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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Niagara Falls School District Administration Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 607 Walnut Street

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Niagara Falls

state New York code 063 county Niagara code 063 zip code 14305

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Richard Purpoint DSAPPO 10/14/14
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
 ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
 ___ other (explain:)

Alexis Abernathy 12/10/14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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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.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	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 Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/education-related

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

20th century Classical Revival

foundation: stone, concrete
walls: brick, stone
roof: asphalt
other:

Narrative Description

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

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Summary Paragraph

The former Niagara Falls School District Administration Building is a buff colored brick masonry office building with a flat roof, limestone trim, and simplified Classical Revival details. It has two stories and a partially exposed finished basement. It is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Walnut Avenue and 6th Street, on a level rectangular lot in a mixed residential-institutional neighborhood just north of the city's central business district. The north façade, fronting on Walnut Avenue, is symmetrical and has a pedimented central entry portico and thirteen bays of windows, arched at the first floor. The five-bay east and west elevations of the main block are also symmetrical; the west elevation, facing 6th Street, has a center entry. The building is ell shaped, with an unornamented rear wing projecting to the south from the east end of the main block. The building was used continuously as the school district offices with little alteration from the time of construction in 1927-28 until it was removed from service in 2007 and, despite some damage to interior finishes due to recent roof leaks, it retains its historic integrity and most of its original interior features, including the layout, wood-paneled board room, central open stair with decorative balustrade, wood doors and trim, vaults and terrazzo floors.

Narrative Description

The building occupies most of its parcel, with narrow lawns and evergreen foundation shrubs between the building and the sidewalk on Walnut Avenue and 6th Street. On the east side, the property abuts a north-south alley, and on the south side is a concrete paved parking area bounded by the building on two sides and by an adjacent one-story commercial building on the south. The site is located in the residential neighborhood just north of the Niagara Falls downtown district, which is directly east of the falls. Walnut Avenue is two blocks north of Niagara Street, the northern boundary of the downtown district, and the site is a block and one-half east of Main Street (Route 104), which extends northeast from the falls area, cutting diagonally through the city's street grid. The neighborhood is mostly made up of modest one and two family homes of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, interspersed with early twentieth century institutional buildings such as the School District Administration Building, the Post Office and City Hall, both along Main Street, and the former St. Mary's Hospital (now vacant) and Nurses Residence (now apartments), both sited along 6th Street in the block immediately to the south of 607 Walnut Avenue.

The north façade is the principal elevation and features a three-bay central portico with four limestone pilasters, a limestone pediment with modillions and a central entry. The neoclassical details of the portico use a simplified version of the classical orders, with smooth rectangular pilasters (no entasis) and with a vertical grooved plate in the position of the capital. The words "Board of Education" are carved into the entablature. On

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either side of the portico are five bays of wood double-hung windows, twelve-over-twelve at the first and second floors and eight-over-eight at the basement level, where the lower half of each window falls within a poured concrete areaway. The first floor windows have half-round stucco panels above them, with brick arches and stone spring block and keystones. The windows within the portico area are nine-over-nine, with a pair above the main entry, which is a pair of aluminum and glass replacement doors. There are eight concrete steps up to the portico, with brick cheek walls and steel railings (not original features). Other stone trim elements include a water table and trim bands above the second floor windows and at the building cornice. Some brick at the spring blocks, above the second floor windows and at the cornice level has been replaced with a poorly matched, lighter color brick, apparently due to flashing failures at the roofline and rusted window lintels.

The west elevation, facing 6th Street, is five bays at the main block, with another three bays in the rear wing, which is set back to the southeast corner of the property. The doors and windows resemble those of the north façade. There are stone and concrete steps extending to the north and south from the center entry, with steel railings; these steps are in poor condition and have apparently been modified from the original condition. The west elevation of the rear addition has three twelve-over-twelve windows at the second floor and two at the first floor, along with a small concrete block addition with steel loading doors and steel steps (not original features). The rear wing lacks the stone trim bands and the half-round ornamental window detailing found at the main block.

The east elevation is similar to the west elevation at the main block, but without the central entry. The three-bay rear wing has the same twelve over twelve windows as the main block, but without the half-round detailing or stone banding. The south elevation, facing the parking courtyard, has an irregular fenestration pattern of twelve over twelve and six over six windows and features a brick chimney projecting outside the exterior wall and extending above the roofline. The windows within the central stairwell are at the landing levels, and there is a flush steel exit door from the lower landing of the main stair (not an original feature).

