gable-Front-and-Wing Family)** – “While two-story gable-front houses dominated urban folk building in the northeast, a related shape, also descended from styled Greek Revival houses, became common in rural areas. In this form, an additional side-gabled wing was added at right angles to the gable-front plan to give a compound, gable-front-and-wing shape. A shed-roofed porch was typically placed within the L made by the two wings.”<sup>2</sup> An example of this style is 5841 S. Abbott Road.

Note that timeline cited in “A Field Guide to American Houses” by Virginia and Lee McAlester was helpful in identifying styles and context. The house styles timeline is as follows:

**Folk Houses (to 1890)**

Native American	to 1900
Pre-Railroad	before 1850-1890; locally to 1920
National	after 1850-1890

**Colonial Houses (1600-1820)**

Post medieval English	1600-1700; locally to 1740
Dutch Colonial	1625-1840
French Colonial	1700-1830; to 1860 in New Orleans
Spanish Colonial	1600-1850; locally to 1900
Georgian	1700-1780; locally to 1830
Adam	1780-1820; locally to 1840
Early Classical Revival	1770-1830; locally to 1850

**Romantic Houses (1820-1880)**

Greek Revival	1825-1860
Gothic Revival	1840-1880
Italianate	1840-1885
Exotic Revivals	1835-1890
Octagon	1850-1870

**Victorian Houses (1860-1900)**

Second Empire	1855-1885
Stick	1860-1890
Queen Anne	1880-1910
Shingle	1880-1900
Richardsonian	
Romanesque	1880-1900
Folk Victorian	1870-1910

**Eclectic Houses (1880-1940)**

Anglo-American, English, and French Period Houses:	
Colonial Revival	1880-1955
Neoclassical	1895-1950
Tudor	1890-1940
Chateausque	1880-1910
Beaux Arts	1885-1930
French Eclectic	1915-1945

<sup>2</sup> A Field Guide to American Houses, McAlester, Virginia and Lee, Alfred Knopf Inc., 1989.

## Mediterranean Period Houses:

Italian Renaissance	1890-1935
Mission	1890-1920
Spanish Eclectic	1915-1940
Monterey	1925-1955
Pueblo Revival	1910-present

## Modern Houses:

Prairie	1900-1920
Craftsman	1905-1930
Modernistic	1920-1940
International	1925-present

**American Houses (since 1940)**

Modern	1935-present
Neoelectic	1965-present
Contemporary Folk	1940-present

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

Federal	3
Transitional Federal to Greek Revival	5
Transitional Greek Revival to Italianate	1
Greek Revival	20
Italianate	11
Queen Anne	1
Neo Federal	2
Neo Tudor	1
American Foursquare	1
Cape Cod	1
Craftsman	1
Vernacular	2
Modernist	2

**Areas of Significance**

All of the resources in the survey are architecturally significant. The areas of significance and the approximate percent of resources representing each area are as follows:

Agriculture	57%
Architecture	100%
Commercial Development	2%
Settlement	29%
Significant People	37%



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The historic overview, written by Suzanne Kulp, synthesizes information from many sources (primary and secondary sources, local historians, historic maps and photographs, etc.) and provides a narrative of the town's development. Various historical themes and contexts are explored including settlement, transportation, industry, recreation, religion, education, commerce, and government. Historic maps of the town are used to supplement the historic overview. This context overview provides general information about important events that had an impact on the development of the town. Information gathered from the background research and fieldwork formed the basis for statements of significance for each property identified in the Annotated List. An area that appears to be a high priority for survey is located in the southern section of the Town of Orchard Park, because the area is losing agricultural lands to new development. As a result, settlement period and later nineteenth century farmsteads are disappearing from the landscape.

An annotated list of observed properties has been created which has been used to identify geographic areas, building types, building materials, architectural styles, and integrity. Selected lists of properties for potential NRE status, and for potential local status have been developed from the annotated list.

### Designate Local Landmarks

One of the most effective tools for preserving the Town of Orchard Park'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. Orchard Park is one of many across New York State that have adopted local preservation ordinances designed to prevent destruction or insensitive alteration of buildings and districts or multiple properties having special historic, architectural or cultural character.

We recommend that the Historic Preservation Board (HPB) 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 a Designation Application Form as properties are designated.

All of the properties that were inventoried appear to be eligible for local landmark designation.

As discussed in the Reconnaissance Survey Report, the HPB may want to consider thematic designations of individual resources that are linked architecturally and/or historically. Suggestions for thematic groupings include agricultural farmsteads and homesteads, and early twentieth-century suburban estates.

## **Pursue State and National Register Nominations**

The National Register of Historic 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.

It is important to note that an inspection of interiors was outside the scope of this study.

We suggest that the Town investigate the possibility of nominating key buildings as part of a future National Register multiple property submission. The submission consists of one part: a registration form. 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 type. A multiple property submission may be used to nominate thematically-related historic properties at some point in the future. The actual nomination of each building, site, or structure is made on the registration form which may be helpful as part of a future multiple property submission.

Much of the information in the reconnaissance survey and the intensive level survey can serve as the foundation for a multiple property submission.

## **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 HPB should periodically check with the Planning Department to determine which properties may be potentially threatened by deterioration, development or road work.

### **Share Information with Town**

The Town Board, Planning Board, Zoning Board, and the Historic Preservation Board all have legislative authority in areas affecting the appearance of Orchard Park's built environment. It is important that the HPB 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 Board. 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 Orchard Park library, 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 Orchard Park's history and architecture. Possible ideas include brochures featuring the town's nineteenth-century houses and homesteads, early twentieth-century residential developments, and agricultural farmsteads.

