

JUL 22 2016

589

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 ST. TERESA'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COMPLEX

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1970 Seneca Street; 17 Mineral Springs Road [] not for publication

city or town Buffalo [] vicinity

state New York code NY county Erie code 029 zip code 14210

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 as 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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ruth A. Pappert *DBA/PO*

7/13/16

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or 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
Alysis Albert

Signature of the Keeper

date of action

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

Erie County, New York

Name of Property

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)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5		buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
5	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 _____

_____ N/A _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/ religious facility (church), school,
residence (rectory)

RELIGION/ religious facility (church), school,
residence (rectory)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic, Queen Anne

foundation sandstone

MODERN MOVEMENT/ International Style

walls brick, stone

roof asphalt and slate shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

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

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

Erie County, New York

Name of Property

County and State

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 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 that 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 boxes that apply.)

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

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. **NPS #33,369**
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by historic American Building 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 repository: _____

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance:

1897-1959

Significant Dates:

1897; 1898; 1907; 1959

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

Albert Asa Post

Edward J. Trautman

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.93 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>	<u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>3</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u>	3	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>										
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing								
2	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>														
4	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>7</u>														

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 Caitlin Moriarty Ph.D, Derek King and Matt Shoen, Architectural Historians and Kelsie Hoke M.A./Project Manager [edited by Jennifer Walkowski, NYSHPO]

organization Preservation Studios LLC date May 18, 2016

street & number 60 Hedley Place telephone (716)-725-6410

city or town Buffalo state NY zip code 14208

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 SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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, D.C. 20503

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 1

Narrative Description of Property

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex is located in the South Buffalo neighborhood of Buffalo, Erie County, New York. The buildings occupy two parcels on the northwest end of the block bordered by Seneca Street to the southwest, Hayden Street to the southeast and Mineral Spring Road to the northwest. Seneca Street is a main traffic artery through the neighborhood and runs, roughly, northwest to southeast. Mineral Spring Road is also a large local artery and runs northeast to southwest, intersecting Seneca Street at an acute angle. Hayden Street is a smaller residential street perpendicular to Seneca Street. To the west of the church along Seneca Street, an empty lot, a number of residences, and an apartment complex occupy the remainder of the block. The surrounding area is primarily residential to the north- and southeast, while many businesses and commercial functions are located along Seneca Street.

The complex consists of five buildings; a church, rectory, school, parish hall, and garage. St Teresa's Roman Catholic Church (1898, expanded in 1926) is Late Victorian Gothic Revival in style and sits on the corner of Hayden and Seneca Streets with its primary facade and entry facing south toward Seneca Street. Adjacent to it is the Queen Anne-style rectory building (ca. 1880; moved 1897). St Teresa's Parish School (1907, expanded in 1926), until recently Trinity Catholic Academy, occupies a large parcel north of the church and rectory running the depth of the block from Mineral Springs Road to Hayden Street. The modest Gothic Revival school building is situated almost in the center of this parcel with a deep, grassy lawn on Mineral Springs Road and a private drive and parking area on Hayden. To the northeast, along Mineral Springs Road, is the midcentury gymnasium building that was added to the complex in 1959.

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church

Exterior

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, on the southwest corner of the lot, was designed by Albert A. Post and built between 1898 and 1900 in the Gothic Revival style. A 1926 expansion to the church was also designed by Post. Modest in size, the church is constructed of Medina sandstone with gabled slate roofs. The building's footprint is largely rectangular, consisting of a double-story nave, transept, and apse with single-story side aisles and rear wings. A three-story tower occupies the southeast corner and fills the final bay of the three-bay primary facade. On the east and west elevations, the two-story transept transects the main gable and is flanked by single-story gabled bays to either side. In the rear (north), a two-story projecting apse is flanked by single-story wings with pitched roofs. The building's rock-faced Medina sandstone is laid in a random ashlar pattern, with smooth sandstone frames and sills surrounding the pointed-arched openings - all of which retain their original stained glass. Wrapping the whole building is a sandstone water table of a slightly lighter shade.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 2

Southwest (primary) elevation.

As previously described, the primary façade of St Teresa's church is three bays wide. The central bay features a prominent stone gable topped with a sculpted, stone cross. To the south, the tower projects forward approximately two feet from the face of the building; to the north is a single-story, cross-gabled bay stepped back slightly from the center bay. At the ground-floor, double-leaf, wooden entry doors with large, decorative, brass hinges are centered in each bay beneath a stained-glass transom. The central entry is framed by a carved sandstone surround and carved stone columns; to either side is a small lancet window within a carved sandstone frame. A flight of steps runs the length of the façade and leads from the sidewalk to a platform in front of the church. From here, an individual flight of steps leads to each entry door.

A carved sandstone roundel is centered above the entry door on the right. Buttresses frame the corners of the tower and the central bay and a simple belt course articulates the second story. In the second story of the central bay of the church, three, large, lancet windows are centered beneath a carved, pointed-arch, sandstone relief. A single, attenuated lancet window is located in the center of the tower at the second story. The top story of the tower features paired ogee-arched lancet windows with carved sandstone frames. To either side, sandstone pilasters rest on a beltcourse and support a simple cornice and crenellated parapet above.

Southeast (primary) elevation.

The side elevation of the church is eight bays long. Buttresses frame each bay and corner (except in the last bay), and centered basement openings, filled with glass block, are cut into the sandstone in each bay. In the first bay is the side of the tower followed by four, single-story, gabled bays corresponding to the side aisles of the church. The sixth bay contains the two-story cross-gable of the transept with another single-story gabled bay adjacent. The final bay is the side of the single-story rear wing, with the side of the transept rising up behind it. The ground floor of the tower has a pair of small lancet windows beneath carved, sandstone frames; the upper two stories are identical to the primary façade. Each of the single-story bays has a large, pointed-arched opening containing a pair of lancet windows with a trefoil window above. The transept bay features this same window, although it occurs higher up and is framed by a carved sandstone surround. In the last bay, a single, centered, rectangular opening contains a window with three vertical lights. Beyond, two trefoil windows in pointed-arched openings are visible just below the roofline on the side elevation of the apse.

Northeast (side) elevation.

The northeast side elevation of the church is identical to the southeast elevation except in its first and last bays. At the northeast end, the single-story wing projects forward two bays from the face of the building and contains two lancet windows. At the southwest end is the larger, single-story, cross-gable whose front elevation features one of the entries to the church. Here, it contains a centered, pointed-arched opening with a window identical to its neighbors.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 3

Connected to the church at the northeast corner is a 1990s single-story rectangular addition, oriented northeast-to-southwest, that contains an ADA-compliant entry. It is constructed of rough concrete block with a pitched roof and simple masonry openings. A water table wraps the building. The main entry, on the northeast face, is composed of a double-leaf door beneath a single-story gabled portico. The elevation facing Seneca Street has a triangular bay with a transomed, aluminum window on either face.

Northeast (rear) elevation.

On the rear elevation, there is a high, pointed-arched window in the apse centered beneath its pitched roof. The southeast wing has a rectangular, three-light opening on the left and a filled-in door opening on the right. The northwest wing has three, identical, rectangular openings containing paired lancet windows.

Interior

The interior of St. Teresa's is fairly typical of a modest, traditional western church in plan, and it appears to retain all of its original features and finishes. A narthex at the rear of the church, with a choir loft above, opens into a double-height nave with flanking side aisles. At the front of the church is a double-height, rectangular chancel or apse with small devotional altars to either side. Sacristy and storage spaces are located in the wings to the east and west of the chancel.

The nave features a vaulted ceiling with hammerbeam trusses terminating in carved wooden brackets. The vault rests on arcades of pointed arches supported by octagonal columns with foliate capitals. Plaster panels with painted quatrefoils decorate the ceiling in between the wooden trusses and additional horizontal ribbing. In the side aisles, the ceilings slope upwards to buttress the vault and are articulated with wooden ribs. Simple plaster moldings frame the pointed-arched openings into the chancel and adjacent devotional altars. In the chancel, wooden ribbing decorates the ceiling while the wall behind the wooden reredos features a painting of saints and angels kneeling in adoration around a radiant monstrance.

At the rear of the church, three double-leaf wooden doors and two single wooden doors connect the nave to the narthex. Each of these original doors is set into a segmental arch and features diagonal paneling at the top and bottom with a leaded glass panel in between (the center door has clear, but not leaded, glass). A freestanding wooden confessional is located in each of the corners. Above the three central doors, the wooden balcony of the organ loft is supported by four large carved brackets. Filling the nave and the side-aisles are the original wooden pews with carved pew ends. The perimeter walls of the church feature wooden paneling four feet in height; above it, the walls are plastered. Metal and glass lantern-style lighting hangs from each of the decorative truss brackets in the nave. Currently the floor of the church is carpeted. In the narthex, the original tiled floor remains. The walls are finished in plaster with a scalloped tile chair rail. Above, the ceiling is paneled in wood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 4

Rectory (Built ca. 1880; moved in 1897, expanded in 1916 and ca. 1945)

Exterior

Located directly northeast of the church, the three-story Queen Anne rectory faces Seneca Street and is set back 30 feet from the sidewalk. Built as a private residence around 1880 at the corner of Bailey and Seneca Streets, a mile to the northeast, the building was moved to its current location in 1897 to serve church functions and expanded in 1916.¹ It is L-shaped in plan and contains interior rooms arranged around a central hall and stair.

The 1880 portion of this building appears to have been square in plan with a rounded tower on the southern corner and a steeply pitched, cross-gabled, asphalt shingle roof. A large rectangular addition, wider than the original portion, was made to the rear in 1916, resulting in the current L-shape. A two-story, rectangular, modern addition built in the 1940s projects forward from the front of the building, obscuring part of the original 1880 primary elevation. The 1880 portion of the building and the modern addition feature a sandstone first story with the remainder clad in shingle. Unless otherwise noted, all of the windows are one-over-one, double-hung, wood sash with wood trim; the sandstone openings all have sandstone sills.

An ogee-roofed tower occupies the east side of the primary facade. A two-bay, two-story modern addition occupies the western half of the façade, with an original gabled dormer beyond in the third story. The rounded tower has two windows at each floor, and the dormer has centered, paired windows. On the addition, there is an entry door with glass block sidelights and a single window at the ground floor; above that are centered, paired windows. On the northwest side, the 1880 gabled portion of the building is flanked by rectangular additions to either side. There are two windows at the ground floor in each of the additions, and a single second-story window in the 1916 addition. In the 1880 portion, a two-story bay window is located on the left with paired windows on the right. A stained-glass window illuminates an intermediate stair landing in the center; above, a group of three windows is centered in the gable underneath decorative trimwork at the peak.

The southeast elevation consists of the 1880 portion to the west and the projecting, cross-gabled, 1916 addition to the east. A single-story porch with decorative posts and railings is located in the corner formed by these two masses. The round tower occupies the west corner of the 1880 portion; the remainder features a two-story bay window with a central chimney. The gable above is identical to that on the northwestern side. The 1916 addition has paired windows at each floor, gabled dormers with paired windows in the attic, and decorative trimwork in the peak of its main gable.

Interior

The interior of the rectory features a central hallway with a staircase at the center of the west wall. Rooms are located to the left and right of the hall, with additional living space at the north end of the building where it was

¹ William Fitzpatrick, the owner of the residence, may have moved from this intersection since it was just blocks from several rail junctions and the increasingly industrial shoreline of the Buffalo River.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 5

added on at a later date. All of the original finishes and details remain in excellent condition. On the ground floor, each of the door and window openings is framed by elaborately carved wooden casings composed of fluted jambs, deep consoles, and denticulated entablatures. In the living room is the original fireplace with a tiled surround, carved curved mantel, mirror, and curved overmantel supported by fluted columns. Most of the rooms feature original chair-rail-height paneling. The original staircase with an intricately carved newel post, original balusters, and paneling remain as well. Upstairs, one of the bedrooms contains a fireplace similar to that on the ground floor. Each of the door and window openings on the upper floors is cased in a manner similar to the ground floor, though without consoles. Throughout the rectory, the walls are plaster and the original floors have been covered in carpeting. In many of the rooms, the ceilings are plastered though some feature more contemporary finishes. All of the wooden trimwork and paneling is unpainted and retains its original finish.

Garage (1950)

The L-shaped, single-story brick garage building is located in the paved parking area along Hayden Street in the southeast corner of the lot. The building dates to 1950 and was expanded sometime in the last two decades, and is constructed of glazed brown brick with a pitched asphalt shingle roof. It is oriented northwest-to-southeast with its garage-door openings on the southwest face. Two two-car openings are located to the south. To the north, a single bay projects forward four feet and contains a single-car opening.

Parish Hall (1959)

Exterior

The Parish Hall is a rectangular midcentury building two stories in height with a raised basement. Typical of its era and function, it is quite plain and does not feature any architectural embellishments. The hall is six bays wide and twelve bays deep with a one-bay projection in the northwest corner. It has an eighteen-inch concrete base, walls of beige brick, and a flat roof. All of the windows are glass block set into simple masonry openings with a concrete sill. An enclosed, single-story, brick passage connects it to the adjacent school building at the ground floor.