The building's interior layout has offices of various sizes arranged along a central corridor running east-west on each floor. There is a central lobby and an open stair with a decorative cast-aluminum balustrade opposite the main north entrance. The two upper levels retain most of their original partitions, doors, windows and dark stained natural wood trim elements. The former board room at the southeast corner of the main block is the most highly ornamented space in the building, with wood paneling at the walls and columns and a beamed ceiling. First floor offices to the east and west of the main lobby have interior windows and doors giving direct access to the lobby, as well as doors to the main corridor. The southwest corner of the main block is the business office and features a vault with masonry walls and a heavy steel door. The lobby and central corridor

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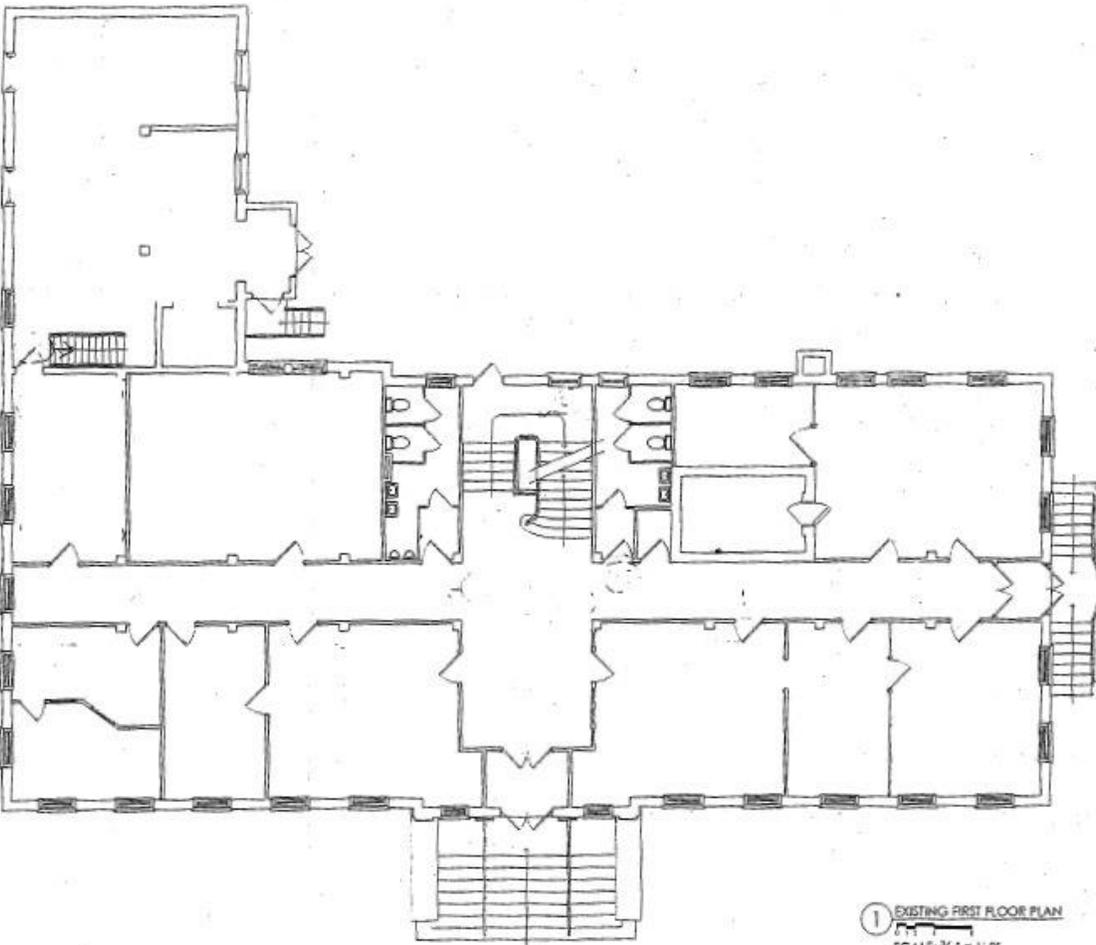
at the stair hall have plaster cornices at the ceilings. The stairs and corridors have terrazzo floors. Acoustic tile ceilings have been installed below the plaster ceilings in most offices. The structure is a concrete frame of columns and beams and poured concrete floors, with structural clay tile infill at the perimeter walls. Surviving original interior features include the original central stair and balustrade, wood doors, transoms and casings, terrazzo floors and base at corridors, wood base and window casings within offices, vaults at the first and basement levels, board room paneling, and some plaster finishes.

