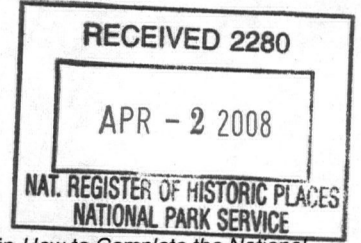


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Williamsville Junior and Senior High School

other name/site number Williamsville South High School

2. Location

street & town 5950 Main Street not for publication

city or town Williamsville vicinity

state New York code NY county Erie code 029 zip code 14221

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Russell Purpont DSHPO 3/25/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 5-12-08

Williamsville South High School
Name of Property

Erie County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION - Secondary School

EDUCATION - Secondary School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late-19th and 20th-century Revivals
Colonial Revival

foundation masonry
walls brick
cast stone
roof composition
other wooden cupola

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

*Property Williamsville South High School
Location Erie County, NY*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

Description

The Williamsville South High School (formerly the Williamsville Junior and Senior High School) is located on the north side of Main Street, just east of the Village of Williamsville in the Town of Amherst, New York. The building was designed in 1948 by Duane Lyman & Associates of Buffalo and constructed between 1949 and 1951. An addition on the east was designed by the same firm in 1960-1961, and a new gymnasium was added to the north in 1992, designed by Habiterra Architects of Jamestown, New York. Both additions are non-contributing due to age. The school and its grounds are oriented south toward Main Street, a major regional artery, and adjoined by post World War II residential development on the west and north including a distinctive row of brick ranch houses on Farber Lane.

The school two-story brick building designed in a modern interpretation of the Georgian style and laid out on an "H" plan with flat roofs. The main entrance is placed at the center of the connector and projects forward, reading as a pavilion with a monumental portico and a four stage bell tower. With the exception of the more classically detailed front pavilion, walls are faced in brick laid up in Flemish bond, accented by stone trim and surmounted by parapets without cornices. Fenestration consists largely of rectangular window openings arranged in groupings that correspond with classrooms. The current six-over-six light metal window sash are non-historic and date from a replacement program circa 1990. Exterior doors were replaced by glazed metal units at the same time.

The front pavilion (Fig. 1) is dominated by a monumental entrance consisting of a colossal Ionic portico of four stone columns fronting a stone façade framed by eight Tuscan pilasters (Fig. 2). Two Corinthian pilasters supporting a broken pediment framing an urn form the casing of the main entrance. The central feature of the stone pediment is the eagle design from the reverse of the U. S. quarter dollar, surrounded by a wreath which is flanked by swags. The bracketed cornices of the entry bay are the only cornices to appear on the building. Above the portico is a tower, whose faceted brick and stone base features an oculus on each side, beneath pediments flanked by freestanding urns. The frame belfry stage of the tower features glazed round arched openings and slender twin Corinthian columns at the faceted corners, the whole crowned with a bracketed pediment and four freestanding urns. Above this is a round drum festooned with swags and topped by dome.

Flanking handicapped access ramps with solid balustrades were installed in recent years and detract from the classical composition of the entrance, however, they are reversible features.

The corners of the entry bay are rendered in brick quoins, which form a transition to the brick façade of the rest of the building. At the top of each corner is a wide, low urn. The red brick exterior is laid in a Flemish bond. Two stone belt courses, at the sill level of the first floor and the lintel level of the second, extend around the building and help to unify the composition. Each of the two south-facing projecting end pavilions feature an entrance beneath a broken pediment framing a pineapple, supported by Roman Doric engaged columns (Fig. 3). Above is a large round arch window framed by Tuscan pilasters, suggestive of a Palladian window. A single swag is the focal point of the parapet, flanked by inverted modillions.

*Property Williamsville South High School
Location Erie County, NY*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

The west side of the building is dominated by a large one-story rounded projection containing the music department, the 1960-1961 addition to the much smaller original semi-circular bay that served the same function. Also dating to 1960-1961 is the one-story science wing on the east, connected to the original building by a corridor.

At the rear of the building, the one-story northwest wing contains the cafeteria, while the one-story northeast wing houses shop classrooms and building maintenance. Between these wings is the gymnasium addition of 1992. The additions are unified with the original building by the continued use of Flemish bond brickwork.

The plan of the original building is organized around the two largest interior spaces: the auditorium (Fig. 4) and the gymnasium. These are balanced on either side of the north-south entry corridor, which acts as the axis of the composition (Fig. 5). Corridors completely surround both spaces on each floor, and the other rooms of the school are grouped along the outside, thus affording an ample amount of daylight. The corridors are lined with a high wainscot of glazed ceramic tile and house built-in metal lockers; the floors retain the original terrazzo, which is especially decorative in the main corridor of the first floor. Each of the six staircases features spare cross-braced metal balustrades. Most of the original interior wood doors are intact.