The primary façade faces Seneca Street. To the east, six windows in the basement and ground floor are centered on the elevation. The entry doors with sidelights and transoms, as well as the second-story windows above, are part of a large aluminum and glass unit located along the western edge of the building. Beyond, the northwest projection is slightly stepped back from the face of the building; it is one bay wide by two bays deep and has no openings on the primary facade.

The side elevations are nearly identical. A parapet accentuates the eight central bays where three simple pilasters with concrete caps separate four pairs of windows in the upper story. On the southwest elevation, the projecting mass occupies the two bays at the northwest end; there is one window at each floor along the north edge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 6

Interior

The Parish Hall contains two full floors at the front of the building with a double-height gymnasium space beyond. A cafeteria is located at the basement level. At the ground level, the front entry leads to an enclosed fire stair to the south and locker room to the north. On the second floor are two multi-purpose rooms with interior windows overlooking the gymnasium, which occupies nearly the entirety of the first floor. Inside the gymnasium space is a basketball court oriented northwest-to-southeast. Along the southeast wall is a built-in stage with storage/dressing room space behind.

Throughout the building, the walls are painted CMU above a glazed-tile wainscoting. Most of the ceilings are plastered, though the second-floor multi-purpose rooms have acoustic tile ceilings. The gymnasium space has a hardwood sports floor, while the remainder of the flooring throughout the building is linoleum tile. The finishes appear to be original and include wood trim and paneling surrounding the stage, wood trim around the doors, and a folding, wood partition wall on the second floor.

St Teresa's School (1907; expanded in 1926)

Exterior

St. Teresa's School was the parochial school for South Buffalo's St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Parish. Built in 1907, the school was designed by architect Albert A. Post and sits in the approximate center of the lot, oriented northwest-to-southeast. It is rectangular in shape and composed of an original 1907 block with an added T-shaped 1926 block to the north. The original 1907 building is five bays wide across the front and twelve bays long. The 1926 addition, also designed by Post, was made to what was then the rear of the original 1907 building, extending the mass of the school by seven bays north towards Mineral Spring Road. This new addition shifted the orientation of the building, establishing a new entrance on Mineral Spring Road. As a result, the school has, in effect, no rear elevation; the 1907 building fronts onto an open area along Hayden Street while the 1926 addition fronts onto Mineral Spring Road.

The building rises two full stories in height above a rock-faced, Medina sandstone raised basement, is constructed primarily of spotted glazed brick in a warm brown color, and has a hipped roof. At each corner and between the bays, slightly projecting brick piers rest on sandstone bases. These terminate at a wood fascia and overhanging eaves at the roofline. Just below the fascia, a corbelled frieze wraps around the building.

The windows on this building are slightly different at each floor level. Across the 1907 and 1926 portions, the windows and their openings are almost identical except that where the 1907 windows are paired, the 1926 windows are tripled. At the third floor, flat-headed, one-over-one, wood, double-hung sash are set into simple masonry openings with a sandstone sill and a segmental arch with a sandstone keystone. The second-floor windows are similar with the addition of a rock-faced sandstone lintel and a transom. On the ground floor, the openings have sandstone lintels and sills. Though these windows have sash and mullion divisions similar to the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 7

other upper floors, they are filled with glass block. Unless otherwise noted, the windows throughout the building are not original.

1907 Southeast (primary) Elevation

The southeast elevation is symmetrically composed, featuring a projecting central pavilion with a gabled roof, flanked by two bays, divided by a brick pilaster, to either side. In the center bay, an entry door below a pointed arch is set into rock-faced Medina sandstone, which extends up above the height of the arch at the first floor level. In this projecting bay, stacked, paired windows with a narrow sandstone spandrel illuminate an interior stair within. Beside the projecting bay, the lower level windows are paired, two-over-one windows with a divided transom and heavy rock-faced sandstone header, while the second level windows are paired two-over-one windows under a single segmental arched header, and all windows have a rock-faced, Medina sandstone sill. In the attic created by a steep gable, two lancet windows rest on a shared sandstone sill above a corbelled brick string course. The gable has a slightly flared bargeboard.

1926 Addition Northwest (primary) Elevation

The northwest elevation is also symmetrically composed of a prominent central bay with two regular bays to either side. The wide central bay projects forward several feet from the face of the facade, allowing space for a bay of narrow windows down each side. At the ground level, three stone steps lead up to a three-centered arched opening with a sandstone surround. Inside the archway are the double-leaf main entry doors with deep transoms above. Canted stone and brick buttresses flank the stairs and arched entryway. Wrapping the corners of the projecting bay are octagonal brick piers which terminate in sandstone finials just below the second story. Above, tripled, one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with a sandstone sill and carved sandstone lintel light two intermediate landings of an interior stair. In the attic is a small Palladian window with a sandstone sill and a carved sandstone lintel centered beneath a Flemish gable. To either side of the central bay, a pair of bays contains windows as described above. On this elevation, framing brick piers are present only at the outside corners of the building. A small, hipped dormer with three, square windows is centered over each of the pairs of bays. Beyond the main hipped roof, in the center of the building, an octagonal lantern with a conical roof is just visible.

Southwest (side) Elevation

The southwest side elevation is nineteen bays wide, comprising twelve original bays from 1907 to the south and an additional seven bays from 1926 to the north. Like the 1907 southeast elevation, the whole of the southwest side is also clad in a glazed brick above a sandstone basement. On this side, the piers are made to resemble very thin buttresses with canted sandstone blocks at their transitions. Owing to the T-shape of the 1926 portion, the first two bays project forward from the building by several feet. A hip-roofed dormer with shingle siding is present above the fifth bay and an exit door and window corresponding to an interior stair occupy the eighth bay. The fourteenth and fifteenth bays rise up past the roofline under a clipped cross gable to house what used

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 8

to be a double-height space, and their windows extend upwards to include a spandrel and transom. In the basement of the 1926 portion, the original two-over-two, double hung, wood sash remain.

Northeast (side) Elevation

The northeast side of the building faces a parking and driving area belonging to the school. It is nearly identical to the southwest elevation except that, being a less visible side, all but the last two bays make use of humbler materials. On the 1926 block, the two projecting bays feature the glazed brick above a sandstone basement; here only the basement has windows for a large, brick relief of a cross fills most of the solid wall above. In the remaining bays, a three-foot fieldstone foundation supports upper stories of unglazed, dark red brick. All of the openings in each story have a sandstone sill with a segmental arch above. The windows are identical to those on the southwest side, but no original basement windows remain on this façade. To the right of center, straddling the seam between the 1907 and 1926 portions, is a yellow brick egress stair enclosure added at a later date. Its northeast face has no windows, but a projecting entry vestibule is located in its left corner. Windows light the interior of the stair on each of the perpendicular sides.

Interior

The interior of the school building contains three full floors, which includes the raised basement. The school features a simple plan consisting of a central, double-loaded corridor, with classrooms located to either side. Large glass, shared-light transoms run along the corridor wall. St. Teresa School retains a great deal of its original interior finishes, including almost all of the original wood built-ins, original Georgia pine woodwork and maple floors.

Beginning at the southern end, the main entry doors for the 1907 wing open into an entry vestibule for the staircase beyond that leads both to the sunken ground floor and to the upper floors. A casework entryway with sidelights and transoms separates the vestibule from the stair hall; though the original doors and sidelights do not remain, the transoms feature the original leaded and frosted glass.

Down the steps to the basement, a short central hall leads to administrative offices on either side and then into a large, open, cafeteria space that occupies the entire southern portion of the basement. The central hall resumes behind the cafeteria with bathrooms and a stair to the west, and storage space and a larger stair to the east. Beyond are classrooms to either side, with some mechanical space on the south side. At the north end of the hall, a double-leaf doorway with a transom above leads to the main staircase of the 1926 wing.

In the basement, the walls feature the original plaster with original trim and casework remaining. In the classrooms, glazed ceramic tile clads the lower part of the walls. Many original doors are present as well. Floors are covered in a mix of vinyl tile, carpeting, and original hardwood; acoustic ceiling tiles are used throughout with later exposed piping and fluorescent lighting. The bathroom contains its original hexagonal floor tiling and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 7 Page 9

original bathroom stalls. In the cafeteria space, the original columns march down the center of the open space and some of the original wood paneling remains on the walls.

The first floor is reached by ascending a short flight of stairs; here, a double-loaded corridor occupies the entire length of the plan. In the center are the original exit staircases on both the east and west sides. Original plaster walls, transomed doorways, doors, and casework remain in the hallways. Beadboard paneling is present as well along the length of the hall, although it has been painted. The floor features the original tile with a vinyl baseboard while the ceiling is finished in acoustic ceiling tile with fluorescent lighting. The dropped ceiling system obscures the upper quarter of the transoms and its surrounding casework. In the stairwells, original, glazed, yellow tile covers the walls and the original tiling remains at the landings. In the classrooms, the floors are vinyl tile and most have an acoustic tile ceiling. Two of the classrooms, however, retain their original pressed tin ceilings. All of the classrooms have plaster walls with stained, wooden beadboard. Chalkboards run along most of the walls and feature their original trim. Original casework surrounds the doors and windows as well. Each of the 1907 classrooms has an adjoining coatroom running along its depth which communicates with both the classroom and the hall. These retain their original hardwood flooring and beadboard paneling. In most cases, their original pressed tin ceilings are present as well. The 1926 classrooms feature original built-in closets instead of coatrooms.

The second floor originally contained an auditorium space for the school in the 1907 portion, as is still evidenced by the cross-gable with second-story transoms. In the latter part of the twentieth century this space was removed and the volume was reconfigured to contain additional classroom space. The current floorplan is similar to the first floor, although there are no adjoining coatrooms at this level. The contemporary finishes at this level are gypsum board walls, vinyl tile floors with vinyl baseboard, and acoustic tile ceilings with fluorescent lighting. The doorways are cased with a flat, wood trim; the windows have only a wooden sill. All of the doors are wood with a clear glass panel in the top half. At the southern end, the original main stair remains unaltered and retains its original tiling at the landing. In the northern, 1926 end of the building, however, no alterations were made and it is identical to the floor below.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 1

Statement of Significance:

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture, as a good representative collection of ecclesiastic related buildings spanning more than a half-century of architectural development. The most notable building is the Late Victorian Gothic style church that anchors the complex. The church was designed by Albert Asa Post in 1898 and expanded by Post in 1926. The complex has additional significance for the school building, built in 1907 and expanded in 1926. The school demonstrates the evolution in school architecture throughout the early twentieth-century. The complex also includes a fine example of a Queen Anne-styled residence, which was converted to a rectory with the formation of the parish, as well as an 1959 International style parish hall containing a gymnasium. The church, rectory, and parish hall are distinctive examples of their respective styles, and the school clearly demonstrating two distinct periods in the development of educational architecture. Together, the buildings represent not only a varied collection of architectural styles, but also the growth of the St. Teresa's parish over a sixty-year period. St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex is also significant as the first Roman Catholic parish formed in the South Buffalo neighborhood. The parish was formed in 1898 to serve the burgeoning South Buffalo community and expanded as the neighborhood grew over the following fifty-years as more Catholic families moved to the area. St. Teresa's reflects the growth of the South Buffalo community throughout the twentieth century, expanding with the neighborhood around it and still serving the community today. The period of significance related to these criteria is 1897 to 1959, starting with the relocation of the rectory from its original location on Bailey Avenue to its current location, marking the foundation of the church campus, and ending with the construction of the parish hall in 1959, the last notable architectural campaign undertaken by the congregation. This era encompasses all major architectural developments and expansions, and signifies the era during which the church was at its most prominent in the South Buffalo community.

Growth of South Buffalo

Before the City of Buffalo expanded into the area now known as South Buffalo, the Seneca Nation occupied the land. In 1780, the Seneca established the Buffalo Creek Village, which became the center of the Iroquois Confederacy.² Seneca leader Red Jacket opposed village development that infringed upon Seneca land, and he worked with George Washington and other leaders to ameliorate the effects of European-American expansion. Despite his efforts, the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 ushered in two decades of rapid growth in Buffalo. The city sought to expand and in "1842, twelve years after Red Jacket's death, a treaty eliminated the Buffalo Creek Reservation and the Senecas were forced to leave."³ In 1854, the City of Buffalo annexed the land as part of a major boundary increase. As the city swelled, the land in what is now South Buffalo became an attractive

² Pat Curry, "History of South Buffalo," South Buffalo Home. <http://www.southbuffalohome.com/history-of-south-buffalo>.

³ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 2

site for residential, commercial, and industrial expansion. Early families moved from Buffalo into the area and established farms on Seneca Street and Abbott Road.