The rear (south) wing contains an open storage area at the first floor, office partitions at the second floor, and office cubicles at the basement level. A secondary stair links the upper level of the rear wing to the basement level space below. The basement has enclosed boiler and vault rooms at the southwest corner, and mid- to late-twentieth century office partitions defining a central corridor and individual office rooms, some of which have plywood paneling. The original basement appears to have been a largely open storage area.

The property was used continuously by the school district for office and storage purposes from its construction to 2007 and has been largely unaltered except for the small loading dock addition to the rear wing, replacement of the exterior doors, addition of interior partitions at the basement level, brick repairs at the cornice level of the main block, and insertion of suspended acoustical tile ceilings. The building has sustained roof leaks, water damage and mold growth since it was vacated, resulting in some deterioration to interior finishes and structural elements, especially in the eastern half. Portions of the board room paneling and ceiling trim are badly warped and stained, and the plaster is deteriorated in areas of water damage. However this damage is largely repairable and the building retains its historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association in the exterior character and most of the interior spaces.

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1 EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

PA
PASSERO ASSOCIATE
engineering architecture

Client:
Housing Visions
Consultants, Inc.
1201 E. Fayette Street,
Syracuse, NY 13210

Passero Associates
Professional Seal: [Blank] No. 001 00 000
Project: Niagara Falls
Project Manager: [Blank]
Designed by: [Blank]

Project No.: 20130108.0001

EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Niagara Falls Housing
627 Walter Street
Niagara Falls, NY
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

Sheet No.: A-101

Date: July, 2013

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8. Statement of 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

education

architecture

Period of Significance

1928-1964

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles F. Obenhack

Period of Significance (justification)

The period begins with the date of the construction (1928) and ends with 1964, reflecting the building's continuous use by the city schools until 2007.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The former Niagara Falls School District Administration Building is significant under Criterion A for its association with public education in the city of Niagara Falls and under Criterion C as an intact and well-preserved example of a 1920s office building employing design features and detailing characteristic of the Classical Revival style of architecture, which was popular in public education buildings of the early twentieth century. It was built during the period when the Niagara Falls Board of Education was actively expanding its public school facilities to accommodate a growing population and the merger of two village school systems. Its architect, C. F. Obenhack, was a Niagara Falls practitioner and a member of the same architectural team, Architectural Associates of Niagara Falls, which had been the local component in the group that designed and oversaw the 1924 reconstruction of Niagara Falls High School, another NR-listed Classical Revival structure. The building is one of a group of architecturally distinguished institutional buildings from the early twentieth century clustered within a few blocks of the site. In addition, it is notable as an unusual surviving example of a building in western New York built expressly for the purpose of housing public school administrators in the first third of the twentieth century. The period of significance begins with 1928 and ends with 1964, reflecting the building's continuous use through the historic period.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The city of Niagara Falls is located on the eastern side of the Niagara River, adjacent to the celebrated falls, which drain the four western Great Lakes toward Lake Ontario and the Atlantic Ocean. The area of the falls fell under French and then English dominance from the middle 17th century to the late 18th century. Its initial New England settlers, Augustus and Peter B. Porter, purchased land near the falls in 1805, set up residence, laid out a village, and began the process of developing a sawmill, gristmill and blacksmith shop making use of the falls water power. First called Manchester, the village was renamed Niagara Falls after the War of 1812 and incorporated in 1848. A second village to the north was called Bellevue, then Niagara City, and eventually Suspension Bridge, and was incorporated in 1854. The area's economy was based mainly on milling, manufacturing and falls-related tourism, which saw rapid expansion after 1855, when the Roebling-designed Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, the world's first working railway suspension bridge, opened for traffic between the U.S. and Canada. Suspension Bridge became a key port of entry to the U.S. with continued expansion of rail service on both sides of the border in the second half of the nineteenth century.