The auditorium is Art Moderne in style (Fig. 4). The side walls curve in towards the stage at the west end, and the east (rear) wall, dominated by a corner-less projection booth, is concave. A sounding board projects above the stage, and the ceiling and portions of the walls are covered with acoustical tiles, possibly an original feature. Also original are the numerous round vents that punctuate the ceiling. The walls have a wainscot of polished marble panels, and there are six fluted pilasters on each of the side walls; bands at the top of each represent capitals, and the pilasters stop short of the ceiling, which creates the effect that the ceiling is floating above the supports. The exits are framed by natural light-stained wood casings; the fluted sides curve inward towards the doors.

The original gymnasium is a square space with an original folding partition wall down the center, running east-west. Rows of retractable wooden bleachers line the east and west walls. The very high wainscot of glazed cream-coloring tile extends around the room, and there are high windows along the east side of the room. Beneath these windows are the boys' and girls' locker rooms.

The library is located on the north side of the second floor, on axis with the entrance (Fig. 6). A row of tall round-arched windows fill the north wall, and the other walls are lined with original wood bookcases that feature entablatures and fluted pilasters. At the west end of the room are the librarian offices, which retain most of their original elements. The library also contains the original Colonial Revival style tables and chairs that were selected for the space in order to complement its design.

In spite of several non-historic additions and the replacement of window sash and door panels, the school retains substantial period integrity. Its symmetrical composition, monumental entrance portico and prominent presence on Main Street together with distinctive masonry details and interior finishes remain well preserved and representative of its style and period of construction.

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Architecture _____

Education _____

Period of Significance

1949-1951 _____

Significant Dates

1949-1951 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Duane S. Lyman, & Associates, architect _____

Cowper Construction Company, builder _____

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

*Williamsville South High School
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

Significance

The present Williamsville South High School (originally called Williamsville Junior-Senior High School and later Williamsville Central High School) in the Town of Amherst, Erie County, New York, is historically and architecturally significant in the history of education and architecture in the greater Williamsville community. Erected in 1949-1951 to serve the population of junior and senior high school students in a growing suburb of Buffalo, Williamsville South High School (originally called Williamsville Junior-Senior High School) has occupied a respected position in the public educational system of the area since its first class studied there in 1950. Designed by Duane Lyman & Associates, a noted Buffalo architectural firm, the modified Colonial Revival building is a distinctive example of the institutional-scale secondary school buildings built throughout New York State between 1925 and 1950 (Fig. 1). Designed with axial symmetry, a monumental entrance portico and a prominent bell tower, the building projects an image of tradition and authority and has long served as an architectural focal point of Williamsville's Main Street. It represents one of the last examples of the use of the Colonial Revival idiom in secondary school architecture in New York. The school represents an important milestone in the suburbanization of the Buffalo metropolitan area and the mid twentieth century growth of Amherst and Williamsville.

The Early History of Williamsville

The Village of Williamsville is located at the point where swift flowing Ellicott Creek cascades over the Niagara Escarpment. It was here that the ancient Great Iroquois Trail, the major pre-settlement route from the Hudson Valley to Lake Erie, crossed the north flowing stream that became the site of several early mills. When Joseph Ellicott surveyed the region for the Holland Land Company in the early nineteenth century, he upgraded the old east-west foot trail into the Buffalo Road.¹ The primitive, 10-foot-wide wagon way opened Western New York to settlement and later evolved into State Route 5. Within the present Village of Williamsville, the thoroughfare, which early on became one of three plank roads in the area, acquired its present name of Main Street. In 1811, Jonas Williams erected a wooden grain mill (still standing at 56 Spring Street) on the creek and bequeathed his name to the nascent settlement. (Williams Mill.)

History soon intruded on William's obscure little enterprise. In the spring of 1813, during the War of 1812, General Winfield Scott stationed over 5000 troops at Williamsville. He also built a field hospital here. In the following December, many citizens from Buffalo, some 10 miles to the west on the shore of Lake Erie, sought refuge here from the British burning of their town.

With the return of peace on the Niagara Frontier, Williamsville resumed it's a slow pace of growth. In 1818, the Town of Amherst was formed. By 1841, there were several mills on Ellicott Creek as well as a stage coach stop and an inn (the present Eagle House Restaurant on Main Street). The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the construction of the first railroad in the 1840s, spurred development in Williamsville as they did throughout the Western New York region. In 1850, the village became incorporated by the State of New York.

¹ For a more complete early history of the area, the reader is referred to the National Register nomination form for the Former Reformed Mennonite Church in Williamsville.

Williamsville South High School
Erie County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

By the end of the nineteenth century, however, many small manufacturing businesses had abandoned the village for nearby Buffalo.