In 1887, Frederick Law Olmsted and his son John C. Olmsted were hired by the city to extend the ca. 1870 Olmsted & Vaux park and parkway system into South Buffalo. City park commissioners rejected the firm's original plan for a large waterfront park and accepted a modified design that included Cazenovia Park (1896, 76-acres), South Park (1894, 155-acres), Woodside (now McClellan) and South Side (now McKinley) Circles, and Red Jacket and South Side (now McKinley) Parkways.⁴

The completion of the Seneca streetcar line in 1897 mitigated the limited street access between South Buffalo and northern sections of the city and promoted further residential development. The area became a true "streetcar suburb" as developers like William Fitzpatrick and William Connors anticipated the migration of Irish-Americans out of the First Ward and began parceling out affordable single-family homes and two-family flats.⁵ While many Irish-Americans (and Irish immigrants as well) began moving out of the First Ward earlier in the 1890s, when the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company announced their plans to build a new factory south of the city in 1899, the migration wave became a flood: by 1904, nearly 7,000 people had relocated to the South Park area of South Buffalo.⁶ South Buffalo's population more than doubled in size between 1900 and 1910, the 4th Ward growing from 10,028 to 22,639, and then doubled once again by 1930, with the 4th and 5th Wards (reconfigured in 1915) totaling 45,683.⁷

Amidst this growth, South Park Avenue became a major commercial thoroughfare, with one and two story commercial buildings in addition to the prominent South Park Theater (1919). As the area grew, the city took strides to ameliorate the notorious poor drainage and flooding in the area. In the 1920s, it initiated projects to dredge and straighten the Buffalo River and Cazenovia Creek and extended Bailey Avenue and Tift Street to improve circulation.⁸

⁴ Ibid; Clinton Brown Company, "Triangle Neighborhood: Intensive Level Historic Resource Survey," 3-6, City of Buffalo.
https://www.city-buffalo.com/Home/City_Departments/Office_of_Strategic_Planning/RegulatoryBoards/Preservation_Board/HistoricResourcesIntensiveLevelSurvey;

"Buffalo's Olmsted Parks and Parkway System," Olmsted in Buffalo
<http://www.olmstedinbuffalo.com>.

⁵ Sam Bass Warner, Jr. coined the term streetcar suburb in his iconic book *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston, 1870-1900* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1962); for other real estate developers, see Clinton Brown Company, "Triangle Neighborhood: Intensive Level Historic Resource Survey."

⁶ Timothy Bohan, *Against the Grain: The History of Buffalo's First Ward* (Buffalo: Bohane Books, 2012), 190.

⁷ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: Report by States Nebraska-Wyoming*, 1910 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), 197; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: Report by States Montana-Wyoming*, 1930 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1932), 326.

⁸ Clinton Brown Company, "Triangle Neighborhood: Intensive Level Historic Resource Survey," 3-8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 3

Various public and private institutions opened to serve growing population as infrastructure improved. Early public institutions included the Hook & Ladder No. 10 on Southside Parkway (1907), the South Buffalo Market (1926), Public School No. 28 and South Park High School. The Sisters of Mercy opened a fifty-bed hospital on Tift Street in 1904, and the Catholic Church established a series of churches and schools. A number of Protestant congregations—including St. Jude's Episcopal Church (1896), St. John's Evangelical Reform Church (1900), and South Park Baptist Church (1925)—also employed local architects to design church buildings in South Buffalo in the early twentieth century.⁹

Catholicism in Buffalo

In 1821, only five Catholic families lived in Buffalo, but within a decade, the increase of French and German Catholic immigrants precipitated the establishment of the city's first Catholic church, Lamb of God (later renamed St. Louis), in 1829.¹⁰ Bishop John Timon became the first bishop of the region when the Diocese of Buffalo was created in 1847. The Catholic population of Buffalo grew rapidly in the 1840s, as Irish and German immigrants moved into the city. Through the end of the nineteenth century, these early Catholics were joined by new Polish, Italian, Ukrainian, Lebanese, Hungarian, and Slovak populations. Rather than join the same parishes, each group "required new parishes in their ethnic enclaves to minister to their distinctive linguistic and cultural needs."¹¹

As the growing Catholic population of Buffalo heralded from a number of European countries, it is perhaps not surprising to find that these early Catholic parishes aspired to construct elegant stone churches in the European tradition.¹² Due to the cost of erecting masonry buildings, however, many parishes began in temporary wood structures with ambitions to grow into more impressive churches over time. Often only the first parish in a new community would have a church built outright, with many new parishes using combined church/school buildings for decades before constructing independent church buildings.

The construction of combined church and school buildings highlights the importance of parochial education, particularly for Irish Catholic families. Most of Buffalo's Irish families lived in the Old First Ward, which lacked a public school well into the late nineteenth-century, forcing many to rely on private Catholic schools. While many families relied on this education out of need, Bishop Timon's arrival in 1847 helped to coalesce the community around the parish, promoting the full "cycle of events: baptism, First Communion, parochial school,

⁹ Ibid.; James Napora, "Houses of Worship: A Guide to the Religious Architecture of Buffalo, New York" (master's thesis, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1995), <http://www.buffaloah.com/how/tc.html>.

¹⁰ Martin F. Ederer, *Buffalo's Catholic Churches: Ethnic Communities and the Architectural Legacy* (Buffalo: digital@batesjackson LLC, 2003), 2.

¹¹ Ibid., 3.

¹² Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 4

confirmation, marriage, devotions, parish sports teams, summer festivals, and then funerals.”¹³ The importance of a parochial education is seen in the growth of private Catholic Schools in the city; in 1872, there were only ten parochial schools in Buffalo, but by 1910, the Sisters of Mercy alone (who operated St. Bridget’s Free Academy and served 917 children in 1878) operated ten schools in the city serving nearly 8,000 students.¹⁴

As South Buffalo grew in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the diocese established a number of Catholic parishes to serve the Catholic populations, particularly the Irish, who moved into the area. Prior to 1897, families in South Buffalo traveled to St. Stephen’s on Elk Street, St. Patrick’s on Emslie Street, or St. Patrick’s in Lackawanna. As a result, the Right Reverend James Edward Quigley appointed the Reverend Michael J. Kean to establish the St. Teresa parish in 1897 to serve the approximately 100 families of South Buffalo.¹⁵ After a successful building campaign, the parish commissioned a Late Victorian Gothic Revival church of Medina sandstone and celebrated its first mass in the permanent church in 1899; a school was constructed shortly after in 1907. These developments highlight not only the importance of the parish as the first in South Buffalo (hence the construction of a fine, medieval-inspired church), but the significance of parochial education to the growing Irish Catholic community.

Three additional Catholic parishes opened in South Buffalo by 1910—Holy Family (1902), St. John the Evangelist (1906), and St. Agatha (1910)—evincing the growth of the Catholic population during this time. St. Thomas Aquinas opened in 1920 and St. Martin of Tours (1926) and St. Ambrose (1930) followed. Six of these seven parishes served primarily Irish congregations; St. John the Evangelist, the outlier, initially served a primarily German population.¹⁶

In addition to reflecting the widespread presence of the Catholic residents in South Buffalo, the dominant presence of the Catholic Church in the neighborhood through these parishes also signals the importance of the local parish to the daily routines and life patterns of parishioners. In addition, parochial schools provided educational opportunities in areas that were under served by public schools.

St. Teresa’s Church Parish History

Founding the Parish

St. Teresa’s was the first Roman Catholic parish established in the area now known as South Buffalo. By 1897, approximately one hundred Catholic families lived in the area, but they traveled to St. Stephen’s on Elk Street

¹³ Bohen, 162.

¹⁴ New York State Legislature Assembly 95th Session, *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York, Vol I* (Albany: The Argus Company, 1872), 66; Bohen, 6.

¹⁵ Sister Mary Gerald Pierce, *Unto His Mercy: The First Hundred Years of the Sisters of Mercy in the Diocese of Buffalo, 1858-1958* (Buffalo: Savage Litho Company, 1976), 201.

¹⁶ Ederer, 149-155.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 5

and St. Patrick's in Lackawanna for Sunday Mass. To better serve these families, Bishop James 's and appointed him its first priest. Father Kean arranged to lease an abandoned public school on Cazenovia Street, where he held services from 1897 until 1899, when the current Medina Sandstone church opened at the corner of Seneca and Hayden Streets.¹⁷ The parish acquired the land in 1898 for a rectory and church. It purchased a house from real estate developer and church trustee William Fitzpatrick. The house served as the rectory after being relocated from Seneca and Bailey Streets to 1974 Seneca Street. Bishop Quigley laid the cornerstone for the new church in June 1898 and the \$30,000 English Gothic Revival structure designed by Albert A. Post was completed the following year.¹⁸ J.J. McDonough was the mason and Anthony Klaus the carpenter for the building.¹⁹

Since the area surrounding the church was still predominately undeveloped and sparsely populated in the late 1900s, St. Teresa's initially had extensive parish boundaries that stretched from south of the Buffalo River to the Lackawanna city line and from Lake Erie to the West Seneca town line.²⁰ As South Buffalo neighborhoods grew in the early twentieth century, five additional Catholic churches opened and drew from St. Teresa's original parish boundaries: Holy Family (1902), St. John the Evangelist (1907), St. Agatha (1910), St. Thomas Aquinas (1920) and St. Ambrose (1930).²¹

Although Father Kean was eager to see a Catholic school built near the church, for the first years of the parish this proved impossible, as the area was still too thinly populated to support a school house. Finally, in 1907, the parish again commissioned Albert A. Post to design a school building. The iron spot brick building with a brownstone foundation cost \$55,000 and the interior was trimmed in Georgia pine with maple floors.²² The building featured 6 classrooms, a meeting hall and a gymnasium costing \$40,000.²³ The stage could also be used as a dining hall, and the basement had lavatories, meeting rooms, and a bowling alley. The second floor assembly hall accommodated 500 people and various groups in South Buffalo held meetings there. The following year, in 1908, the school added a ninth grade class and part of the auditorium was converted into classrooms.²⁴ The parish grew, and in 1914 the school served 437 students and the congregation numbered 2,000.²⁵

¹⁷ Pierce, 201.

¹⁸ Napora, "Houses of Worship," 29.2.

¹⁹ Thomas Donohue, *History of the Diocese of Buffalo* (Buffalo: The Buffalo Catholic Publication Company, 1929), 226-228.

²⁰ St. Teresa's Parish Boundary Map, St. Teresa Pamphlet File, Special Collections, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo.

²¹ Ederer, 149.

²² Marc J. Pasquale, *St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Illustrated History* (Buffalo: St. Teresa's Church, 2003), 18.

²³ Pierce, 202; Commemorative Booklet, *The People of St. Teresa's Parish Celebrate the Restoration of their Ninety-six Year-old Church Building and the Rebuilding of their Ninety-nine Year-old Church Pipe Organ*, October 15, 1995, St. Teresa Pamphlet File, Special Collections, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo (hereafter cited as St. Teresa Commemorative Booklet, 1995).

²⁴ Pierce, 204.

²⁵ Thomas Donahue, *The Catholic Church in the United States of America: Undertaken to Celebrate the Golden Jubilee of His Holiness, Pope Pius X* (New York: Catholic Editing Company, 1914), 482.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 6

The Sisters of Mercy, who already traveled to St. Teresa to care for the altar and teach Sunday School, undertook responsibility for running the school. Sister Mary Imelda served as the first principal, and in its first year, the school served 135 pupils.²⁶ Until December 1907, when a barn on the premises was converted into a convent, the nuns traveled back and forth from Mount Mary twice every day. The trek was particularly difficult after rain storms, when Cazenovia Creek flooded portions of the roadway. While the convent was humble, initially filled with only the sisters' trunks, the parishioners gradually donated materials and furniture to the nuns. In 1917, Father Gibbons purchased a residence next to the rectory and had it remodeled into a convent (no longer extant), relieving the nuns of their former residency inside the barn.²⁷

Post-World War I Additions and Renovations

As South Buffalo grew rapidly after World War 1, St. Teresa and other Catholic parishes also expanded.²⁸ In response, Father John Ryan enlarged St. Teresa's church and school in 1925. A new \$100,000 addition doubled the school's capacity with twelve new classrooms, another meeting hall, boiler room and maintenance shop.²⁹ The expansion included a new entrance at Mineral Springs Road, leading to its current configuration with main entries at the north and south elevations.³⁰ The church addition increased seating capacity from 600 to 1,000 and included new side aisles that widened the building by 12 feet on each side, added the current sacristy, and two additional entrances.³¹

Father Thomas Harrigan succeeded Father Ryan and led the parish until 1946. Fr. Harrigan oversaw several renovations to the church, including the installation of a new heating system in 1931 and a new pipe organ in 1937. The parish purchased the Johnson pipe organ from Calvary Episcopal Church, which was closing, for \$7,000 and it has been a source of pride for the congregation ever since. Subsequent renovations on the site include a new chapel in the convent in 1940 and a church redecoration and new tabernacle in 1942.³² The parish continued to grow, numbering 6,000 parishioners in 1948.³³ In 1955, it commissioned Toronto artist Margaret Annad to attach jewels to statues throughout the sanctuary.³⁴

²⁶ History of St. Teresa's Parish, June 1946, St. Teresa Pamphlet File, Special Collections, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo (hereafter cited as St. Teresa's Parish History, 1946).

²⁷ Pierce, 206.

²⁸ "St. Thomas Aquinas To Mark 50th Year," *Buffalo Courier-Express*, June 6, 1970, Churches: Catholic, St. Thomas Aquinas Clippings Folder, Buffalo State Archives, Buffalo.

²⁹ Pierce, 206; Pasquale, 8.

³⁰ St. Teresa Commemorative Booklet, 1995, 10.

³¹ St. Teresa's Parish History, 1946

³² Ibid.

³³ "St. Teresa's Will Open Jubilee Fete Tomorrow," *Buffalo Courier-Express*, October 2, 1948.