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A hydraulic canal through the village of Niagara Falls was begun in the 1850s, but it had financial troubles and limited success until it was purchased by entrepreneur Jacob Schoellkopf of Buffalo in 1877. Schoellkopf initially established several mills along the canal, but soon sought to supplement his profits by using the canal, and later a tunnel below the city, for hydraulic-powered electricity generation. The Schoellkopf Power Station began to produce electricity for commercial use in 1881.¹ Building on Tesla's research on alternating current, the power generation at Niagara Falls was successfully used in 1896 to transmit AC electricity over twenty miles to Buffalo, where electricity became a major theme and public attraction for the 1901 Pan American Exposition. By 1905, the Schoellkopf and Adams Power Stations in Niagara Falls produced a tenth of the nation's electricity and provided a new and inexpensive local power source for existing and new industrial operations, especially for aluminum and electrochemical companies. This electricity-driven industrial development, together with the continued success of Niagara Falls as a rail hub, import center and convention and tourist attraction, provided the impetus for dramatic urban development and population growth in the first half of the twentieth century.²

In 1892 the city of Niagara Falls was established, encompassing the villages of Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge and the area between, with a combined population of around 12,000. This increased to about 19,500 by 1900 and to over 50,000 by 1920, as industrial employment and the city's general business prosperity attracted large immigrant populations. The original city consolidation plan included the village of LaSalle to the east, but this part of the plan was dropped in 1892. The LaSalle annexation discussions continued for the next two and a half decades, as the city developed public utilities, paved streets and sidewalks and enlarged the school system within its boundaries. LaSalle was finally annexed to the city in 1927, adding another 7,000 residents to the population. The population continued to grow until about 1960, when it peaked at over 102,000.

While Niagara Falls is still the largest New York State power generator, the inexpensive electricity that had fueled industrial development came to an end with the collapse of the Schoellkopf Power Station in 1956 and the subsequent takeover of the generating facilities by the Niagara Power Authority. During the station's reconstruction between 1958 and 1963 the city lost one-third of its factory jobs and local industry continued to decline thereafter, as manufacturing left Rust Belt cities for lower cost sites elsewhere in the country, resulting in a weakened manufacturing economy. The population stood at around 50,000 in 2010, despite the continued draw of the falls as a tourist attraction. The period since 1960 saw repeated attempts to revitalize the

¹ Clinton Brown Company Architects. City of Niagara Falls Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources in the Downtown Neighborhood. Niagara Falls, NY: 2005, p. 3-26.

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downtown area through large-scale demolition of the city's historic commercial core and construction of new downtown tourism and convention-oriented facilities, most recently the twenty-six-story Seneca Niagara casino and hotel, which has dominated the city's downtown skyline since 2005.

CRITERION A: EDUCATION

When the city of Niagara Falls was incorporated in 1892, it had four schools and a student enrollment of 1,575.³ Population growth through 1930 was reflected in the construction of sixteen new schools plus numerous additions, as well as the absorption of three schools with the annexation of LaSalle in 1927.⁴ The 1920s was the peak decade for growth, with a 48 percent surge in population and an enrollment increase from 7,900 to 15,200 between 1921 and 1931. A high point of the school construction program was the 1924 Classical Revival Niagara Falls High School at Pine Street and Portage Road (NR listed 2002) and currently used as a community arts facility. New school construction came to a halt during the 1930s and 40s and resumed in the 1950s with a focus on replacing older school facilities and consolidating the then declining student body into a smaller number of school buildings.⁵

In early 1927, the Board of Education appointed a committee to investigate the purchase of the city-owned Convention Hall, on the northwest corner of Walnut Avenue and Sixth Street, for its use as an administration building. In addition to its role providing group meeting space, Convention Hall provided office space for the city government until the completion of city hall in 1925 and also offered meeting space for the Board of Education and the Board of Health. After considering several sites, the Board of Education opted to purchase the nearby vacant lot at the southeast corner of Walnut and 6th for \$14,000 from William Young, who owned the adjacent lot to the south and engaged architectural services for the administration building.⁶ Construction was completed by spring 1928, for a total cost of \$137,210.⁷

In the 1920s, it was relatively unusual for a public school system to have a building constructed for the express purpose of housing the administrative staff and functions, but it was encouraged within the academic circles of public education. In 1927, Columbia University's Teacher's College published *Standards for the Administration Building of a School System* to assist districts contemplating such a project. This booklet, by George Strayer, N.L. Engelhardt and W.S. Elsbree, noted that the more common practice of the day was for district

² Ibid, 3-23.

³ Hamilton B. Mizer, *A City is Born: Niagara Falls, a City Matures. A Selected Topical History of the City's Formative Years* (Lockport, NY: Niagara County Historical Society, 199), 8.

⁴ Ibid, 8-10.

⁵ Ibid, 10.

⁶ Niagara Falls Board of Education, *Proceedings of the Department of Education*, Niagara Falls, NY, 1927-29, p. 77.

⁷ Mizer, *A City is Born: Niagara Falls*, 10.