The Suburbanization of Williamsville and the Town of Amherst

Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the rural character of Williamsville and the Town of Amherst gradually gave way to suburbanization, as middle class families moved here from Buffalo, which had developed into the eighth largest city in the nation. This flight to the suburbs replicated a national trend that saw families abandon the earlier urban working class neighborhoods for individual homes set on relatively spacious lots.² The migration was made possible by improved modes of transportation. Williamsville had been linked to Buffalo by an omnibus line along Main Street in 1866; in 1893, the first electric trolley was extended from town following the same route. It was, however, the advent of the automobile that greatly accelerated the move from town to suburbs throughout the country. Williamsville was no exception to this rule. Especially after World War II, the residential population of the Town of Amherst and Village of Williamsville swelled as subdivisions multiplied. Main Street, the former Indian trail, became State Route 5 and remains today the economic lifeline of the village. Quite naturally, when the school district decided in 1948 to erect the building being nominated, it chose a site along this important local thoroughfare. To drivers coming from the east, the impressive building set behind spacious lawns fills the role of a landmark entry to the village proper.

The History of Education in Williamsville

The earliest village settlers sought to provide for the education of their young. In 1812, Jonas Williams sold a parcel of land to the predecessor to the Williamsville School District for the construction of a small wooden school. This modest structure served the educational needs of the community until 1840 when it was replaced by the Grade School, a stone building that still stands at Main Street and Cayuga Road. In 1893, this structure became the first high school in the village.³ As the Williamsville population began to swell after World War I, when the upward curve of suburbanization began in earnest, the town erected a new high school 1921, which it later augmented with a large addition in 1931. In December 1947, the local residents voted to centralize area education under the Williamsville Central School District, an institution that today has grown to encompass forty square miles and embraces the largest suburban school district in Western New York.

One of the first actions of the newly formed school district was to erect a new junior-senior high school for 1000 students. Voters authorized a bond issue was approved in 1948 to erect the building being nominated. It opened its doors to students in September 1950, although construction was not actually finished until the following year.

As the school aged population of the community continued to grow, the community authorized the construction of other middle and high schools. In 1968, North High School was erected (it was at this time that the former name of the building being nominated was changed from Williamsville Central High School to Williamsville South High School), and in 1975, East High School was built. Today, the Williamsville Central School District

² For a more complete, although flawed, history of the Buffalo suburbs see "Multiple Resources Associated with the Suburban Development of Buffalo, New York." United States Department of Interior, National Park Service.

³ The bell from this school now hangs in the cupola of Williamsville South High School.

Williamsville South High School
Erie County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

is the largest suburban school district in Western New York. It oversees a forty-square-mile area that includes the towns of Amherst, Clarence, and Cheektowaga.

The Standardization of School Design in the Twentieth Century

By the time that Duane Lyman & Associates drew the plans for Williamsville South High School, the design of public schools in New York State had become subject to many standardized requirements. Beginning in the 1830s, with the writings of Horace Mann and Henry Barnard, the schoolhouse building type had become an object of thoughtful consideration by both educators and architects. Barnard's pioneering essay, *School Architecture* (1840), affirms historian William Cutler, "became a classic in the nineteenth century, popularizing the idea of a 'close connection' between education and school design."⁴ Over the next hundred years, educators and school boards gained more and more control over the requirements for schoolhouse architecture. "By 1931," writes Cutler, "a bureau of school buildings and grounds could be found in nineteen states. Having the power to approve or disapprove schoolhouse plans and specifications, these bureaus were a force for standardization."⁵

"Then the typical school building consisted of one or more study halls, several classrooms of uniform size and a small laboratory," reflected the educational administrator J. B. Edmunson in a book about the modern secondary school written at the beginning of the 1940s; "Now the typical building has an auditorium, a gymnasium, a library, a shop, several liberties, many special rooms and a variety of classrooms."⁶ By the mid-twentieth century, the H-shaped plan that Lyman employed was one of several typical ground plans for large school buildings. It insured an adequate light and ventilation reached all interior spaces. Moreover, the ratio of window space to wall space, the double loaded corridor system, fireproof construction, and the size of classrooms also followed standardized guidelines. In large measure due to the authority of the writings of John Dewey, the modern day school came to mirror much more of society than it had earlier in its history. "Progressive educators like John Dewey," claims Cutler, "believed that school buildings could make schooling more lifelike. With such specialized spaces as a dining room and a kitchen, wood and metal shops, chemistry and biology laboratories as well as rooms for art and music, all arranged around a well-stocked library, the schoolhouse, Dewey said, could help teachers and pupils escape their 'isolation and secure the organic connection' with society necessary for them to succeed."⁷

Late nineteenth-century and Progressive Era educators also espoused the belief that the American school must provide students with a strong moral education and sense of community. Translated into architectural terms, this meant that modern schools should have an auditorium capable of accommodating all the students for special group events. "In a nation as diverse and fragmented as the United States," states Cutler, "any educational device that could engender respect for American institutions and values merited attention, and more

⁴ William W. Cutler, II, "Cathedral of Culture: The Schoolhouse in American Educational Thought and Practice Since 1820," *History of Education Quarterly*, 29(Spring 1989), 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 9.