³⁴ "Toronto Artist Redecorates Statuary," *Buffalo Courier-Express*, August, 13, 1955.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 7

Msgr. Leo Toomey and Assistant Pastor Basil A. Ormsby (later the pastor from 1969-1987) oversaw fundraising and construction of the 1959 Parish Center, the last addition to the site. By 1957, St. Teresa was the third largest parish in the Buffalo Diocese, and in 1958, the school served 1,100 students, over eight times its initial enrollment 51 years before.³⁵ While previous additions to the school increased capacity, the new hall further expanded its educational, recreational and community spaces. The \$300,000 parish hall included a kitchen and cafeteria, a gymnasium with basketball courts that also served as an 800-person auditorium, meeting rooms, pre-school classrooms, lavatories and shower rooms.³⁶ As part of the renovations, the former gymnasium in the 1907 wing of the school was converted to classrooms, and, as a result, the school features classroom designs from 1907 (with the full walk-in closets), 1926 (missing the closets, but with shared-light transoms along the hallway) and 1959 (with built in closets behind rotating chalkboards).

St. Teresa's was known as an Irish parish, reflecting the Irish American population of South Buffalo.³⁷ Msgr. Toomey, in particular, maintained a strong connection to the Irish American community; in addition to his frequent presence at St. Teresa's school and daily visits to patients at Mercy Hospital, Toomey led efforts to place a statue of St. Patrick at Mercy Hospital, served as chaplain of the United Irish Society of Buffalo, and was responsible for the St. Patrick's Day Parade for many years.³⁸ Msgr. Toomey was so beloved by the community that he was dubbed the "Bishop of South Buffalo."³⁹ The Sons of Erin named Toomey the "Irishman of the Year" in 1955 and the president of Ireland sent him a letter commending his work to establish the St. Patrick Scholarship Fund. The fund, which Father Ormsby ran, "foster[ed] 'an exchange of culture' between Catholic colleges in Diocese of Buffalo and the National University of Ireland."⁴⁰

Through its school, church, and extracurricular activities, St. Teresa's parish actively shaped the social and moral lives of its parishioners from its inception. In 1915, the school took part in the Independence Day parade.⁴¹ The school and parish center featured rooms and auditoriums used by community groups. A 1946 publication of the church lists several active organizations, including the Youth Council (affiliate of Junior Holy Name Society), Our Lady's Sodality, Holy Name Society, Rosary Society (400 members), St. Vincent DePaul Society (charitable works), and the Ladies of Charity.⁴² The Parent Teacher Association was established in 1947 and was active not only in fostering better relationships between teachers and faculty and awareness of students' activities, but it also contributed to school facilities. The PTA sponsored remodeling the principal's office,

³⁵ "Special Rite Granted at St. Teresa's," *Buffalo Evening News*, December 14, 1957, Private Schools Scrap Book Files, Grosvenor Room, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo.

³⁶ "Fund Drive Begun for Parish Center," *Buffalo Evening News*, September 17, 1958, Private School Scrap Book Files, Grosvenor Room, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo.

³⁷ Ederer, 149.

³⁸ Leo J. Toomey, *Golden Anniversary* (Buffalo: St. Teresa's Church 1966), 4; Pierce, 206.

³⁹ Pierce, 206.

⁴⁰ "Heads Sponsors of Irish Exchange," *Buffalo Evening News*, February 27, 1964.

⁴¹ Pierce, 205.

⁴² St. Teresa's Parish History, 1946.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 8

furnished the first aid room, bought books and furnishings for the library, and provided visual aid equipment for the school.⁴³

The parish has used and maintained the complex of buildings into the twenty first century. Under Msgr. S. Theodore Berg, who led the parish from 1987 to 2003, the parish raised \$850,000 to restore the Johnson Pipe Organ in 1995. The organ was rebuilt with a computer-controlled system allowing the console to be moved onto the floor of the church and pipes in the choir loft were rearranges to provide more room.⁴⁴ Berg also oversaw a restoration of the rectory and school updates.⁴⁵ A new wing on the church added handicap access, lavatories and meeting space. In addition to exterior maintenance (such as repairing the slate roof, repointing and cleaning stonework and redesigning the front doors) they completed interior work that included cleaning, repainting, and restoring furnishings and details. Several changes were aimed to make the space more user-friendly: pews were cleaned, refinished and repositioned to provide easier entry and exit; the vestibule was redesigned to accommodate a "crying room" for children; and, the lighting and sound systems were improved. While the parish is still active and boasted a congregation of 950 households in 2008, the school closed in 2007.⁴⁶

Architecture of the St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

The St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex features a variety of architectural styles that represent the expansion of the parish over a sixty-year period from its founding through the peak of its growth. Most notably, it includes the Albert Asa Post designed Late Victorian Gothic Revival church at the corner of Seneca and Hayden Streets and the 1907 Gothic school building that was expanded in 1926. The church is a highly intact example of a turn-of-the twentieth century Gothic Revival church, with many intact features from its original design as well its 1926 expansion. The church also features the first American work of Toronto artist Margaret Annand, and one of only 860 Johnson Pipe Organs ever produced that was relocated to the church in 1937.

The school, while reflecting Gothic Revival detailing, represents the evolution of school design over the course of the early twentieth century. The original 1907 portion embodies late-nineteenth century elements that were already falling out of favor by the time of its construction, with a single central staircase and large-walk in hallways for each classroom. Though these holdovers may have simply been a choice of architect Albert Post, who was primarily a church architect with few examples of school designs in his portfolio; however, it could also have been due to the school being a private parochial building, not beholden to the same standards public schools constructed at the time were held to. The 1926 addition demonstrates attempts to rectify some of the shortcomings of the original design by bringing it up to national standards (e.g. adding three additional

⁴³ Pierce, 206.

⁴⁴ St. Teresa Commemorative Booklet, 1995, 18-22.

⁴⁵ Pasquale, 36.

⁴⁶ "Information and statistics on affected parishes in the South Buffalo Cluster of the Vicariate of Southeast Erie," Catholic Diocese of Buffalo, accessed September 10, 2015, buffalodiocese.org.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 9

staircases), but it also mimics the design of other 1920s schools, with shared-light transoms lining the hallway and no longer containing the walk-in closets, but still retaining full-height ceilings. Lastly, the 1959 conversion of the second floor gymnasium into classrooms represents the modernization of school designs, with shorter ceilings and no transoms at all due to the use of modern light fixtures, simplified detailing, and rotating chalkboards that doubled as cubbies.

The complex also includes the Queen Anne styled rectory, moved to the site in 1897, as well as the International Style designed parish hall. Both reflect the styles popular during key points in the St. Teresa's history. The former residence of William Fitzpatrick was sold to the new parish shortly after its formation and was expanded the same year that the parish purchased the former convent building (no longer extant). Construction of the parish hall coincided with the peak of St. Teresa's growth and represents not only the need for more modern and expanded educational facilities (including a large gymnasium and cafeteria) but national trends in religious building construction after World War II.

Late Victorian Gothic Revival

The Gothic Revival emerged in eighteenth-century England as the cultural sentiments of the Picturesque and Sublime met the archeological "rediscovery" of medieval buildings.⁴⁷ The combination of these factors, fueled by the zeitgeist of "romantic feeling" and subjective experience, provided architects with a newfound accuracy in their understanding of medieval structures.⁴⁸ Gothic Revival architecture sought to create emotionally compelling, dramatic structures inspired by historical forms. The trend extended through the late nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century and, while employed for a wide range of building types, in the United States it was generally reserved for ecclesiastical and collegiate structures after c. 1890. By the mid-nineteenth century, the tall, delicate, and ornately decorated structures characteristic of the earlier era gave way to a heavier, more restrained aesthetic known as the High Victorian Gothic. While less ostentatious, buildings in this style were by no means devoid of ornamentation; rather, the color and texture of the building materials themselves commonly provided visual interest.

St. Teresa's Church, built in 1898 and expanded in 1925, represents a later example of Gothic Revival church design in Buffalo. The parish hired architect Albert A. Post, a Canadian-born architect known for his ecclesiastical design and proficiency in Gothic Revival. It was an appropriate style for the church as it expanded the footprint of Catholic parishes into the area now known as South Buffalo. The masonry created an aura of permanency, while the style, which was common for church design by that time, created authority over the landscape. The building became an immediate landmark in the growing neighborhood. When the parish rehired Post in 1925 to expand the church in order to accommodate its growing congregation, he added side aisles while

⁴⁷ Marvin Trachtenberg and Isabelle Hyman, *From Prehistory to Post-modernism: the Western Tradition* (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 2002), 387.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 437.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 10

maintaining the Gothic Revival aesthetic that he created almost three decades earlier.

The church features many identifiable characteristics of Late Victorian Gothic Revival. The building appears heavy and grounded, with lancet windows and pointed-arched openings punctuating the rusticated Medina sandstone walls and linear bands that emphasize the horizontal. The crenellated tower at the left creates an asymmetrical primary façade that lends the church a picturesque quality. Steep gables and slate roof further enhance the aesthetic drama and texture. Pier buttresses, smooth sandstone label stops, and trefoil and quatrefoil window designs on the south elevation represent common Late Victorian Gothic details.

The interior, despite the 1955 remodeling, still features a great deal of the Gothic Revival design, most notably in the woodwork used throughout the building. Large octagonal piers with composite crocket capitals flank the nave and separate it from the side aisles. Carved wooden brackets rest on the capitals and support a traditional, wooden, hammerhead truss ceiling. The paired lancet windows are arched with a thick mullion in between and topped with alternating trefoil and quatrefoil windows in each bay. The main altar is constructed of dark wood, intricately carved with floral patterns and capped with sharp, pointed finials. Even the Stations of the Cross exhibit Gothic detailing, with crockets at the sides and a tall finial at the top.

Standardized School Designs

The two periods of construction for St. Teresa's School building represent the evolution of school design during the early twentieth century. When the St. Teresa's School building was designed in 1907, its layout and form reflected standards that had already become outdated earlier in the decade. At the turn of the twentieth century, concerns about lighting, air quality, heating, and fire safety radically changed how schools were laid out. Established as a private parochial school, St. Teresa's school design initially failed to adhere to many of these standards, but its 1926 expansion was heavily influenced by changes occurring in public school building design. As mandatory attendance laws were implemented at the end of the nineteenth century, there was a boom in public school construction which led to the rise of an entire branch of architecture dedicated to designing schools to accommodate requirements of towns and cities at the turnoff the twentieth century.

The St. Teresa's school building reflects two periods of school design. The original 1907 portion represents a holdover of late Victorian school designs, with a main central staircase, cloakrooms, and non-unilateral lighting in the corner classrooms. The 1926 wing brought the entire school into the twentieth century, addressing lighting and fire safety concerns, while also eliminating the outdated cloakrooms and replacing them with built-in cabinets. The 1959 renovation of the 1907 wing's second floor continued this trend, with better artificial lighting allowing them to build out classrooms with shorter ceilings, no shared-light transoms, and substituting rotating chalk-board cubbies for the built-ins and cloak rooms of the other sections.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 11

When St. Teresa's school was originally built, it was designed according to late-nineteenth century ideas about school design, namely that aesthetics and hygiene were more important than functionality and safety. At the turn of the twentieth century, standards in school design led to the development of an entire typology related to school construction, and though some schools still varied in style and appearance following the laws, they all began to feature similar principles, such as decentralized stairwells and concrete-reinforced walls, and classrooms built to maximize light-exposure. These requirements often resulted in repetitive fenestration and "H", "I" and "E" building plans that maximized exterior wall space.⁴⁹ Despite being built during this change in school architecture, St. Teresa's original 1907 wing features a lot of holdovers from previous decades and incorporates few of the contemporary design standards that were implemented in the 1926 wing.

The maximization of light exposure was a direct response to light-standards for classrooms. Eyestrain and damage was often attributed to poor lighting, and reformers often advocated for lighting standards to be implemented. In their 1889 handbook, Palliser and Palliser recommended "unilateral light from the left, a sill height of 3 ½ feet, a distance of only a few inches from window top to ceiling, and a ratio from 1:3 to 1:6 of glass to floor area."⁵⁰ These standards resulted in a classroom size around thirty feet wide and 12.5 to 13.5 feet tall to maximize light exposure.⁵¹ Classroom sizes still adhered to these standards well into the twentieth-century, even once gas and electric light was available.⁵²

Although the original 1907 wing contained the tall ceilings (adorned with pressed tin, typical of schools from the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century), it eschewed many of these other recommendations. The original building consisted of six classrooms, only two of which contained unilateral lighting as the original end classrooms had two walls of windows. Additionally, the classrooms in the 1907 wing only contain two bays of paired double-hung windows (with upper transoms), with the third-bay shared with the cloakroom (the demising wall runs down the center of the bay). The cloakroom itself was a holdover from the nineteenth-century, as many schools began favoring built-in cubbies, cabinets, and lockers by 1910. The 1926 addition helped bring the building into the twentieth-century, with classrooms featuring full-length shared light transoms into the hallway, and larger bays of tripartite double-hung windows in the classrooms organized unilaterally, resulting in blank bays at the northern end of the building with reliefs of large crosses built into them.