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 providing 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**

Orchard Park became a Certified Local Government in 2008. Established by the National Historic Preservation Act, the Certified Local Government program is a nationwide 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**

New Intensive Level Survey for other Reconnaissance Level surveyed properties and Five Year Update of Survey

We recommend that the HPB continue to do intensive level surveys of other properties and account for any new research findings.

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.

### **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.

## Advise Owners about Historic Preservation Benefits

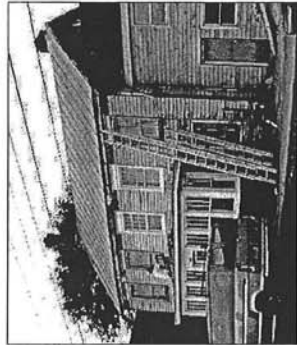
### The New York State Historic Residential Properties Tax Credit Program

New legislation increases financial incentives for private homeowners. Rehabilitation work on historic residential structures may qualify for a tax credit of 20% of qualified rehabilitation costs of structures, up to a credit value of \$50,000.

The New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in the Division for Historic Preservation, Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation provides technical assistance to property owners working to rehabilitate homes. Below are the basic program requirements.

#### A "Qualified Historic Home" must be:

- ◊ An owner-occupied residential structure (includes condominiums and cooperatives).
- ◊ Listed on the State or National Register of Historic Places either individually or as a contributing building in a historic district.
- ◊ Located in a Federal Census Tract that is at 100% or below the State Family Median Income level or identified as a Qualified Income Tract (QIT) Section 143 (l) of the Internal Revenue Code or in an area designated as an Area of Chronic Economic Distress. SHPO staff can help determine this.

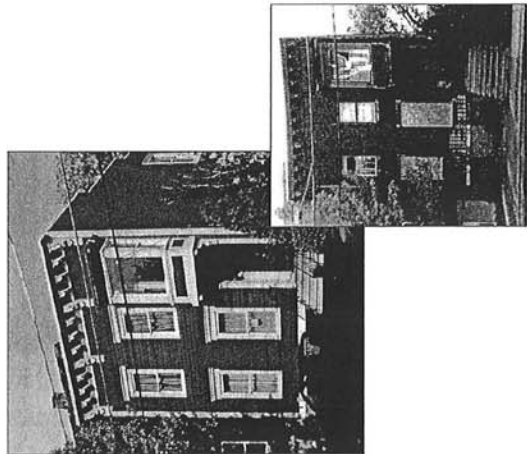


#### The applicant must be:

- ◊ A New York State taxpayer.
  - ◊ The applicant must also be the owner of a "qualified historic home," as previously defined.
- or
- ◊ An applicant may also be the purchaser of a "qualified historic home." To meet this qualification, the taxpayer must be the first buyer of a qualified historic home after it has been substantially rehabilitated by the seller and certified as meeting the established requirements. The purchase must occur within five years of the certification of completed work and the seller must not have already taken the tax credit.

#### The project must:

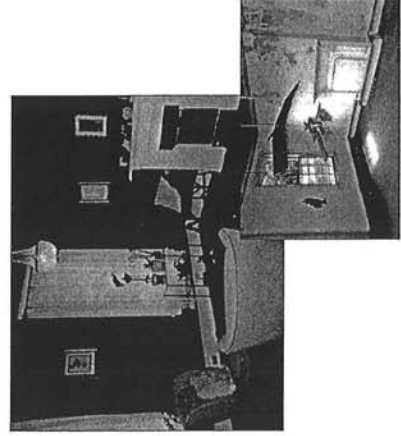
- ◊ Spend at least 5% of the total on the exterior work.
- ◊ Receive preliminary approval from SHPO staff.
- ◊ Be completed after January 1, 2010.

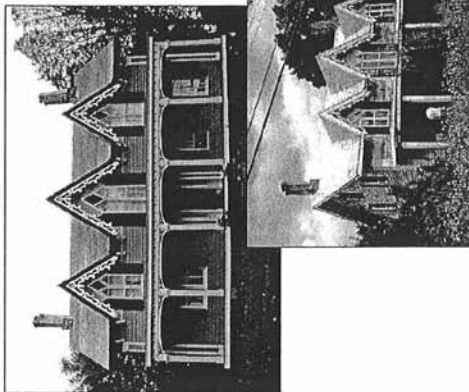


#### Project Review

SHPO staff review proposed work according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and help property owners determine the best approaches to rehabilitation objectives. In general, projects should strive to retain and repair original, historic materials. More information on the Standards can be found on the National Park Service website at: [www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards\\_guidelines.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards_guidelines.htm).

Helpful National Park Service publications on technical preservation issues can be found at: [www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/topics/index.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/topics/index.htm).





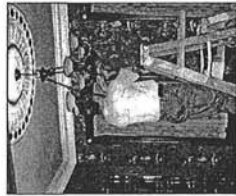
**Typical work that qualifies for the credit includes repairs to:**

- ◇ walls, masonry, finishes (interior and exterior), floors, ceilings, windows and doors
- ◇ chimneys, stairs (interior and exterior) roofs,
- ◇ components of central air conditioning or heating systems, plumbing and plumbing fixtures, electrical wiring and lighting fixtures
- ◇ elevators, sprinkler systems, fire escapes and other components related to the operation or maintenance of the building

Projects such as landscaping, fencing, additions or other work outside the historic building generally **do not** qualify.

**Can I qualify for a Refund in addition to the Tax Credit?**

You may. If the allowable credit exceeds your tax for the year and your adjusted gross income is under \$60,000, the excess will be treated as an overpayment of tax to be credited or refunded.