⁶ J. B. Edmunson, Joseph Roemer, and Francis L. Bacon, *The Administration of the Modern Secondary School* New York: Macmillan, 1941, quoted in Harold E. Moore, "The Modern Secondary School Building," *The American School and University*, 20(1948-1949), 71.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 10,

Williamsville South High School
Erie County, New York

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

than most, the auditorium seemed to possess great potential for instilling civic virtue and achieving cultural uplift."⁸ The auditorium was also to be used for public programs and civic events, thus fostering the concept of the school as a civic center, a place that could serve the continuing education needs of the wider community. Reflecting this thinking, the auditorium in Williamsville South High School is the building's most impressive interior space. Together with the gymnasium--another feature of modern educational buildings that came with the Progressive Era--it occupies a prominent, easily accessible location in the center of the building.

The School as Civic Symbol

In addition to the modern school building's complex functional requirements, by the mid twentieth century, the public school had become an emblem of civic pride. Unlike their earlier predecessors, twentieth-century schools, especially high schools, often possessed a monumental appearance. Writing a few years before the construction of Williamsville South High School, educational theorist N. L. Engelhardt, Jr., observed that "columns, massive entrances, terraces, and bell towers" usually distinguished the facades of public schools.⁹ John Donovan, another wittier on schoolhouse architecture, saw this trend as both an expression of the American devotion to education and a means to encourage citizens to invest tax dollars in public instruction. "One of the important functions of school architecture," Donovan wrote in 1921, "is to sell education to the public. This is accomplished by making attractive that side of education which the public sees the most."¹⁰ The modified Colonial Revival style the district chose for its new Williamsville South High school appealed to popular tastes and the firm of Duane Lyman & Associates had a record of catering to Buffalo society. The Colonial Revival style, popular in America since the late nineteenth century, had received a considerable boost in national popularity when the reconstruction of colonial Williamsburg in the late 1920s. Moreover, in the aftermath of World War II, the choice of this style must have seemed to many residents as an expression of pride in triumphant American values. Perhaps for this reason, the district rejected the architect's alternate modernist design for the school. (The ground plan would have been the same as that for the building that was erected.)

Post World War II School Building Boom

"It is plainly evident . . . that a very large amount of new building is needed to care properly for the educational program in the post war years," wrote Walter Cocking, a nationally known educator, at the end of World War II.¹¹ Williamsville South High School is an enduring example of the many new schools that communities all across the country erected in fulfillment of Cocking's prophesy. In 1949, the professional journal *The American School and University* stated that of the 2370 school systems the periodical surveyed, sixty-one per cent of them had built or were planning to build new schools since the war. In 1949 alone, 3316 public school buildings had been constructed in the United States.¹² By then, education had become a trusted route to upward social mobility for the American middle class. Especially in the fast growing residential suburbs around America's large cities such as Buffalo, school systems grew dramatically in wealth and influence. Williamsville South

⁸ *Ibid.*, 26,

⁹ N. L. Engelhardt, Jr., "Trends in School Architecture and Design," *Review of Educational Research*, 12(April 1942), 174.

¹⁰ John J. Donovan, *School Architecture*. New York: Macmillan, 1921, quoted in *Ibid.*

¹¹ Walter D. Cocking, "The Postwar Schoolhouse," *The American School and University*, 17(1945), 22.

¹² Walter D. Cocking, "Educational Building in 1949," *The American School and University*, 22(1950-5951), 42.

*Williamsville South High School
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

High School, planned to accommodate 1000 pupils, was the first new educational building to go up in the Town of Amherst after the war. It soon earned a reputation for excellence. Among its graduates many distinguished individuals, including the writer Joyce Carol Oates, flutist Carol Wincenc, and journalist Jonathan Ralston. (In 2000, the district inaugurated the Wall of Fame, a section of the east wall of the main lobby what plaques are placed commemorating well known graduates.¹³)

The Office of Duane Lyman & Associates and School Architecture in Western New York

Duane Lyman & Associates, the architect of Williamsville South High School, was well-known in Western New York as a designer of public schools. In 1942, *The American School and University* annual provided for its readers a national listing of architects qualified to design educational buildings. The firm, then Bley & Lyman, was one of five firms in Buffalo, noted the journal, that "were now at work on educational buildings or have designed a number of school and college buildings in recent years."¹⁴ Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the firm of Duane Lyman & Associates prepared plans for many public school buildings in Western New York and elsewhere.