Most notably, however, the 1926 addition brought the school up to twentieth-century standards for fire safety. The original 1907 school building had one central staircase that lead to six classrooms on the first floor and an auditorium on the second floor. By 1900, many larger schools had decentralized staircases for fire safety

⁴⁹ Claire Ross, "Former Niagara Falls High School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Waterford, January 24, 2002, Section 8, page 3.

⁵⁰ Susanne R. Warren, "Context Study: The Schools of New York State, Development of The School as a Building Type," (New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York, 1990), 124.

⁵¹ Ibid., 126.

⁵² Ibid., 128.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 12

reasons, but many smaller schools still utilized a single-stair system. In 1908, a horrific fire at the Collinwood School in Cleveland, Ohio caused 170 deaths, leading legislators and school officials to dramatically rethink the regulation of school design. The problems in Collinwood (a brick and timber building with a central hallway that led to two stairwells at either end of the building, with doors that opened inward, and a basement furnace built directly under the front stairwell) were present in most schools built prior to 1910, including St. Teresa's.⁵³ The 1926 addition not only added a second stairwell at the northern end of the building, but two staircases at the center of the building with a fire-door dividing the hallway between the 1907 and 1926 portion. The original 1907 staircase was replaced with a fireproof stairwell. The addition also transformed the school building from a simple-plan (single-stairwell that lead to a corridor of classrooms) to an "I" plan, with the long double-loaded corridor down the middle.

In addition to the changing shape of the schoolhouse and the education received therein, sanitation movements radically changed school design. The Progressive Movement featured numerous arguments in favor of creating more hygienic and sanitary spaces. In addition to the aforementioned fire safety and lighting, a huge emphasis on ventilation, plumbing, and heating developed.⁵⁴ Three theories in particular shaped hygienic responses in the school designs; the Carbon Dioxide Theory, the Toxic Organic Substance Theory, and the "germ theory." The first two related to the amount of cubic air in a room and the flow of that air, respectively, arguing that smaller, unventilated air led to high amounts of carbon dioxide and "expired" air that impacted a student's ability to study and put them at risk for illness.⁵⁵ The "germ theory" suggested that germs preferred dark, damp places and as a result, contributed to sickness. Late nineteenth century schools often featured cloakrooms attached to classrooms, and as a way to combat the germ theory they began to include large transom windows and doors.⁵⁶ Despite these theories being disproven, St. Teresa's school features countermeasures to each, including the tall ceilings, with transom windows and doors in the cloakrooms and classrooms. Even these efforts (like the cloakrooms themselves) were outdated by the time St. Teresa's implemented them, however, as other schools built by the turn of the twentieth-century featured mechanical air-filtration systems that circulated fresh air throughout the building through plenums and air vents.

Interestingly, though outdated ideas guided the original school's design, St. Teresa's school was ahead of similar sized schools for its inclusion of an auditorium and gym in its original plan. New York State didn't require school buildings to contain a public space for students and communities until 1916, and, even then, it was only required for schools with more than eight classrooms.⁵⁷ The 1926 renovation not only added twenty-

⁵³ Ibid., 166.

⁵⁴ Ibid., 115.

⁵⁵ Ibid., 117-118.

⁵⁶ Ibid., 119.

⁵⁷ Ibid., 223.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 13

one classrooms to the building, but also converted the basement of the 1907 wing into a meeting hall, demonstrating the importance of public gathering spaces to the St. Teresa's parish.

Queen Anne Residence

William Fitzpatrick moved his former residence from the corner of Bailey and Seneca in 1897, and he sold it to the parish a year later to serve as its rectory. The building has had two additions since, the first in 1916 and then again in ca. 1945. Neither detract from the original Queen Anne design. The 1916 two-story addition off the southeast corner of the building, though built well after the original construction, matches the feeling of the original structure, with decorative spindle work in the gables and in the corner porch at the building's back entry.

The Queen Anne style was highly popular throughout the United States and was one of the most common styles for house designs near the end of the nineteenth century. Queen Anne houses were typified by their use of a variety of materials and details to give an extravagant appearance. This was partly due to changes in construction technology, as the mass production of nails and timber allowed for expedited and less expensive construction through "balloon framing" techniques. The other factor was the industrial growth throughout the country in general, which not only resulted in a great deal of disposable income nationally, but allowed the pre-fabrication of materials like windows, doors, and roofing which could be shipped nationally, reducing cost and allowing for more creativity and variation in house style.

The style of St. Teresa's rectory illustrates the influence of early eclectic tastes on late Queen Anne designs. The asymmetrical massing, plan and wall surfaces, with their projections, bays and dormered attic, is common to the eclectic Queen Anne style. The building features Medina sandstone on the first floor, which adds to the textured feeling common in this building style. The house's elevations also use bays, overhangs, a variety of materials (stone, shingles), and wall projections (dentils, knee braces) to avoid having flat wall surfaces. The enclosed 1940s two-story addition, though obscuring the original entry, is located on the footprint of the original one-story partial-width porch (a feature found on roughly 20 percent of all Queen Anne houses) and maintains the sandstone first floor and shingle second floor from the rest of the building.

International Style Parish Hall

The 1959 parish hall is a subdued example of an International Style designed multipurpose facility for the school and parish, containing a large gym, cafeteria, and some classrooms and offices. The building was constructed amidst a national building boom in religious building construction but also in the context of a smaller expansion among Catholic campuses in Buffalo.

The parish hall's lack of ornamentation and use of a curtain wall of aluminum and glass is typical of the International Style. Philip Johnson and Henry-Russel Hitchcock used the term to describe the work found in the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 14

1932 International Exhibition of Modern Architecture held in New York City, noting that the works reconciled “the arts and crafts tradition with industrial technology, while moving beyond historicism.”⁵⁸ The style features simplification of form, rejection of superfluous ornamentation, and the use of glass, steel and concrete, attempting to give a “machine aesthetic,” and often built with a rectangular form. Though the most notable architects of the style were internationally renowned (Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohr, to name a few), Buffalo’s Tishman Building (1959; NR 2011) is a great example of the style. The building, rectangular in form, consists entirely of an aluminum and glass curtain wall attached to the skyscraper’s steel skeleton frame.⁵⁹ The simplification of form (a large rectangular box with sharp lines) and the use of modern prefabricated materials are typical of the style.⁶⁰

The parish hall is largely nondescript, box-like building, with simplified massing reflecting its mid-century construction. The building has a streamlined appearance, with the only adornment on the east and west elevations being the stone sills and brick buttresses that project between bays. The most distinctive feature is the two-story curtain wall entry at the northwestern corner of the building, which has paired aluminum doors centered in six panels of alternating aluminum and glass set in gleaming metal frames. Although the fenestration is slightly asymmetrical (the two-story curtain wall is balanced by six bays of narrow single glass-block filled windows on the façade), with some recessed elevations, the building is essentially a large brick box, simple in ornamentation and form and typical of a mid-century construction with International Style design.

St. Teresa’s wasn’t the only Catholic parish in Buffalo to undergo expansion after World War II. In South Buffalo, St. Thomas Aquinas constructed a new church in 1949 and expanded its school in 1956 (also incorporating a gymnasium), and in North Buffalo, St. Margaret’s on Hertel Avenue and St. Rose of Lima on Parker Avenue both constructed new churches of their own in 1956 and 1965, respectively. This reflected a national trend in construction, as many parishes and congregations across the country put off large-scale renovations and constructions for their churches during the Depression and World War II, resulting in a construction boom for religious buildings after the war.⁶¹ Driven by repairs, as well as the growth of post-war “baby boom” families settling down and looking for religious centers, religious building construction totaled \$126 million in 1947, increasing to \$474 million in 1953, before ballooning to \$1 billion in 1960.⁶²

⁵⁸ Kerry Traynor, “The Tishman Building,” National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, kta preservation specialists, Buffalo, February 14, 2012, Section 8, Page 9.

⁵⁹ Ibid., 10.

⁶⁰ Ibid., 8.

⁶¹ Lisa Mausolf, “Mid-20th Century Architecture in NH: 1945-1975,” NH Employment Security, last modified December 2012, https://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/publications/documents/mid_20th_century_architecture_nh.pdf.

⁶² Jay M. Price, “When Traditional Could be Modern: Religious Buildings in Kansas after World War II,” *Kansas Preservation* 26, no. 2 (2004): 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 15

Prior to World War II, many religious building styles were grounded in various Classical Revival designs, including "Collegiate Gothic" and Late Gothic Revival popularized nationally by Ralph Adams Cram and by Albert A. Post in the Buffalo region. Though architects like Frank Lloyd Wright (one of the leaders in the proto-Modern Prairie Style) and Walter Gropius (founder of the Bauhaus School in Germany) had already become influential in the architectural community, the establishment of the International Congress for Modern Architecture in 1928 in Switzerland signified the true maturation of the Modern architectural movement around the world. Modern designs became popular in the United States in the decades following the Depression with the works of Frank Lloyd Wright, Eero Saarinen, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and Le Corbusier.⁶³ As a result, the boom of religious building construction after the war resulted in the use of various Modern styles, including the International Style that was used in the St. Teresa's Parish Hall.

Architects & Artists Associated with St. Teresa's Parish Buildings

Albert A. Post (1850-1926)

Albert Asa Post was born on January 29, 1850 in Pickering, Ontario, Canada. He studied architecture at St. Michael's College and soon started his own practice, specializing in the design of churches, villas, and cottages. He apprenticed with Henry Langley, another Canadian architect that studied under William Hay, a native of Scotland who arrived in Toronto in 1853. After serving his apprenticeship under Hay, Langley became a well-known and regionally important architect of the Gothic style. Langley served an important role educating the early generations of Canadian architects. Langley himself was one of the first Canadian-born architects to achieve notable success in Ontario and, like Post, his projects were primarily ecclesiastical in nature. During his career Langley educated dozens of men, such as Albert Post, thereby helping to shape Canada's architectural history.

Albert Post became architect for the county of Ontario (created in 1852; comprised ten municipalities east of Toronto; dissolved in 1974) and completed a number of projects for the county in this capacity. In 1891 he joined forces with A.W. Holmes to form the company Post and Holmes. Before parting ways in 1895, they designed almost two dozen churches, parish school, rectories and convents, mostly in Ontario.⁶⁴ Holmes was born in England and trained with George Edmund Street, a premier developer of the High Victorian style, before he immigrated to Canada in 1885.⁶⁵ Post and Holmes worked productively from 1891 to 1895 but separated thereafter to pursue independent careers.

⁶³ John Southard and Don Meserve, "Historic Context: Scottsdale Places of Worship: 1945-1973," City of Scottsdale, last modified June 2010, http://www.scottsdaleaz.gov/Assets/ScottsdaleAZ/Historic+Preservation/Places_of_Worship.pdf.

⁶⁴ "Albert A. Post," Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1850-1950. <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/1395>.

⁶⁵ "Holmes, Arthur William," Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950. <http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/264>.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 16

Post's most notable ecclesiastical achievements were Canadian churches; however, he was also the designer of numerous Roman Catholic Churches in Buffalo. These churches included the Annunciation Church (1889), Blessed Sacrament (1908), St. Teresa's (1897), the Nativity Church (1898), and the Father Baker's building in Lackawanna.⁶⁶ Some of Post's most notable works in Ontario include St. Gregory's Church in Oshawa (1893), and St. Peter's in Goderich (1896). Albert Post moved to Buffalo in 1895 and died in the city in 1926. He was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Kenmore, New York.

Edward J. Trautman (1899-1974)

Edward J. Trautman was born in Buffalo in 1899 and worked as an apprentice in the city's architecture office. He established his own firm by 1953, while simultaneously serving as the city architect from 1953 to at least 1958. Trautman's career primarily consists of religious buildings, including the Queen of Apostles Seminary in Derby (1953) as well as the St. James Parochial School (1955) and the S.S. Peter & Paul School and Convert (1956) both in Jamestown. He also designed the Immaculata School building along South Park Avenue in Hamburg in 1954. Three years later he designed the motherhouse of the Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph just down the road from Immaculata.⁶⁷ In the years following, the Catholic Hilbert College was formed nearby, named for Mother Colette Hilbert. Edward Trautman died in 1975.

Margaret F. Annand

Though Margaret Annand was born in Massey Ontario, she moved a great deal throughout her life, growing up in Methuen Massachusetts, finishing high school in Victoria, British Columbia, before finally attending St. Joseph's College in Toronto, Ontario. In 1940, she began a career working on religious art, primarily with the restoration of statues. In 1950, she began decorating statues with small statues, starting with the pieces in Toronto's Holy Name Church, beginning first with replacing simulated plaster jewelry with actual gems, before expanding to include the whole statue. By 1955, she had completed projects in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, and Quebec, but the restoration of the statues in St. Teresa's Church were the first she completed in the United States.⁶⁸

Church Furnishings

The church contains fourteen Stations of the Cross, each with three-dimensional plaster sculptures depicting the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ all encased in tan-colored plaster frames. There are thirteen statues of various sizes in the church, six of which were donated to the church outside of the period of significance. There are seven historic statues, all of which feature the jewel-effect performed by Ms. Annand. These include the four angels flanking St. Teresa at the main altar (their belts, necklaces and headbands entirely encrusted with jewels, as well as along their wings and dresses to give a more pronounced effect), St. Teresa herself (along her hem, and the

⁶⁶ "Albert Asa Post," The Architects of our City. <http://www.heritageoshawa.ca/architects-albert-post.php>.