For more information on the National Register of Historic Places, visit: [www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/register/](http://www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/register/)

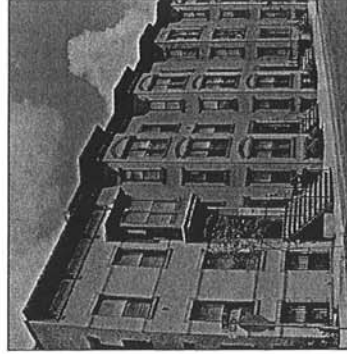
To find out if a property qualifies and to get an application, go to our web site: [www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/](http://www.nysparks.state.ny.us/shpo/) or contact us at:

**Residential Tax Credit Program  
Division for Historic Preservation  
Peoples Island Resource Center  
PO Box 189  
Waterford, NY 12188-0189  
(518) 237-8643**

**An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Agency**

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**NEW YORK STATE  
REHABILITATION  
TAX CREDIT FOR  
HOMEOWNERS**



**DIVISION FOR  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION**



**NEW YORK STATE OFFICE OF PARKS,  
RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Town and Village of Orchard Park are a well-documented community and definitive research has been written by Suzanne Kulp, Orchard Park Town Historian, and published in a book entitled, "Images of Orchard Park." The book describes the history of Orchard Park and the context, within which historic resources were built.

The historic overview, written by Suzanne Kulp, synthesizes information from many sources (primary and secondary sources, local historians, historic maps and photographs, etc.) and provides a narrative of the town's development. Various historical themes and contexts are explored including settlement, transportation, industry, recreation, religion, education, commerce, and government. Historic maps of the town are used to supplement the historic overview. This context overview provides general information about important events that had an impact on the development of the town. Information gathered from the background research and fieldwork formed the basis for statements of significance for each property identified in the Annotated List. An area that appears to be a high priority for survey is located in the southern section of the Town of Orchard Park, because the area is losing agricultural lands to new development. As a result, settlement period and later nineteenth century farmsteads are disappearing from the landscape.

An annotated list of observed properties has been created which has been used to identify geographic areas, building types, building materials, architectural styles, and integrity. Selected lists of properties for potential NRE status, and for potential local status have been developed from the annotated list.

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# Appendix A

## Resumes

Architecture. Engineering. Surveying.

# Beverly Foit-Albert

RA, Ph.D., President, Principal-in-Charge

## Education

Ph.D., Human Sciences,  
Saybrook Institute, 1978  
M. Arch., SUNY at Buffalo, 1975  
BA, Architecture, Cornell University, 1961

## Registration

1965 Architecture, NY #8896  
1980, Architecture, PA, #RA 008401-B  
NCARB  
2003, Architecture, NJ, #21A1016092

## Awards

AIA Bethune Award for lifetime of notable contributions to the profession of architecture through practice, mentorship and community leadership, 2011

Old Fort Niagara, Design of the Visitor Center, Buffalo Historic Preservation Society, 2009

AIA Award for teaching of architecture – “The Adaptive Re-Use of Historical Buildings: New York Central Railroad Terminal, A Practicum.”

SUNYAB Community Advisory Council Community-University Citation for Outstanding Achievement in Architecture, 1992

Western NY Women’s Hall of Fame, Inductee, 2009

YWCA Women-Owned Business Award, 1997

Business First 1996 Pathfinders Award, honoring involvement with students, businesses, and education

Medaille College Award for Community Service, 1995

## Orchard Park Historic Resources Survey

*Town of Orchard Park, NY*

Performed a historic resources survey of 601 properties in the incorporated Town of Orchard Park, NY, which identified geographic areas, building types, building materials, architectural styles, and integrity. Created an annotated list of those properties and selected potential National Register Eligible and local status properties from that list. The survey followed the New York State Office of Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation standards. (2010) *Principal-in-Charge*

## Historic Preservation Seminar & Training Manual

*City of Niagara Falls, NY*

The Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Niagara Falls commissioned Foit-Albert to create a training manual for use by Commission members and others for instruction in historic preservation. The Manual discusses why historic preservation is important, principles of historic preservation law and preservation planning, establishment of goals and objectives of the Historic Preservation Commission, administrative policies and procedures, designation of resources and historic contexts, historic research methods, evaluating design proposals and applying the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. *Principal-in-Charge, Author*

## Clarence Hollow and Clarence Center, Designated Historic Districts

*Town of Clarence, NY*

The two districts of Clarence Hollow and Clarence Center, comprised of 16 buildings and 26 buildings respectively, were researched for historic significance in Town settlement. A history of the district and its contextual base were researched and documented by Beverly Foit-Albert with University at Buffalo students. This research formed the data base for the districts’ designation. *Principal-in-Charge, Professor*

## Cobblestone Historic District Report

*Downtown Buffalo, New York*

The Cobblestone Report contains documentation on an important block of buildings that exist as one of the very few remaining testaments to the history of Buffalo’s industrial heritage. Six buildings within the designated district were professionally researched and reported upon with details of the companies that operated there. Their specific summary histories are included in the Report along with the State Historic Preservation Office Blue Form application for state historic district designation. *Principal-in-Charge*

## Hayes Hall Historic District Survey and Context Report

*University at Buffalo, South Campus, Buffalo, NY*

The district is comprised of five limestone buildings dating from 1874 to 1934. This group of buildings showcases the history of regional institutional development. The property purchased by Erie County in 1847 first accommodated the Erie County Asylum, followed by the County Hospital, and finally in 1925 by the University of Buffalo. Historic research and documentation was

# Beverly Foit-Albert

done by Beverly Foit-Albert. This research was the basis for the formal designation of the five building complex and grounds as a local historic district.