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administrators to be housed in one or more of the public schools, in a municipal building, or within a general office building. The authors discussed the drawbacks of such an arrangement:

Location in any one school building is apt to involve special attention from the central officials or else undue interference with the work of the principal. Nor should the administrative offices be located either in the municipal building or in a downtown office building. Education should be as free as possible from political and outside influence...In order to promote efficiency, therefore, it is highly desirable that the entire administrative staff be quartered in a separate building.⁸

In cases where the administration occupied an entire structure, it was often a former school renovated for administrative space or a rented or purchased office building. Without encouraging a particular style of architecture, the report suggests that the setting and design of the administration building should reflect "the dignity of public education and the magnitude of the task which it performs in American communities...A two- or three-story structure of sufficient architectural beauty to attract the attention of passers-by is desirable. Its general appearance should impress one with the importance of public education."⁹

The Niagara Falls School District Administration Building adhered to many of the general principles expressed in the *Standard's* description of the state of the art administration building, including the following:

- Use of fire-resistive materials.
- All offices of major importance opening directly into corridors.
- Corridors opening directly into stairwell.
- Secondary lighting (door transoms) providing natural light to corridors.
- Large windows for adequate natural lighting of offices and storerooms.
- Separate entrance for store-rooms and provision for a freight elevator or book-lift (dumb-waiter).

Areas in which the Niagara Falls building differed from the *Standards* included the location of the superintendent's office, its placement on the second floor rather than adjacent to the first floor board room, and the extensive use of wood trim rather than metal (probably recommended for its fire resistance).

No New York State examples were cited in the *Standards* publication and it appeared that dedicated buildings designed for school administration were rare in this period in Western New York and possibly the entire state. The Lockport Board of Education purchased an existing commercial building at 60 Chestnut Street in 1920 for

⁸ George D. Strayer, N.L. Engelhardt, and W.S. Elsbree, *Standards for the Administration Building of a School System* (New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1927), 11.

⁹ Ibid.

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the use of its administrators. This building, while still extant, was a typical late nineteenth century office block. In Rochester, the board of education shared the 1873 High Victorian Gothic former Rochester Free Academy with the Municipal Courts between 1904 and 1926 and, subsequently, had full use of the structure for some 50 years. Only one earlier building in central or western New York was documented as being built expressly for school administration purposes prior to 1928--the ca. 1909 Board of Education Building at 120 West Genesee Street in Syracuse--designed by noted Syracuse architects Russell and King, but no longer extant.¹⁰ The Niagara Falls School District Administration Building is a rare example of a small number of surviving buildings expressly designed and built for school administration use in upstate New York State prior to 1930.

The administration building continued in service as the district offices until it was removed from school district use in 2007, when the declining student body brought on the closure of the former 66th Street elementary school and its conversion to administrative use. The 607 Walnut Avenue site is currently the subject of a planned renovation for affordable rental housing, employing the historic tax credit program, as part of a larger proposed neighborhood revitalization effort in the area between 5th and 7th Streets south of Walnut Avenue.

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The former School District Administration Building is significant as a well-preserved example of classically inspired architecture and as one of a cluster of distinguished classically inspired early twentieth century institutional buildings in the section of Niagara Falls just north of the downtown area, on and near Main Street. Its architect, Charles F. Obenhack, was the first academically trained architect in Niagara Falls, having received his architecture degree from Syracuse University. Obenhack designed several distinguished residences and institutional buildings in Niagara Falls in the early decades of the twentieth century and was part of the team that designed the 1924 Niagara Falls High School.¹¹ Local architect Chester R. Phelps was engaged by the district to assist Obenhack with inspection services during the construction period. Phelps also was active in architectural practice for residential and commercial clients in Niagara Falls and throughout Niagara County in the early decades of the twentieth century.¹²

Several other early twentieth century National Register-listed public and institutional buildings with historical significance and revival style architectural features are located within a few blocks of the Niagara Falls Main

¹⁰ Architectural drawings for this building (120 West Genesee Street) at the Syracuse University Archives describe it as the Syracuse Police Headquarters/Board of Education Building, suggesting it may have been part of a municipal complex.

¹¹ Clinton Brown Company Architects, City of Niagara Falls Intensive Level Survey, 4-8.

¹² See Clinton Brown Survey p. 4-34 and 4-35 for additional buildings in the downtown Niagara Falls area by Obenhack and Phelps.