⁶⁷ George S. Koyl, Ed., *American Architects Directory*, 2nd Edition (New York: R.R. Rowker Company, 1962), 711.

⁶⁸ "Statues Set with Jewels," *Buffalo Courier-Express: Pictorial*, January 15, 1956.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 17

cross in her robes), St. Joseph (similar effect as the angels in his robes) and five thousand jewels attached to the Blessed Mother, mostly in her dress.

Octagonal light fixtures with Gothic detailing (including a gilded arched motif on each side) hang from the projecting braces through the sanctuary space.

The main altar consists of a short, intricately carved wooden railing, with a tall carved wooden reredos with three wooden gothic arches inlaid with etchings and three shelves that hold four of the angels decorated by Margaret Annad.

Johnson Pipe Organ

The William A. Johnson Organ Company, later renamed Johnson and Son, was a premier organ company that produced 860 organs in the United States, Canada and Bermuda between 1844 and 1898. Over the course of its existence, the business established a reputation for high quality materials, craftsmanship, tonal design and voicing. William Allen Johnson (1816-1901) began building organs in 1844 in Westfield, Massachusetts. He became interested in organ design the previous year when he helped to install a Hook and Hook organ at the Methodist Church in Westfield. At the time, he had his own construction business, but he quickly took up organ building, constructing his first "parlor" organ—with one set of pipes and no pedals—over the winter of 1843-1844.⁶⁹ His first eight organs were "parlor" organs with one set of pipes and no pedals. After seven more parlor organs, W.A. Johnson built his first church organ, the Opus 9, which was installed in the Grace Episcopal Church in Chicopee, Massachusetts, in 1848.⁷⁰ Between 1860 and 1870, W.A. Johnson built 248 organs, 16 of which were three-manual organs, for churches across the country. In 1877, the firm patented a reed designed by W.A. Johnson; the shape of the "patent reed," produced "an unusually powerful and brilliant tone, unlike other American chorus reeds of the time."⁷¹

The company was renamed Johnson and Son when W.A.'s son, William H. Johnson (1841-1922), joined the company in the 1871. W.H. Johnson was an organist, draftsman and voicer. Beginning in 1890, as W.A.'s health waned, W.H. took charge of business operations. Technological advances and demand in the organ industry contributed to W.H. Johnson's decision to close the company in 1898. Johnson and Son made mechanical tracker organs, in which pressing keys or pedals moves a valve that controls air flow into pipes. By the 1890s, organs were increasingly made with pressure (tubular-pneumatic) or electrical (electro-pneumatic) based mechanisms for controlling the air valve.⁷² Rather than change the business model, W.H. decided to

⁶⁹ Donald R.M. Paterson, "Johnson," in *The Organ: An Encyclopedia*, edited by Douglas Earl Bush and Richard Kassel (New York: Routledge, 2006), 281.

⁷⁰ Andrew S. Johnson, "The Johnson & Son Organ Opus 787 at Christ Episcopal Church," (Towanda, PA: 1995), 2.

⁷¹ Paterson, "Johnson," 282.

⁷² Orpha C. Ochse, *The History of the Organ in the United States*, (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1975), 230.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 8 Page 18

become a broker. He closed the company in 1898 and sold the building to an employee, Emmons Howard. Four former Johnson and Son employees started their own businesses, and Howard built the organ for the 1901 Columbian Exposition in Buffalo.⁷³

Johnson and Son organs are recognized as premier musical instruments. By 1898, the firm had built organs for churches in 30 states, Washington D.C., Canada and Bermuda.⁷⁴ As of 2006, only about 100 of the 860 organs produced by the company were tonally intact and fewer than 50 unaltered.⁷⁵ The Organ Historical Society maintains a list of Historic Organ Citations, which includes 13 William A. Johnson organs, including Opus 43 (c. 1855), located in Westminster Presbyterian Church in Syracuse, New York, and 7 Johnson and Son organs.⁷⁶

The organ located in St. Teresa's church in Buffalo is No. 837 of the company's 860 total productions. It was built in 1896 and installed at the Calvary Presbyterian Church located at 315 Delaware Avenue. The church closed in the 1930s and was razed in 1940, with St. Teresa's purchasing the organ from the church in 1937 for \$7000.⁷⁷ St. Teresa's parish spent almost \$175,000 rebuilding the organ as part of its larger renovations in 1995.⁷⁸ The organ was rebuilt with a computer-controlled system, pipes in the choir loft were rearranged, and the instrument was fitted with a new blower. Other Johnson Organs in Buffalo included an organ dedicated in 1888 at St. James Episcopal Church and the Opus 797, which was built in 1893 for St. Stanislaus.⁷⁹ The latter parish hired Heritage Pipe Organs to restore its organ in 2007.

Conclusion

The St. Teresa's Roman Church Complex in Buffalo, New York has served the South Buffalo community for over a century. It is locally significant in the area of architecture as a reflection of the architectural evolution of a Roman Catholic church complex from the end of the nineteenth century and into the mid-1900s. It contains a variety of architectural styles and building types, in particular the Late Victorian Gothic Revival design of the church, and demonstrates the evolution in school architecture throughout the course of the twentieth-century. The complex retains strong integrity beginning in 1897 with the relocation of the rectory to this location through the construction of the 1959 Parish Hall.

⁷³ Paterson, "Johnson," 282.

⁷⁴ Ibid.; Oche, *History of the Organ in the United States*, 229.

⁷⁵ Paterson, "Johnson," 282.

⁷⁶ "Historic Organ Citations," Organ Historical Society, accessed September 1, 2015, <http://www.organsociety.org>.

⁷⁷ Ederer, 149; It does not seem uncommon for pipe organs to be relocated.

⁷⁸ St. Teresa Commemorative Booklet, 1995.

⁷⁹ "Matters in Brief," *Buffalo Courier*, October 10, 1888, 6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Bibliography:

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1850-1950.

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org>

Bohen, Timothy. *Against the Grain: The History of Buffalo's First Ward.* Buffalo: Bohane Books, 2012.

"Buffalo's Olmsted Parks and Parkway System." Olmsted in Buffalo.

<http://www.olmstedinbuffalo.com>.

Churches: Catholic, St. Thomas Aquinas Clippings Folder, Buffalo State Archives, Buffalo.

Clinton Brown Company. "Triangle Neighborhood: Intensive Level Historic Resource Survey." City of Buffalo. Accessed March 10, 2015. https://www.city-buffalo.com/Home/City_Departments/Office_of_Strategic_Planning/RegulatoryBoards/Preservation_Board/HistoricResourcesIntensiveLevelSurvey.

Curry, Pat. "History of South Buffalo." South Buffalo Home.

<http://www.southbuffalohome.com/history-of-south-buffalo>.

Donahue, Thomas. "St. Teresa, Buffalo, N.Y." *The Catholic Church in the United States of America: Undertaken to Celebrate the Golden Jubilee of His Holiness, Pope Pius X.* New York: Catholic Editing Company, 1914.

Donohue, Thomas. *History of the Diocese of Buffalo.* Buffalo: The Buffalo Catholic Publication Co., Inc., 1929.

Ederer, Martin F. *Buffalo's Catholic Churches: Ethnic Communities and the Architectural Legacy.* Buffalo: digital@batesjackson LLC, 2003.

"Heads Sponsors of Irish Exchange." *Buffalo Evening News*, February 27, 1964.

"Historic Organ Citations." Organ Historical Society. <http://www.organsociety.org>.

"Information and statistics on affected parishes in the South Buffalo Cluster of the Vicariate of Southeast Erie." Catholic Diocese of Buffalo. Accessed September 10, 2015. buffalodiocese.org.

Koyl, George S. Ed. *American Architects Directory.* 2nd Edition. New York: R.R. Rowker Company, 1962.

Mausolf, Lisa. "Mid-20th Century Architecture in NH: 1945-1975." NH Employment Security. Last modified December 2012, https://www.nh.gov/nhdhr/publications/documents/mid_20th_century_architecture_nh.pdf.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 9 Page 2

- Napora, James. "Houses of Worship: A Guide to the Religious Architecture of Buffalo, New York." Master's Thesis. State University of New York at Buffalo, 1995.
- New York State Legislature Assembly 95th Session. *Documents of the Assembly of the State of New York, Vol. 1*. Albany: The Argus Company, 1872.
- Ochse, Orpha C. *The History of the Organ in the United States*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1975.
- Pasquale, Marc J. *St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Illustrated History*. Buffalo: St. Teresa's Church, 2003.
- Paterson, Donald R.M. "Johnson," in *The Organ: An Encyclopedia*. Edited by Douglas Earl Bush and Richard Kassel. New York: Routledge, 2006.
- Pierce, Sister Mary Gerald. *Unto His Mercy: The First Hundred Years of the Sisters of Mercy in the Diocese of Buffalo, 1858-1958*. Buffalo: Savage Litho Company, 1976.
- Price, Jay M. "When Traditional Could be Modern: Religious Buildings in Kansas after World War II." *Kansas Preservation* 26, no. 2, (2004): 5-14.
- Private Schools Scrap Book Files, Grosvenor Room, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, Buffalo.
- Ross, Claire, "Former Niagara Falls High School," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Waterford, January 24, 2002.
- Southard, John and Don Meserve. "Historic Context: Scottsdale Places of Worship: 1945-1973." City of Scottsdale. Last modified June 2010.
http://www.scottsdaleaz.gov/Assets/ScottsdaleAZ/Historic+Preservation/Places_of_Worship.pdf.
- "Statues Set with Jewels." *Buffalo Courier-Express: Pictorial*. January 15, 1956.
- St. Teresa Pamphlet File. Special Collections. Grosvenor Room, Buffalo and Erie County Public Library.
- "St. Teresa's Will Open Jubilee Fete Tomorrow." *Buffalo Courier-Express*. October 2, 1948.
- "Toronto Artist Redecorates Statuary." *Buffalo Courier-Express*. August 13, 1955.
- Traynor, Kerry. "The Tishman Building," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, kta preservation specialists, Buffalo, February 14, 2012

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 3

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Warren, Susanne R. "Context Study: The Schools of New York State, Development of The School as a Building Type." New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Waterford, New York, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

Name of Property

Erie County, New York

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is indicated with a heavy line on the attached maps with scale.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses the buildings of St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Parish (1964-1970 Seneca Street) and the St. Teresa's School (17 Mineral Spring Rd), both located in Buffalo, NY 14210 as noted on the map below. This boundary contains all property historically and currently associated with the St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church complex, including the location of the demolished convent.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

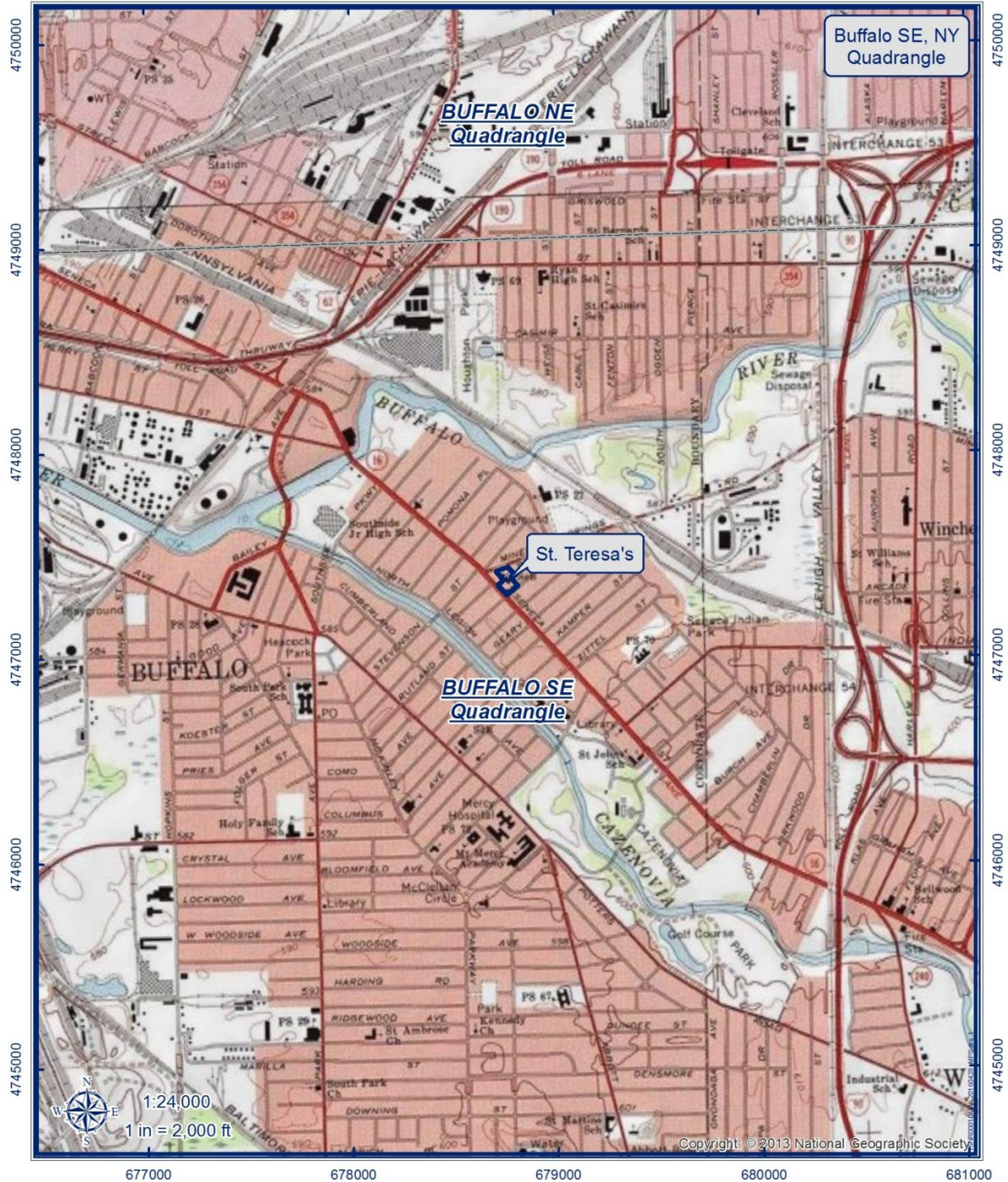
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 2