The firm, founded in 1889, became Lansing, Bley & Lyman in 1910, when Lawrence H. Bley and Duane S. Lyman became partners. A native of Lockport, Lyman (1886-1966) was a 1908 graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. The firm was Bley & Lyman from 1919 until World War II, when it became Duane Lyman & Associates. This architectural office was responsible for many prominent buildings in Buffalo, including the Saturn Club (1922, listed on the National Register), 800 West Ferry (1929), a large apartment building that is still one of the city's best addresses, the Annie Lang Miller house (1929), a large stone mansion that shares the Tudor Revival style with the clubhouse, the Niagara-Hudson Office Building (1932, listed on the National Register) in Syracuse, one of the nation's most notable Art Deco landmarks, Christ the King Chapel at Canisius College (1949), as well as the Buffalo Country Club (1925) in Amherst, not far from the nominated property. Among other works were over 100 school buildings, many churches, and numerous large city and suburban houses (many in Amherst), including Lyman's own residence at 78 Oakland Place (1949). Although not adverse to modernist ideas of the International Style, which sought to express the new age in buildings that emulated the cleanness of industrial design and employed the contemporary materials of plate glass and steel, Lyman's firm is celebrated chiefly for its historicist designs. When Lyman died in 1966, local newspapers described him as the Dean of Western New York Architects.

Williamsville South High School continues to play a vital role in the education of district students and continues to serve as an architectural and educational landmark in Buffalo's eastern suburbs.

¹³ See <http://www.williamsvillek12.org/district.cfm?subpage=997> for a list Wall of Fame names.

¹⁴ "Architects for Educational Buildings," *The American School and University*, 14(1942) 143. The other Buffalo firms were Paul H. Harbach and James W. Kideney, Daniel G. McNeil, Roswell E. Pofhl, and Karl G. and William H. Schmill.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 31.6

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 195557 4764123
Zone Easting Northing

2 18 195826 4764182
Zone Easting Northing

3 18 195810 4763714
Zone Easting Northing

4 18 195527 4763672
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Francis R. Kowsky and Martin Wachadlo, edited by Mark Peckham, NY SHPO
organization _____ date July 2007
street & number 62 Niagara Falls Blvd telephone 716-836-6069
city or town Buffalo state NY city zip code 14214

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and **white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Williamsville Central School District
street & number 105 Casey Road telephone 716-626-8012
city or town East Amherst state NY zip code 14221

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

*Williamsville Junior and Senior High School
Williamsville, Erie Co., NY*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property consists of a 31.6 acre trapezoidal-shaped lot at the northeast corner of Main St. and Farber Ln. as illustrated on the attached map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property is the same as its historic boundary.

*Property: Williamsville South High School
Location: Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Photographs

Photograph Key

Digital photos taken July 2007

Photographer: Martin Wachadlo

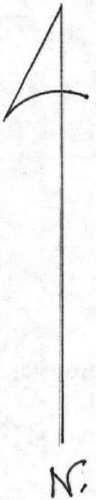
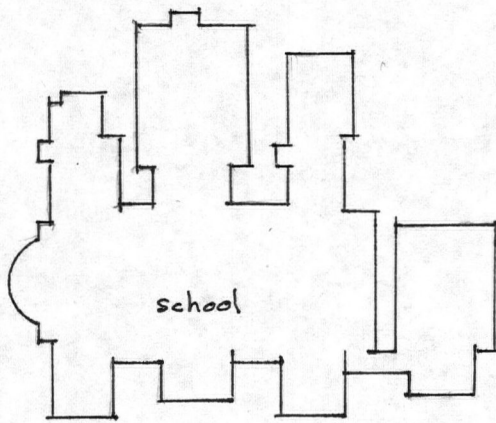
CD-R submitted with nomination. Duplicate on file at NYSHPO.

Views:

1. View of façade from the southeast
2. Library interior
3. Central corridor on ground floor from main entrance
4. Auditorium
5. Auditorium doorway

Lake Ledge Dr.

F a r b e r Ln.

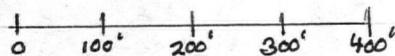


M a i n St.