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Street in the section north of the traditional downtown area. These buildings include the 1902-04 Carnegie Library, the 1904-07 Main Post Office, the 1924 Niagara Falls High School, the 1925 City Hall, and the 1928 St. Mary's Nurses' Residence. These properties exhibit the classicizing influence initially associated with the City Beautiful movement initiated with the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition and reinforced locally with the 1901 Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The influence of the Classical Revival style of architecture was fading by the late 1920s, as newer styles such as Art Deco and Colonial Revival rose in popularity, but neoclassicism remained the predominant style for public school construction through the 1920s.

The administration building, even though it never served as a school building, adheres to the Classical Revival tradition, though in a stripped-down and economical manner, as demonstrated by the liberties taken with the classical orders in the north portico. Classically inspired features of 607 Walnut Avenue include the symmetrical facades at the main block, the pedimented portico at the north façade, the round arched ornamental panels with keystones and spring blocks, the stone water table and the stone cornice. The interior detailing, by contrast, uses decorative features common to a variety of architectural styles, including the wood paneling and beamed ceiling in the board room, ornamental plaster in the main lobby, and the dark natural finish doors, casings and base used throughout the two main levels.

The Administration Building property retains its original massing, its distinctive historic exterior, and interior features are intact and in good condition. It is largely unaltered and, despite a fair amount of deterioration during a recent period of vacancy, it retains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and association. The building is scheduled for rehabilitation using the federal tax credit program.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Clinton Brown Company Architects. *City of Niagara Falls Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources in the Downtown Neighborhood*. Niagara Falls, NY: 2005.

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Kostoff, Robert D. *A History of Niagara County, New York*. Lewiston, NY: Edwin Mellen Press, Ltd., 2001.

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Mizer, Hamilton B. *A City is Born: Niagara Falls, a City Matures. A Selected Topical History of the City's Formative Years*. Lockport, NY: Niagara County Historical Society, 1991.

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Rice, Patricia Wilson. *School Bells Ring*. n.p.: City of Niagara Falls Centennial Committee, 1992.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, *Niagara Falls, NY*, 1914, updated to 1954.

Strayer, George D., N.L. Engelhardt and W.S. Elsbree. *Standards for the Administration Building of a School System*, New York: Columbia University, 1927.

Web sites

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niagara_Falls,_NY

<http://library.buffalo.edu/pan-am/exposition/electricity/electrochemical/>

<http://library.buffalo.edu/pan-am/exposition/electricity/electrochemical/electrochemcompanies.html>

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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other

Name of repository: Niagara Falls Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

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

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City or Vicinity: Niagara Falls

County: Niagara State: New York

Photographer: Saralinda Hooker (images #0001-0002, 0006-0016, 0019-0021)
Soren Thomas (images #0017-0018)
Mira Mejibovski (images #0003-0005)

Photographs:

- 0001 of 0021: North façade, view facing southeast.
- 0002 of 0021: North façade, center entry section, view facing south.
- 0003 of 0021: East elevation, view facing west.
- 0004 of 0021: West elevation (right) and north façade (left), view facing southeast.
- 0005 of 0021: West elevation, with south elevation at center, view facing northeast.
- 0006 of 0021: South elevation, view facing northeast.
- 0007 of 0021: West elevation, south section, view facing east.
- 0008 of 0021: North façade, center entry, view facing south.
- 0009 of 0021: First floor main stair, view facing south.
- 0010 of 0021: First floor lobby, west side, view facing northwest.
- 0011 of 0021: First floor lobby door, east side, view facing east.
- 0012 of 0021: First floor main corridor, view facing west.
- 0013 of 0021: First floor west entry, view facing west.
- 0014 of 0021: First floor southwest office, view facing east.
- 0015 of 0021: First floor southwest office, view facing west from inside vault.
- 0016 of 0021: First floor northwest office, view facing southwest.
- 0017 of 0021: First floor former Board Room, view facing northwest.
- 0018 of 0021: First floor former Board Room, view facing southwest.
- 0019 of 0021: Main stair looking down to basement, view facing northeast from landing.
- 0020 of 0021: Stair detail at basement level, view facing southeast.
- 0021 of 0021: First floor light fixture in main corridor at base of main stair, view facing southeast.