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
City of Buffalo, Erie Co., NY

1970 Seneca Street
Buffalo, NY 14210



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Copyright: © 2013 National Geographic Society

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

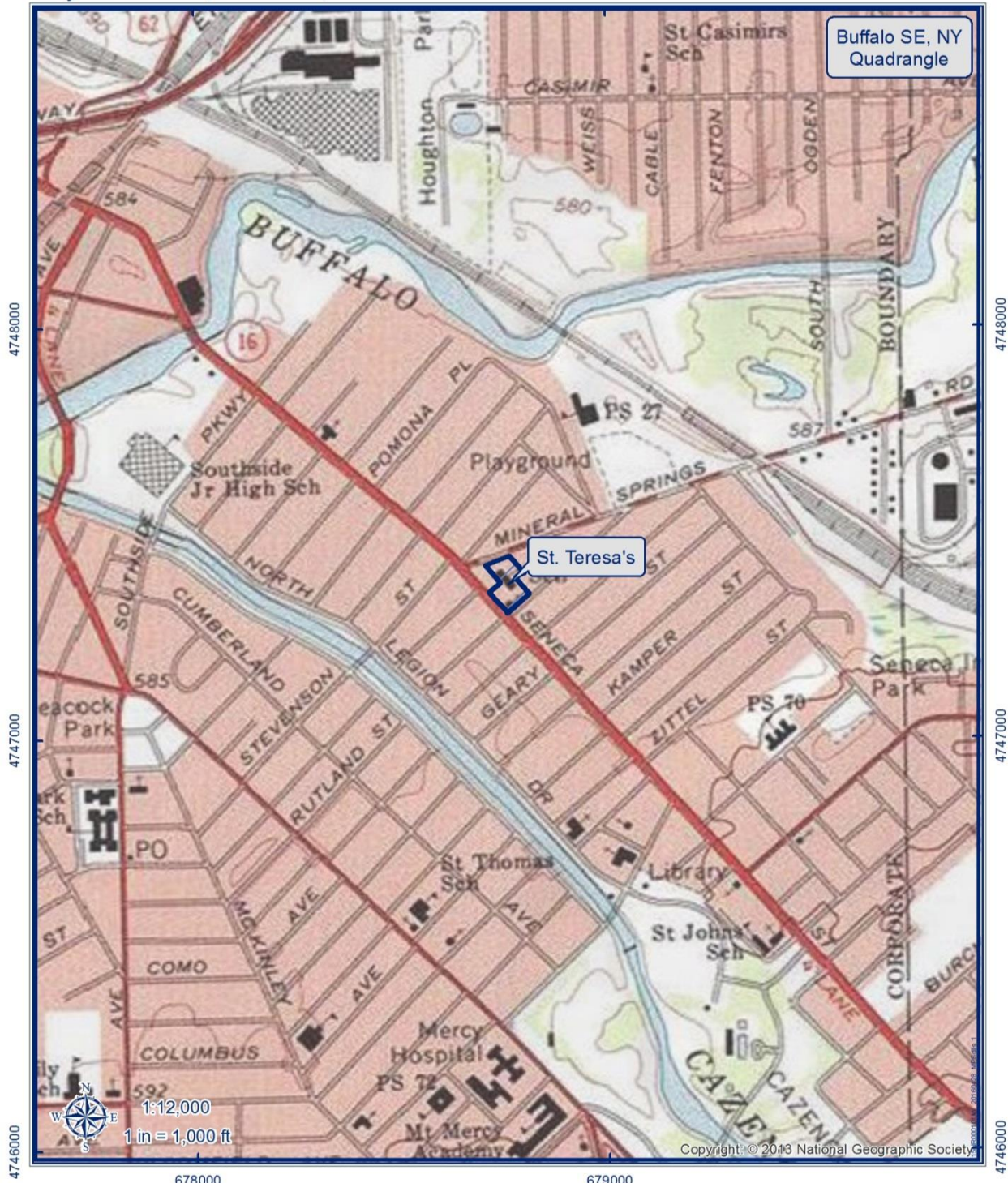
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 3

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
City of Buffalo, Erie Co., NY

1970 Seneca Street
Buffalo, NY 14210



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



St Teresa's



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 4

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
City of Buffalo, Erie Co., NY

1970 Seneca Street
Buffalo, NY 14210



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



St Teresa's



NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY
Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

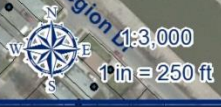
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

Section 10 Page 5

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
City of Buffalo, Erie Co., NY

1970 Seneca Street
Buffalo, NY 14210



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar (USA), USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, IGR, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



St Teresa's



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

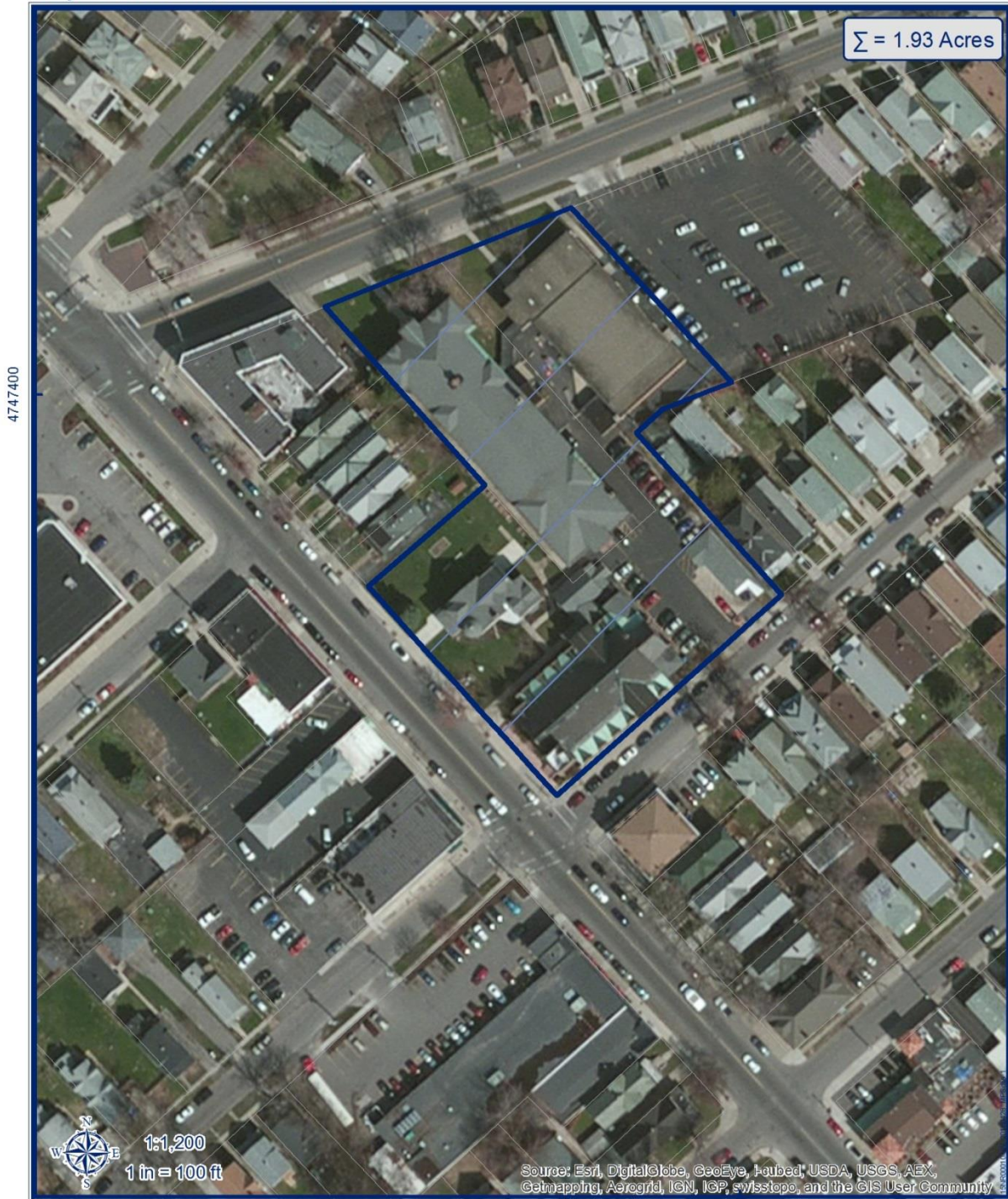
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 10 Page 6

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
City of Buffalo, Erie Co., NY

1970 Seneca Street
Buffalo, NY 14210



Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: North American 1983
Units: Meter



Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

Name of Property

Erie County, New York

County and State

Section 11 Page 1

Additional Information

List of Photographs

Name of Property: St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
City or Vicinity: Buffalo
County: Erie
State: NY
Name of Photographer: Mike Puma
Date of Photographs: 06/17/15
Number of Photographs: 12

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0001
Rectory (left), church primary (SW) façade (center), church southeast elevation (right), camera facing NE

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0002
Church toward altar, camera facing NE

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0003
Church side aisle toward altar, camera facing NE

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0004
Rectory primary (SW) façade, camera facing N

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0005
Rectory 1st floor reception room, camera facing SE

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0006
Parish hall (left), school northwest elevation, camera facing SE

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0007
School southeast elevation, camera facing NW

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0008
School southwest elevation, camera facing NW

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0009
Parish Hall interior, camera facing SE

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0010
School ground floor hallway, camera facing SE

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

Name of Property

Erie County, New York

County and State

Section 11 Page 2

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0011
School 1st floor hallway, camera facing NW

NY_Erie County_ St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex_0012
School 1st floor classroom, camera facing SE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 3

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

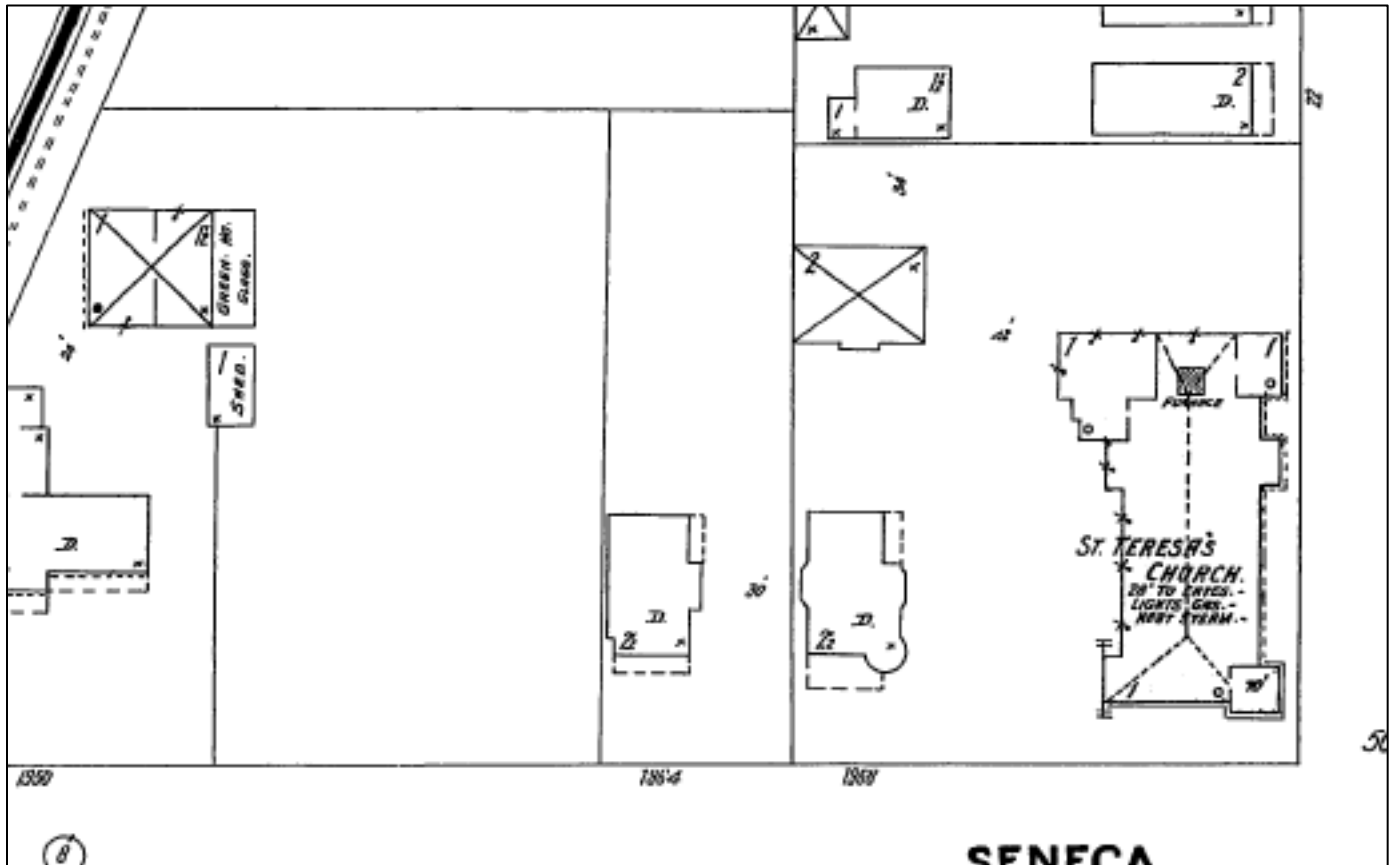


Figure 1: St. Teresa's Church (1900)