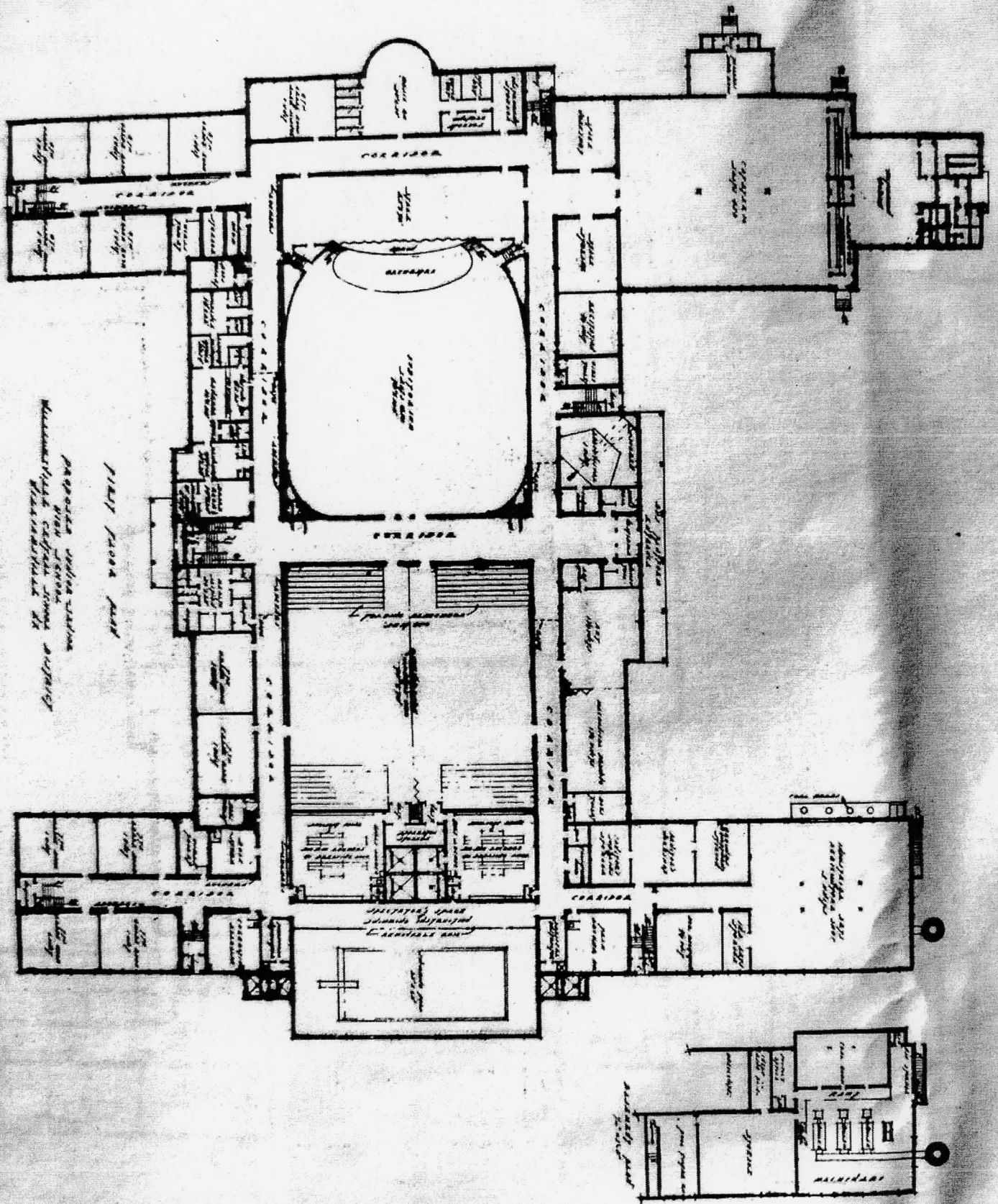
Williamsville Junior and Senior High School
Williamsville, Erie Co., N.Y.

National Register bdy.

scale :



Williamsville Junior and Senior High School
Erie Co., N.Y.
First floor plan.



at building, Williamsville
Erie Co., N.Y.

Williamsville Junior and Senior High School
Erie Co., N.Y.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

at building, Williamsville
Erie Co., N.Y.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Williamsville Junior and Senior High School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Erie

DATE RECEIVED: 4/02/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/21/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/06/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/16/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000407

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5-12-08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Williamsville South High School
Erie Co., N.Y.

Photo 1



900

EXHIBIT

North Paper
Copy Paper

Williamsville South High School
Erie Co., N.Y.