## **Building UB, The Comprehensive Physical Plan**

*The University at Buffalo*

Developed a comprehensive physical plan for SUNY Buffalo. Work included developing alternative scenarios for physical growth on and off campus for all aspects of campus development. Documented and researched the University's historic resources and reviewed proposed master plan building concepts. (2009) *Principal-in-Charge*

## **New Visitor Center at Old Fort Niagara**

*NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation*

Provided architectural design for the restoration and adaptive reuse of a former United States Army warehouse located in Fort Niagara State Park, adjacent to the entrance to Old Fort Niagara. The project converted the 10,000 sf warehouse into a state-of-the-art visitor center and museum. The facility retains the appearance of a 1930's era Army warehouse, but now houses visitor service facilities such as large restrooms, a comfortable lobby, tourist information center, and a well-stocked museum shop. \$5 million (2006) *Principal-in-Charge*

## **Renovation of the Historic Clement Mansion**

*Greater Buffalo Chapter of the American Red Cross*

Provided programming and renovation of the historic Clement Mansion, designed by famed architect Edward B. Green. The emphasis was to raise the public awareness of the Red Cross and enhance a positive image by increasing street presence and improving public access to the facility, all while preserving the significant historic attributes of the building, such as fireplaces, woodwork, and stonework. The scope of work included the conversion of a mansion-residential type facility into a corporate facility. (1999) *Principal-in-Charge*

## **Peace Bridge EIS**

*Peace Bridge Authority*

Provided an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a new international bridge connecting Buffalo to Fort Erie in Canada. Assessed the impact of the bridge on the historic residential neighborhood and Fredrick Law Olmsted Front Park. (2004) *Principal-in-Charge*

## **Convention Center EIS**

*Erie County*

Provided an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a new convention center in Buffalo. Compared impacts of construction on three different sites with a no-action alternative. Study included both Economic and Environmental impacts. Foit-Albert was responsible for an inventory of all structures on site and adjacent to site, and evaluation of the cultural merit of each structure and the impact of proposed construction on adjacent historic districts and individual landmarks. Design guidelines for new facility were development, in addition to concept sketched for the new facility on each site (2002) *Principal-in-Charge*

# Beverly Foit-Albert

## **Historic Resources Survey, Williamsville Toll Plaza**

*New York State Thruway Authority*

Included an inventory of all properties and research on individual owners and architects to determine National Register eligibility of each of over 100 sites, most with multiple structures. *Principal-in-Charge*

## **Historic Preservation of the Century Center II, M. Wile Redevelopment**

*Buffalo Employment Training Center*

This \$8 million redevelopment project involved the rehabilitation of a 1926 “daylight factory” building (National Register Status) in accordance with the State Historic Preservation Office Standard and Guidelines as well as building codes, handicapped accessibility requirements, and the local zoning ordinances. Prepared Historic Preservation Tax Credit Application Parts 1 and 2. Tenant Improvement and Adaptive Reuse of this historic M. Wile factory include: Technology intensive office space; Integration of clients program, furnishings and equipment; coordination of mechanical, electrical and other consultants; production of contract documents; code review; construction administration and ongoing field supervision. (2001) *Principal-in-Charge*

## **Renovations to the Sanctuary and Facilities**

*Trinity Episcopal Church*

Provided full architectural services for the redecoration of major ceremonial and education areas, including the banquet room, kitchen, administrative offices, study, and narthex. (2005)

## **Design of the Sidway Building Upscale Apartments and Lofts**

*Clover Construction Management*

Provided full architectural services for the renovation of this seven story historic building into upscale apartments and lofts. \$4.7 million (2004) *Principal-in-Charge*

## **Renovation of the Historic Clement Mansion**

*Greater Buffalo Chapter of the American Red Cross*

Provided programming and renovation of the historic Clement Mansion, designed by famed architect Edward B. Green. The emphasis was to raise the public awareness of the Red Cross and enhance a positive image by increasing street presence and improving public access to the facility, all while preserving the significant historic attributes of the building, such as fireplaces, woodwork, and stonework. The scope of work included the conversion of a mansion-residential type facility into a corporate facility. (1999) *Principal-in-Charge*

## **Michigan Street Baptist Church**

*El Bethel Assembly*

Provided historic preservation and architectural design services for this historic church. This building was a piece of the Underground Railroad history. Assisted in Sectarian Grant Acquisition. Evaluated the building, made note of renovations needed, provided design, and construction services. *Principal-in-Charge*

## Gwen Howard

RA, LEED AP, Associate, Historic Preservation Specialist

### Years Experience

Total Years Experience: 26  
Years with Foit-Albert: 13

### Education

M.Arch, School of Architecture and Planning, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1995  
B.Fine Arts, Historic Preservation, Savannah College of Art and Design, 1987

### Registration

Registered Architect, NY, 1998, #026733  
Certified NYS Code Enforcement Official, #0697-7326B / NY0030937  
LEED 2.0 Accredited Professional, 2002

### Affiliations

Board Chair, YWCA of Western New York  
Member, Buffalo Preservation Board  
Past Board Member, Landmark Society of the Niagara Frontier

### Awards

South American Rainforest Exhibit, 2008 Decorative Concrete Award, WNY Chapter of the American Concrete Institute  
Alfiero Center Addition, University of Buffalo; 2006 AIA Buffalo/WNY Chapter Honorable Mention Award  
Church of Scientology Buffalo, 2004 AIA Buffalo/WNY Honor Award and 2004 Business First Brick by Brick Award, Best Historic Preservation Project