Property Owner:

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

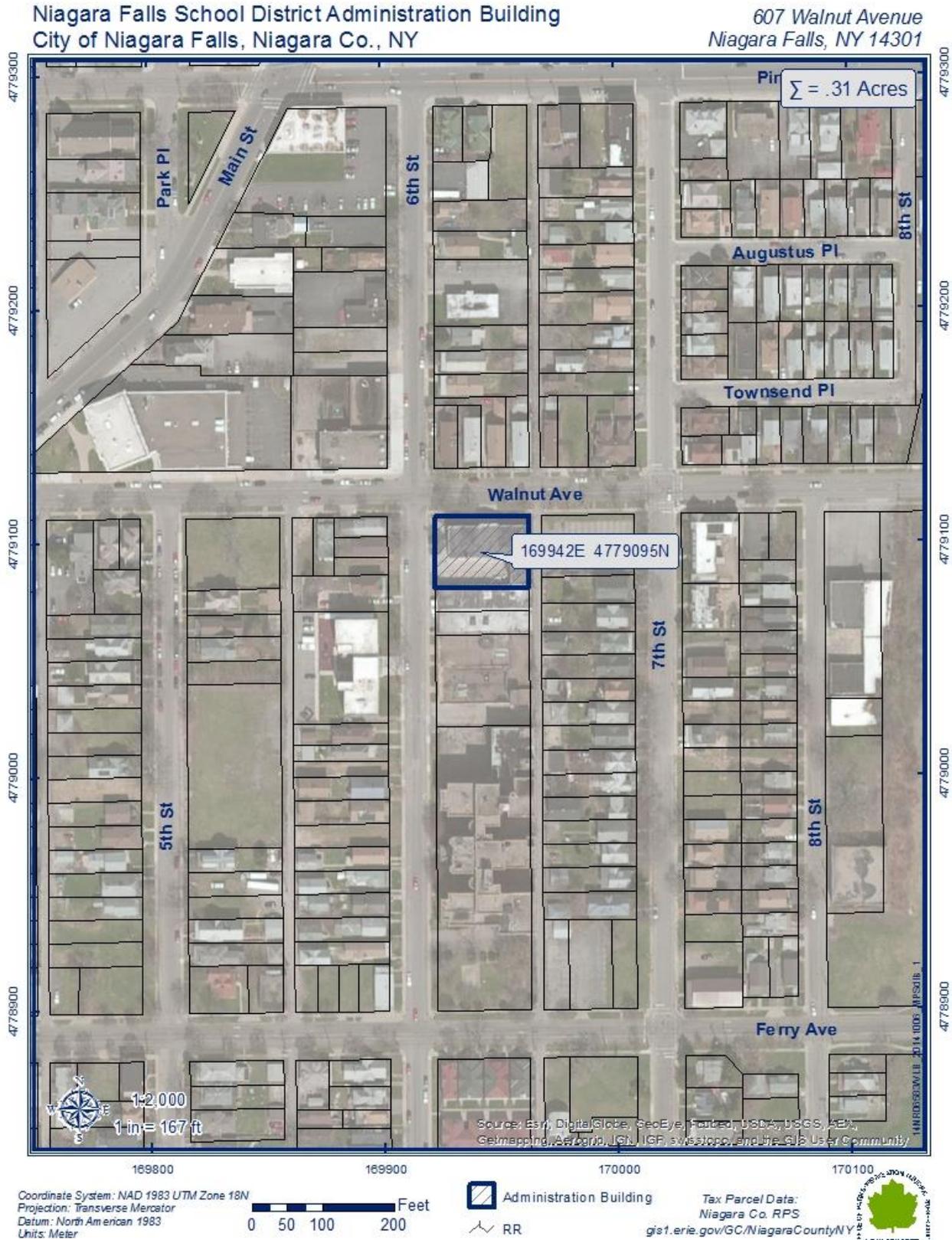
name Niagara Falls Board of Education
street & number 630 66th St telephone N/A
city or town Niagara Falls state NY zip code 14304

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Niagara Falls School District Administration Building
Name of Property