Photo 2



Williamsville South High School
Erie Co., N.Y.
Photo 3



Williamsville South High School

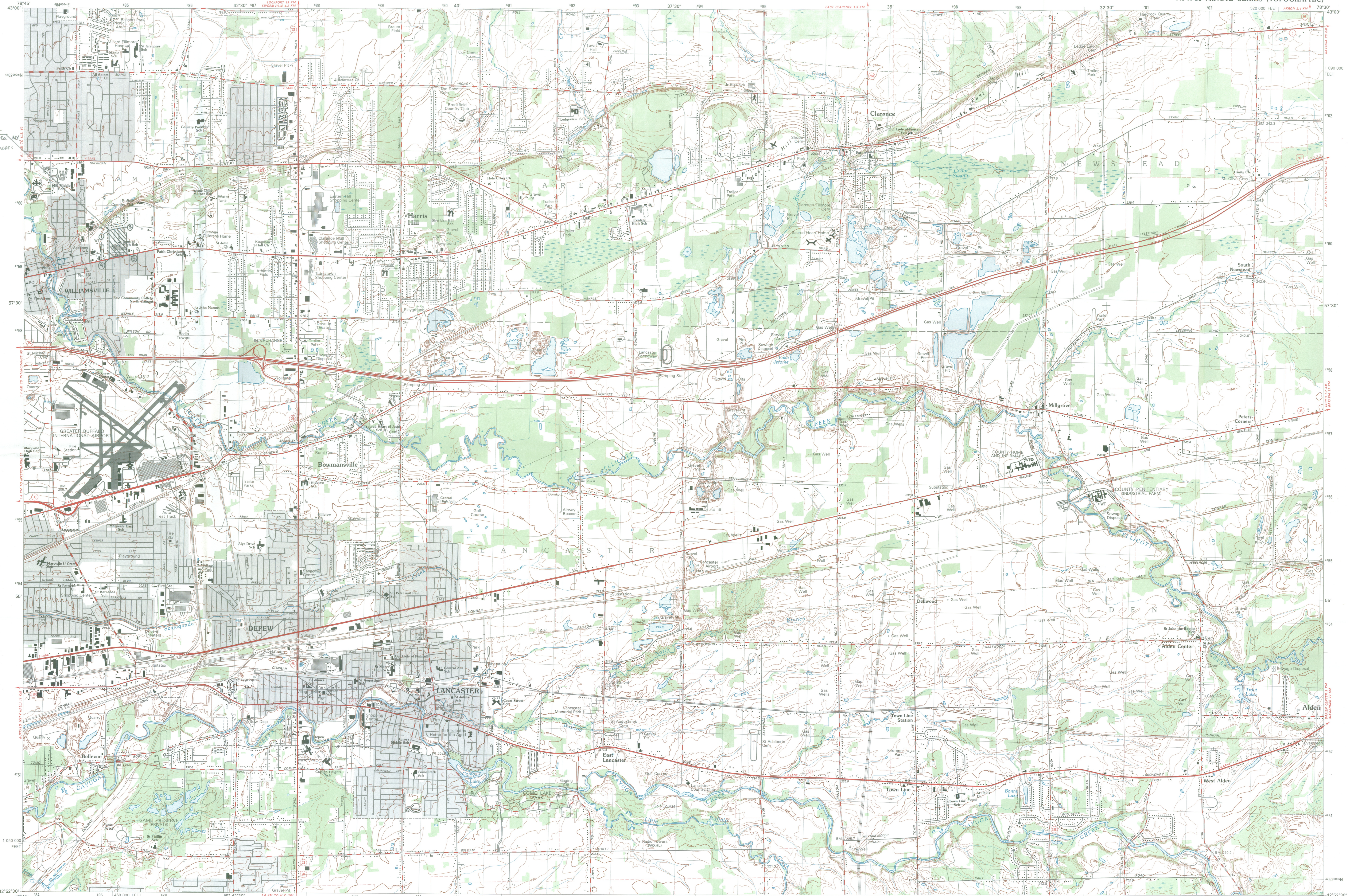
Erie Co., N.Y.

Photo 4

EXIT

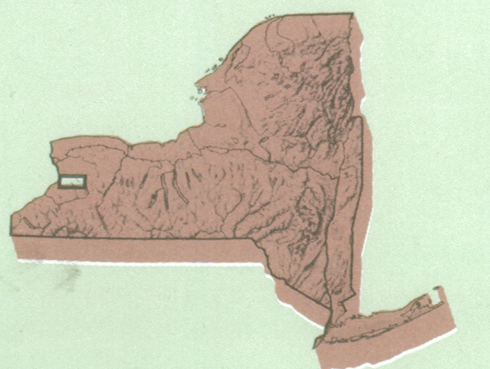


Wellamsville South High School
Erie Co., N.Y.
Photo 5

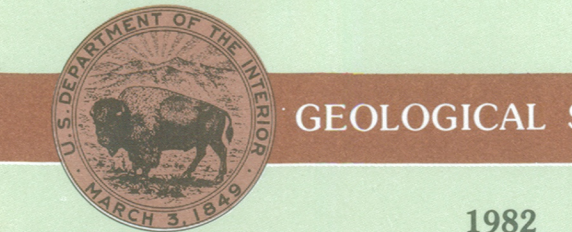


Williamsville Senior and Senior High School, Williamsville, Erie Co. Lancaster Quad, UTM References: 1. 18/195557/476423 2. 18/195826/4764182 3. 18/195810/4763714 4. 18/195521/4763672

1:25 000-scale metric topographic map of Lancaster NEW YORK



- 7.5 X 15 MINUTE QUADRANGLE SHOWING
- Contours and elevations in meters
 - Highways, roads and other manmade structures
 - Water features
 - Woodland areas
 - Geographic names