### Orchard Park Historical Resources Survey

*Town of Orchard Park, NY*

Performed a historic resources survey of 601 properties in the incorporated Town of Orchard Park, NY, which identified geographic areas, building types, building materials, architectural styles, and integrity. Created an annotated list of those properties and selected potential National Register Eligible and local status properties from that list. The survey followed the New York State Office of Park, Recreation and Historic Preservation standard. (2010) *Project Manager*

### Peace Bridge EIS

*Peace Bridge Authority*

Provided an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a new international bridge connecting Buffalo to Fort Erie in Canada. Assessed the impact of the bridge on the historic residential neighborhood and Fredrick Law Olmsted Front Park. (2004) *Project Architect*

### Williamsville Toll Plaza Historic Resources Survey

*New York State Thruway Authority*

Provided an inventory of all properties and research on individual owners and architects to determine National Register eligibility of each of over 100 sites, most with multiple structures. *Project Manager*

### Convention Center EIS

*Erie County*

Provided an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a new convention center in Buffalo. Compared impacts of construction on three different sites with a no-action alternative. Study included both Economic and Environmental impacts. Foit-Albert was responsible for an inventory of all structures on site and adjacent to site, and evaluation of the cultural merit of each structure and the impact of proposed construction on adjacent historic districts and individual landmarks. Design guidelines for new facility were development, in addition to concept sketched for the new facility on each site. (2002) *Project Manager*

### Historic Preservation of the Century Center II, M. Wile Redevelopment

*Buffalo Employment Training Center*

This \$8 million redevelopment project involved the rehabilitation of a 1926 "daylight factory" building (National Register Status) in accordance with the State Historic Preservation Office Standard and Guidelines as well as building codes, handicapped accessibility requirements, and the local zoning ordinances. Prepared Historic Preservation Tax Credit Application Parts 1 and 2. Tenant Improvement and Adaptive Reuse of this historic M. Wile factory include: Technology intensive office space; Integration of clients program, furnishings and equipment; coordination of mechanical, electrical and other consultants; production of contract

# Gwen Howard

documents; code review; construction administration and ongoing field supervision. (2001) *Historic Preservation Architect*

## **Mennonite Meeting House**

*Town of Amherst, NY*

Provided a Historic Structure Conditions Report for National Landmark 1834 Mennonite Meeting House currently used by the Town of Amherst, NY for their archive center. Assessed the condition of the existing structure including the limestone Meeting House with heavy timber roof and the frame additions. Restoration documents were prepared to replace the cedar shingle roof, damaged siding and rebuild the historic windows and doors, as well as other incidental repairs. \$245,000 (2010) *Project Manager*

## **Repair & Restoration**

*Trinity Episcopal Church*

Currently providing architectural and engineering services for the repair and restoration of portions of this Historic Trinity campus as well as modifications to the undercroft. The project, funded in part by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (SHPO), includes roof and foundation repair, site improvements including exterior drainage, interior repairs, and electrical and mechanical system improvements. (On-going) 125

## **Heritage Farm Children's Zoo**

*Zoological Society of Buffalo*

Provided architectural design services for the dismantling, cataloging and reconstruction of an authentic 19th century barn on the Zoo grounds. The hands-on interactive exhibit includes live animals, activities, and games. New construction utilized historic construction methods to provide traditional exhibit expertise that meets contemporary animal husbandry standards. \$1.7 million (2010) *Project Manager*

## **Façade Program Historic Report, Main Street Program Round II**

*Lumber City Development Corporation*

Provided architectural services to provide a historic report on this neighborhood. On Main Street, each building related to the larger concern of the creation of the historic district in North Tonawanda. Each building was evaluated for its historic significance, distinguishing architectural features and its potential reuse for inclusion as redeveloped properties, which will work in concert with economic development for the future commercial integrity of Webster Street. (2007) *Project Manager*

## **Michigan Street Baptist Church**

*El Bethel Assembly*

Provided historic preservation and architectural design services for this historic church. This building was a piece of the Underground Railroad history. Evaluated the building, made note of renovations needed, provided design, and construction services. (2005) *Project Architect*

Christy R.  
**Stoebe**

Document Coordination

**Education**

AAS Technology, Erie County  
Community College

Throughout her 20 years with Foit-Albert Associates, Ms. Stoebe has provided production services on numerous historic preservation projects, including technical typing, documentation, research, and graphic design. Projects include:

**Orchard Park Intensive Level of Historic Resources**

*Town of Orchard Park, NY  
(2012) Organization, Graphics, Technical Typist*

**Orchard Park Historic Resources Survey**

*Town of Orchard Park, NY  
(2010) Organization, Graphics, Technical Typist*

**Façade Program Historic Report,  
Main Street Program Round II**

*Lumber City Development Corporation  
(2007) Technical Typist*

**Michigan Street Baptist Church**

*El Bethel Assembly  
(2005) Technical Typist*

**The Frontier House**

*Lewiston, New York  
(2005) Organization, graphics, technical typist*

**Historic Preservation Seminar & Training Manual**

*City of Niagara Falls, NY  
(2004) Technical Typist, Graphics*

**Peace Bridge EIS**

*Peace Bridge Authority  
(2004) Technical Typist*

**Convention Center EIS**

*Erie County  
(2002) Technical Typist*

**Former Trico Plant "Century Centre I"**

*(1999) Technical Typist*

**M. Wile Factory "Century Centre II"**

*(1999) Technical Typist*

**Chippewa Street Development Report, Buffalo, NY**

*(1997) Technical Typist*



# Appendix B

## Historic Overview Town of Orchard Park

## APPENDIX

### Historic Overview

#### **History of Orchard Park as Related to Its Culture, Growth and Architectural Styles Suzanne S. Kulp, Orchard Park Historian**

For the past several months, a study has been progressing in the Township of Orchard Park; a study of the cultural diversity found in our architecture. In a sense, the history of our community is told in the forms and functions of buildings which have been left to us by our forbearers. These living interpreters of yesteryear are irreplaceable.