Niagara County, NY
County and State

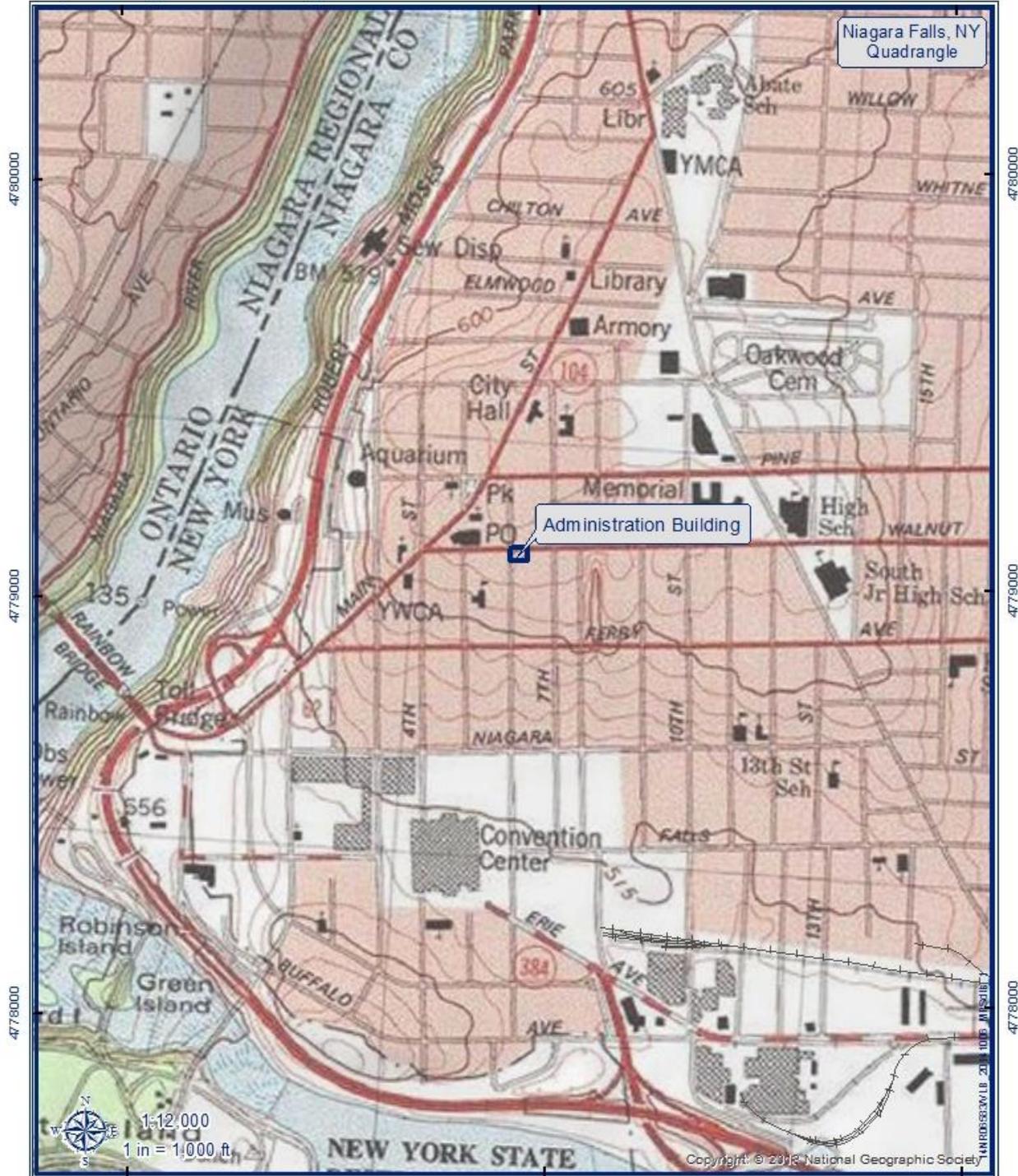


Niagara Falls School District Administration Building
Name of Property

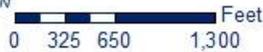
Niagara County, NY
County and State

Niagara Falls School District Administration Building
City of Niagara Falls, Niagara Co., NY

607 Walnut Avenue
Niagara Falls, NY 14301



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 18N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Administration Building
RR

Tax Parcel Data:
Niagara Co. RPS
gis1.erie.gov/GC/NiagaraCountyNY





BOARD OF EDUCATION



BOARD OF EDUCATION



PARKING RESTRICTED
BOARD OF EDUCATION
EMPLOYEES ONLY
ALL OTHERS KEEP OUT
VIOLATORS WILL BE
CITED AND PROSECUTED







NO
PARKING
ANYTIME

NO
PARKING
ANYTIME





607




NO SMOKING
EXCEPT BY DESIGNATION
AR...



115

ACCOUNTS
PAYABLE

Notice to Payers
March 6, 2001

Notice to Payers
March 6, 2001

Notice to Payers
March 6, 2001



161





EXIT



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Niagara Falls School District Administration Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Niagara

DATE RECEIVED: 10/24/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/14/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/01/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001020

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12/10/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER Abernathy 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.



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Division for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189
518-237-8643



Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor

Rose Harvey
Commissioner

15 October 2014

Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following three nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Maxbilt Theatre, Delaware County
Niagara Falls School District Administration Building, Niagara County
Second Baptist Church of Wayne, Schuyler County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office