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
 Compiled by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1974. Field checked 1974. Map edited 1982
 Supersedes Clarence and Lancaster 1:24,000-scale maps dated 1965
 Projection and 1000-meter grid, zone 17: Universal Transverse Mercator
 10,000-foot grid ticks based on New York coordinate system, west zone
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 21 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

CONTOUR INTERVAL 2 METERS
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
 CONTOUR ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER
 OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.5 METER

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225

Meters	Feet
1	3.2808
2	6.5616
3	9.8424
4	13.1232
5	16.4040
6	19.6848
7	22.9656
8	26.2464
9	29.5272
10	32.8080

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
 To convert feet to meters multiply by 0.3048

DECLINATION DIAGRAM
 UTM grid convergence (GRN) and 1982 magnetic declination (MAG) at center of map
 Diagram is approximate

ADJOINING MAPS	1	2	3
1. Tonawanda East (7.5)	2. Clarence Center (7.5)	3. Westerlo (7.5)	4. Buffalo North (7.5)
5. Buffalo South (7.5)	6. Buffalo East (7.5)	7. Buffalo West (7.5)	8. Antica

Topographic Map Symbols

Primary highway, hard surface	—
Secondary highway, hard surface	—
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	—
Unimproved road, trail	—
Route marker: Interstate; U. S. State	—
Railroad: standard gage; narrow gage	—
Bridge, drawbridge	—
Footbridge; overpass; underpass	—
Build-up area; only selected landmark buildings shown	—
House; barn; church; school; large structure	—
Boundary:	—
National with monument	—
State	—
County, parish	—
Civil township, precinct, district	—
Incorporated city, village, town	—
National or State reservation; small park	—
Land grant with monument; found section corner	—
U. S. public lands survey; range, township; section	—
Range, township; section line; location approximate	—
Fence or field line	—
Power transmission line, located tower	—
Gas; gas with tank	—
Cemetery; grave	—
Campground; picnic area; U. S. location monument	—
Wellhead; water well; spring	—
Mine shaft; prospect; pit or ore	—
Control: horizontal station; vertical station; spot elevation	—
Contours: index; intermediate; supplementary; depression	—
Bathymetric contours: index; intermediate	—
Parental lake and stream; intermittent lake and stream	—
Rapids, large and small; falls, large and small	—
Submerged marsh; marsh; swamp	—
Land subject to controlled inundation; woodland	—
Scrub; mangrove	—
Orchard; vineyard	—

A pamphlet describing topographic maps is available on request
 1982

STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

I, Williamsville Central School, am the owner of the property at
(print or type owner name) District

5950 Main Street, Williamsville, NY 14221

(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

I support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Ramona D. Papovich

(signature and date)

7/17/07

President, Board of Education

Williamsville Central School District

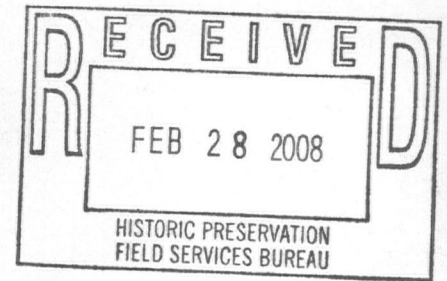
105 Casey Road P.O. Box 5000

East Amherst, NY 14051-5000

(mailing address)

JUL 20 2007

HISTORIC COMMISSION



February 26, 2008

Ms. Ruth L. Pierpont, Director
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

On behalf of the Williamsville Central School District and our community I am proud to know that Williamsville South High School will be considered by the State Review Board for inclusion on the National and State Registers of Historic Places at the next meeting.

This letter is to inform you that our school district fully supports our nomination. Williamsville South High is more than a building to our past and present students. South is a place where students form fond memories through their studies and the activities that occur in this school. The uniqueness and strength of the building's architecture enhances our students' high school experience. The caring attitude toward this building goes beyond graduation. As an example of this, our area was decimated with an early season snowstorm in October 2006. This storm destroyed many trees including old growth trees on our South campus. The District has received many donations from our South alumni classes that have allowed the District to begin the process of planting new trees on our campus. Having the privilege to be included on the National and State Registry of Historic Places will only enhance our pride of South High School.

In summary, I would like to reiterate the District's support for South High School's nomination. We will look forward to hearing from you in the near future and are hopeful it will include news that we have been added to this exclusive Register.

Sincerely,

Thomas R. Matuski
Assistant Superintendent for Finance
& Management Services

cc: Dr. Howard S. Smith, Superintendent

105 Casey Road, P.O. Box 5000, East Amherst, NY 14051-5000 • Phone: (716) 626-8012, Fax: (716) 626-8017

www.williamsvillek12.org

Thomas R. Matuski, Assistant Superintendent for Finance & Management Services