Described by Quaker Jacob Lindley as an "uncultivated part of nature's garden," Orchard Park has seen many changes in the years since its beginning.

By 1793, the Holland Land Company had acquired purchase rights to the lands west of the Genesee River pending settlement of the question of the rights of Native Americans, and in 1797, following years of claims, negotiations, broken promises, and bribery, investors were able to wrest most of western New York from the Seneca tribe of Native Americans. That year, the Treaty of Big Tree reduced Seneca country to 11 parcels of land, or reservations, including the heart of Seneca territory, Buffalo Creek.

Buffalo Creek Reservation, a portion of which ultimately became the northern part of Orchard Park, consisted of 128 square miles or 83,557 acres. It was well watered by creeks, rich in wildlife and fish, a forest-covered wilderness of some of the most fertile land in Erie County. It was the primary residence and ritual ceremonial center of the Seneca tribe.

Located adjacent to the northwest corner of the Reservation, at the geographical location of the confluence of Lake Erie, the Niagara River and Buffalo Creek, was a small outpost populated by a few traders living among the Indians, and all threatened by the British presence along the Niagara Frontier. The outpost occupied a site less than 3 miles wide wedged between the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation on the east and south and the white settlement of Black Rock on the north. Its shore line extended from the mouth of Buffalo Creek to about today's Peace Bridge. It was to become a transportation and commerce hub ultimately named Buffalo.

The land mass we now know as Orchard Park was separated from that fledgling outpost by the sizeable Buffalo Creek Reservation, a formidable, perhaps dangerous expanse of land inhabited by Indians who were perceived as uncivilized and unpredictable. As a result, even though the outpost became Buffalo, and its importance as a lake port and commercial center unfolded in the very early 1800s, Orchard Park remained detached, isolated, and primarily dependent on agriculture rather than commerce.

In 1804, three Danby, Vermont, residents, Ezekiel Smith, and Quakers Amos Colvin and David Eddy, contracted for the purchase of large tracts of lands in present Orchard Park. Agrarian Quakers preferred life in quiet communities that were detached and isolated from the "corrupting influences" of the larger world. This "uncultivated part of nature's garden" was attractive. They became the first permanent settlers in this location.

Mr. Eddy purchased and "reserved" a substantial amount of land, roughly 600 acres representing much of present Orchard Park village. He set some of this land aside for his parents, Quaker Jacob and Susannah (Sprague) Eddy, other members of related families, and the rest for himself and wife Hannah (Arnold). The Eddy families were key players on the stage of early Orchard Park.

Joseph Ellicott was the principal surveyor and primary strategist for the Holland Land Company (HLC) charged with preparing the HLC's huge parcel of land, and making it attractive for Euro-American settlement. If the wilderness of western New York was to be penetrated for settlement, more roads had to be built. Accessibility and national security were foremost. Roads had to be constructed for settlers and the movement of troops and supplies, if necessary, to fend off the British. Indeed, the Revolutionary War was recent history, the War of 1812 was still on the horizon, and the British were just across the River.

South of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, Ellicott built a road leading from Lake Erie through present Hamburg, Orchard Park, East Aurora and eastward. In 1804, the Holland Land Company was informed by Ellicott that the "Middle Road" had been completed. Quaker David Eddy had been involved in surveying and clearing this straight road as it traversed through present Orchard Park on the bed of present Taylor Road with direct east-west extensions thereof. It spanned some low areas, which were later abandoned in favor of the higher trail we now know as Quaker Road (East and West). Although the road would prove to have a favorable impact on settlement, Ellicott claimed, in 1804, the formation of "a respectable settlement in that Quarter as a result" although this was a bit exaggerated at that time! The Middle Road was later incorporated into Big Tree Road (now Route 20A) (See Figure 1).

The fact that the area was detached, isolated, and attractive for agricultural endeavors ultimately brought a tide of migrating Quaker (a.k.a. "Society of Friends," or "Friends") families from Vermont, eastern New York, and Pennsylvania. Non-Quaker families also arrived, many of them related in some way to the Quakers.

In 1807, Obadiah Baker and his wife Anna (Wheeler) arrived from Danby, Vermont, and within a few months Quaker Meetings were sanctioned to be held at their home by the governing Monthly Meeting. Their original plank house was built about 1813 to replace a log cabin. This historic plank cabin still stands as a rear extension of the enlarged, historic Baker Homestead at 7166 Quaker Road. This interesting homestead as it stands today is a good example of a simple farm house which was remodeled during

the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, adopting two-story Federal period styling with Greek Revival modifications and Italianate and Colonial Revival style ornamentation.

By 1811 there were over twenty Quaker families, and by 1814 upwards of twenty-five Quaker families in the community. Having outgrown the Baker house, in December 1811 the Society of Friends purchased a half-acre property "with a log house standing thereon for the sole purpose of building a meeting house thereon." Located on the northeast corner of present Orchard Park's "Four Corners," it served as the meeting house until the early 1820s when the Quakers built the picturesque meeting house which stands today in Orchard Park Village, as a very historic extant building. From all accounts, the original "log house" was the first church structure of any denomination in all of present Erie County.

The pioneer Quakers, surnames among them including Baker, Chilcott, Deuel, Freeman, Griffin, Hall, Hoag, Hambleton, Hampton, Kester, Potter, Shearmen, Sprague, Tilton and Webster coexisted peacefully with non-Quakers in the area and the isolated community thrived. The Quakers established a lending library in 1823 and the non-Quaker families, among them the Abbotts, Newtons, Clarks, and Sheldons, established the first public library in southern Erie County in 1824. Many descendants of these early settlers live in the area today.

The Erie Canal, entering Buffalo from the north, opened in 1825, undoubtedly making it possible to obtain household and farm items on this frontier which were theretofore scarce. It also brought an influx of settlers. Buffalo flourished as a commerce center!

White men negotiated some of the Buffalo Creek Reservation away from the Native Americans in 1826 (including a mile-wide strip of land across the north boundary of Orchard Park called the Milestrip, with Milestrip Road at its center). However, still separated from the growing commercial center by the bulk of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, the settlements south of Buffalo did not share in Buffalo's growth. It wasn't until much later, in 1838, that a Treaty which eradicated claims of Native Americans to the land of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, that more confident, regular travel between Orchard Park and points north was established. However, agriculture continued to be mainstay of Orchard Park's economy.

Remarkably, the die was cast so early in Orchard Park's history, and foreshadowed the fact that agriculture remained the mainstay of Orchard Park's existence until the years after WWII, long after the Society of Friends ceased to be the dominant religion. Indeed, today (2010) there remain over 100 large, traditional plank, functional barns within the township, most of them on still-working farmsteads. The homes on many of these farmsteads are classic, period homes, reminiscent of the culture, status, and aesthetic values of our predecessors. Preeminent among these are the farmsteads located at 7295 Jewett-Holmwood Road (its massive, elegant, gambrel-roofed barn has already been locally designated as Landmark status), 7754 Quaker Road, 7664 Quaker Road, 7503 Quaker Road, 7851 Michael Road and 6961 Milestrip Road.

The area now known as Orchard Park Township was originally part of the Township of Hamburg; the area known as the environs of the Four Corners of Orchard Park Village became known at an early day as Potter's Corner due to the homesteading of the prolific Quaker Potter family. A decision was made in 1850 to separate Hamburg's east half from its west half, the new eastern Township to be named Ellicott. This designation lasted for a little more than a year, and was then changed to East Hamburg (see Figures 2 and 3). The name Potter's Corners gradually was replaced by Orchard Park, informally, around 1882 when it was noted that the community resembled a park of orchards. The community had been known as Orchard Park for many years before it officially was incorporated into a village in 1921. Finally, the entire township of East Hamburg became known as Orchard Park Township in 1934, the final "h" of Hamburg having been lost around the time of World War I.

In the early days on this frontier, responsibility for much of a child's education had to be assumed by the family. From an early age, the chores of the farm and household included a wealth of "hands on instruction." Inventories found in old estate records show that parents owned various school books, and used these to teach their children the basics of reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The first common school house that can be documented, District #5 School House, was constructed in the southwest part of present Orchard Park Township (then Hamburg) sometime prior to March 1820. It was located near the intersection of Bunting and Draudt Roads. Local Quakers were mindful that a "guarded education" for their children was desirable, but a Select School for Friends was not established until December 28, 1825. It was requested at their governing meeting noted as "the privilege of building a school house on the meeting house lot." The concept was approved and a log school was built in early 1826 on the grounds of the still-standing meeting house (6156 Bunting Road). David Eddy recalled that its first teacher was Henry Hibbard. It was in existence for only ten years.

In 1854, Quaker John Allen, and wife Chloe, purchased a large tract of land bordering the south side of West Quaker and the west side of South Lincoln Streets. Around 1866 they built a boarding Academy on 3.8 acres of land, a plot which roughly coincides with the site of today's Middle School minus the athletic field. "It was a long, handsome three story building with dormitories and classrooms." In 1869, John and Chloe sold the Academy to the newly formed East Hamburg Friends Institute for \$6427.50. In 1881, a wing of the building and a portion of the land were split off, and deeded to the East Hamburg's Public School District #6. Within months after that sale, on April 28, 1882, the remainder of the building burned: "the large building at East Hamburg known as the Quaker Academy caught fire as supposed from a defective chimney and with contents was totally destroyed. Loss and insurance could not be ascertained. The loss, however, is estimated at \$10,000." This was the final blow to Friend's endeavors in education locally.

As the community grew, its links with neighboring communities improved. Dirt roads became plank roads in the 1840s, and were gradually upgraded to stone, macadam, and brick, especially after the invention of the "horseless carriage." The railroad was extended to Orchard Park in 1883, and a very small wooded depot was built just south

of the Thorn Avenue crossing (see Figure 5). In 1900, this town of then 800 people saw an electric trolley line established to run between Buffalo and Orchard Park. It was abandoned in 1932, when buses took the trolley's place but not their adventuresome thrill.

No history of Orchard Park can be complete without mention of successful businessman and philanthropist Harry Yates. A Buffalonian, he came to Orchard Park shortly after the turn of the century. He came seeking pastureland for his coalwagon horses who were suffering from sore feet due to cobblestone streets of the city. He was so impressed with the rolling countryside and agricultural endeavors that he decided to add farming to his business interests. He built a home, a commanding brick Colonial Revival structure at 7980 Quaker Road, and eventually invested in 3,500 acres of land, buying farmstead after farmstead, and installing managers in each of them. Ultimately, he created and donated Green Lake (1912) to the community, the adjacent Girl Scout Camp (c.1920) and Yates Park (1942), the site on which the present railroad depot is located including the present library site (1911). He also provided land for the construction of two churches, Nativity of Our Lord Roman Catholic and St. John's Lutheran, and the land for Nativity cemetery.

Other benefactors of the community were Buffalo attorney Hamilton Ward and his wife, Grace (Marsh). They began summering in Orchard Park in 1919 with their eight children. They deeded their summer house and surrounding land, situated on a high point overlooking Buffalo and Lake Erie, to the Girl Scouts. It is now Sky High Girl Scout Camp.

Mr. Ward was appointed in 1924 to New York State's first Parks Commission by Gov. Alfred E. Smith. He encouraged the county to purchase land, beginning in 1925, for what became Chestnut Ridge Park. When he died, in 1932, he willed an additional 240 acres of his own land to increase the size of the Park. Today, it is the largest park in the county system, and is enjoyed year-round.

Within the township, there are proud displays of some excellent examples of earlier (1800s) period architecture. From a modest, circa 1819 house at 6691 Chestnut Ridge Road to the stately home at 5030 Newton Road, there are several residences designed in the Federal Style.

Greek Revival was a frequently recurring theme throughout the township in the 1800s, from less-embellished homes, like 7583 Ellicott Road which display simple roofline returns and modestly adorned front doorways, to moderately sized and embellished homes like 4528 Freeman Road and 3930 Baker Road, to magnificent full-corniced, fully-adorned, columned, impressive structures such as 7295 Jewett-Holmwood Road, 4684 Freeman Road, and 4879 California Road.

Greek Revival features, as combined with some Federal style details, are also apparent in many homes, including 7690 Ellicott Road and 5980 Armor-Duells Road known as

“Calvary Farm,” one-time home to William “Wild Bill” Donovan’s famed Troop I Horse Co.

Italianate architecture also made a statement in Orchard Park. Among the more modest but worthy farmhouses of the style from the 1800s is 4121 Baker Road. Others are located at 6585 Webster Road, and still another at 4497 Freeman Road. Situated on a prominence on a main road into Orchard Park, 4025 N. Buffalo Road, is an outstanding Italianate.

As Orchard Park entered the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, architectural styles continued to evolve. Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial, and Queen Anne styling emerged. Fine examples of these can be found in Orchard Park. Transportation into Buffalo via train or trolley had brought Orchard Park “closer” to the city than in the early days, but agriculture was still the center of the economy, and most of the township homes were situated on a farmstead, however big or small.

Perhaps the greatest influence on local architecture was the Arts and Crafts movement. It began locally in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century as a simplistic, practical, economic alternative to the styles of the day. The totally fresh “Craftsman” look, appreciation of basic materials without ornamentation, was enthusiastically accepted and encouraged by the fact that Elbert Hubbard’s *Roycrofters* of our neighboring community, East Aurora, were a prominent and successful artistic enterprise of the Arts and Crafts era. Many fine examples of Craftsman houses can be found in Orchard Park. To mention just a few: bungalows at 3833 N. Freeman Road and 3970 N. Freeman Rd., and two-story homes at 3823 N. Buffalo Rd., 4716 Duerr Road and 4724 Duerr Road.

About the same time, the Sears Roebuck Company devised their “kit” homes, build-by-number houses totally pre-engineered and pre-cut. With all pertinent finishing parts, they were shipped on box-cars to a siding nearest to the building site for the contractor to receive. Their well-executed plans offered many popular housing styles, even including schools, and barns, which could be ordered and shipped anywhere in the country. In Orchard Park, there are many homes which appear to be Sears “kit” homes, including but not limited to 5304 Chestnut Ridge Road, 5470 Chestnut Ridge Road, and 3052 Transit Road. The latter house is a Sears concrete-block house for which Sears supplied all of the parts, including the molds for the concrete blocks. The blocks were then formed on the building site.

Orchard Park began to see more rapid community development after the Great Wars, especially after WWII. In the 6 years following WWI, 153 houses were built, adding to the total of approximately 550 already existing in the village and township. This was an increase of about 28%. In the 6 years following WWII, 714 houses were built, adding to the total of approximately 1400 already in the village and township, an increase of about 100% in 6 years. With a reliable “horseless carriage” in every garage, Orchard Park was becoming a “bedroom community” of Buffalo.

The New England Cape Cod style had its origins in the Colonial period, but locally the style was abundantly re-visited during the building boom after WWII. In addition, a style new to the region, the ranch house, was a frequent inclusion in subdivisions or on individual lots, made possible by improved heating systems, which used gas or oil to warm forced hot air. There are many fine examples of both small and expansive ranch homes in the Town of Orchard Park.

The building boom did not stop after WWII, but has moderately continued in the intervening years to a degree commensurate with the overall economy. The first contemporary-style home in the township was built in 1959 at 7861 Quaker Road, ahead of its time, causing much jaw-dropping among the less adventurous citizenry! Since the 1950s, several well-executed subdivisions of neo "colonial" style homes have been established. Also, the whole range of modern architectural styles, from split-levels and raised ranches, to many contemporary buildings, "A-frames" and even a geodesic dome home have been constructed.

In the years since its beginnings, Orchard Park has seen many changes, yet it can still be considered a somewhat rural community with many farms and expanses of land. Residents enjoy a superior centralized school system, many cultural opportunities such as the Orchard Park Symphony, the summer Pavilion, and the Quaker Arts Festival, and a generally serene lifestyle. The labors and dedication to duty of all of the pioneers cannot be overestimated. They transformed a vast wilderness into a lovely community. They brought with them an estimable work ethic, a strong sense of fairness, and spirit of community harmony. They also left a legacy of graceful, functional landmarks built as their residences, churches, and public places which now speak of their culture, lifestyle, and values. Their architectural vestiges give character to the tranquil byways and have served to inspire modern likenesses. Yes, the footprints of the pioneers left an indelible impression on the character of the community, an impression nourished by discerning continued cultivation of "nature's garden" as we look to the future.



# Appendix C

## NYS Historic Resource Inventory Forms