Shortly after construction in 1900, with former residence of William Fitzpatrick then used as a rectory, and no-longer extant stable.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1889-1900; 1900 Adjusted), Sheet 533.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

Name of Property

Erie County, New York

County and State

Section 11 Page 4

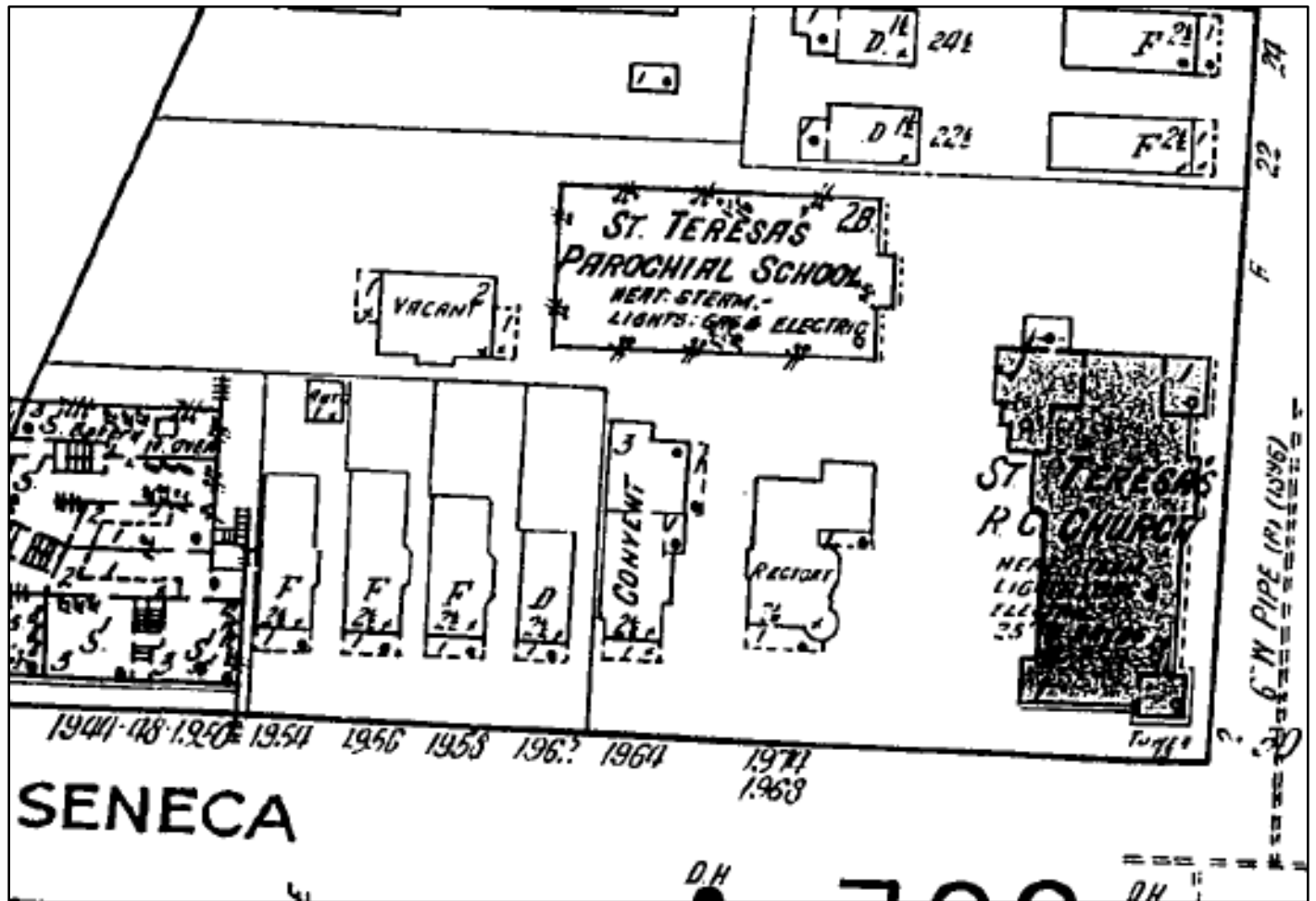


Figure 2: St. Teresa's Parish (1917)
Showing expansion of Rectory, original school, and inclusion of convent (no longer extant).
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1916-1940; 1917 Adjusted), Sheet 725.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

Name of Property

Erie County, New York

County and State

Section 11 Page 5

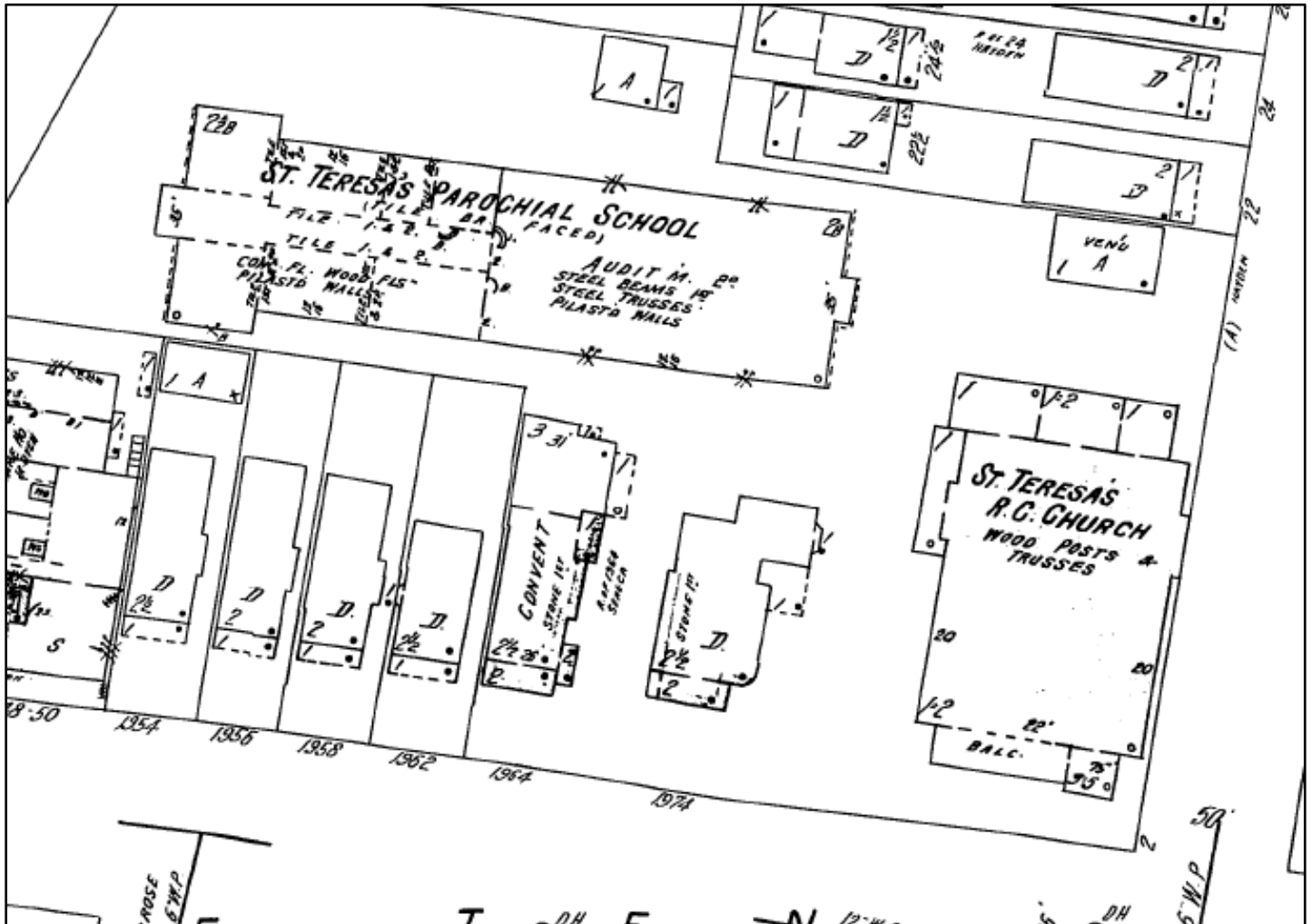


Figure 3: St. Teresa's Parish (1950)
Showing final expansion of rectory, the 1926 expansions of the church and school,
as well as first portion of garage.
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1889-1900; 1900 Adjusted)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 6

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State

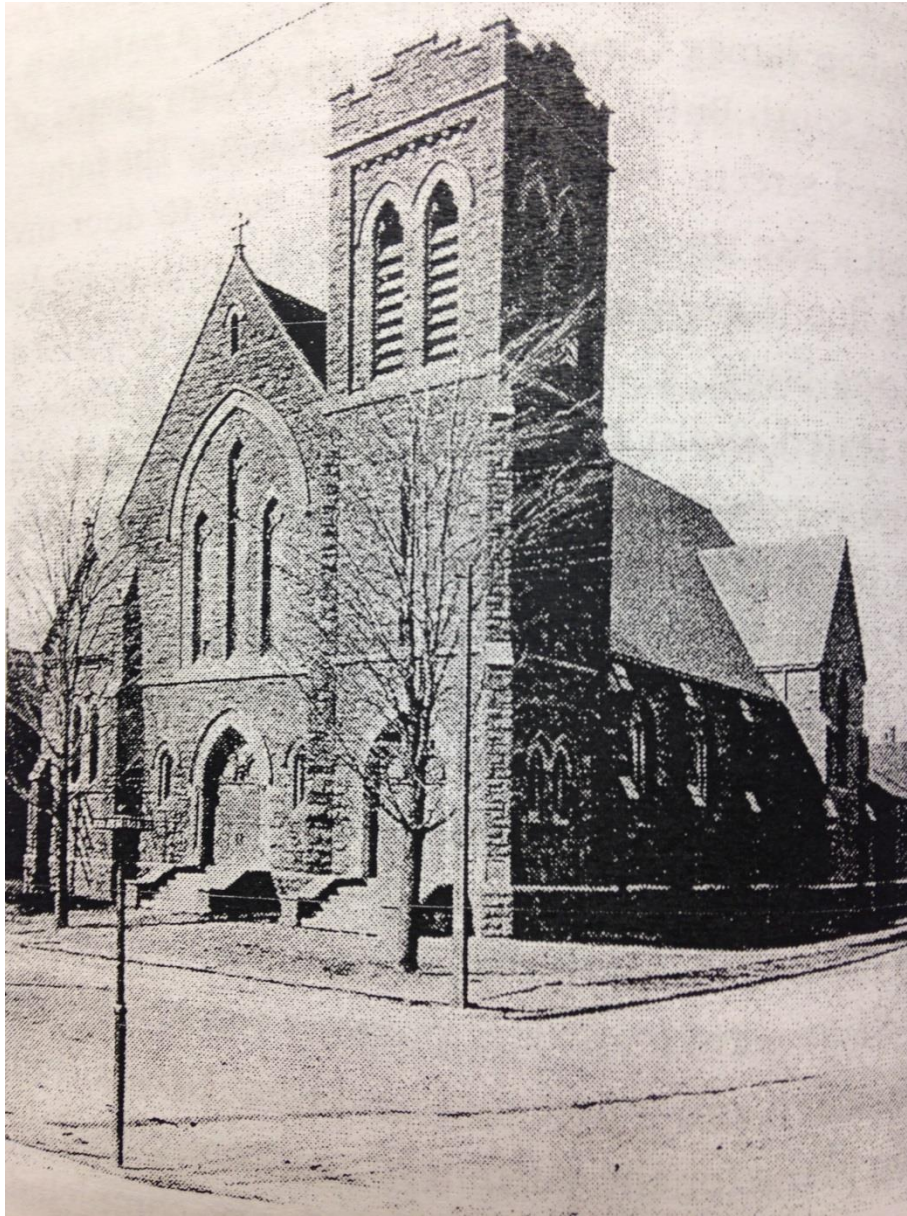


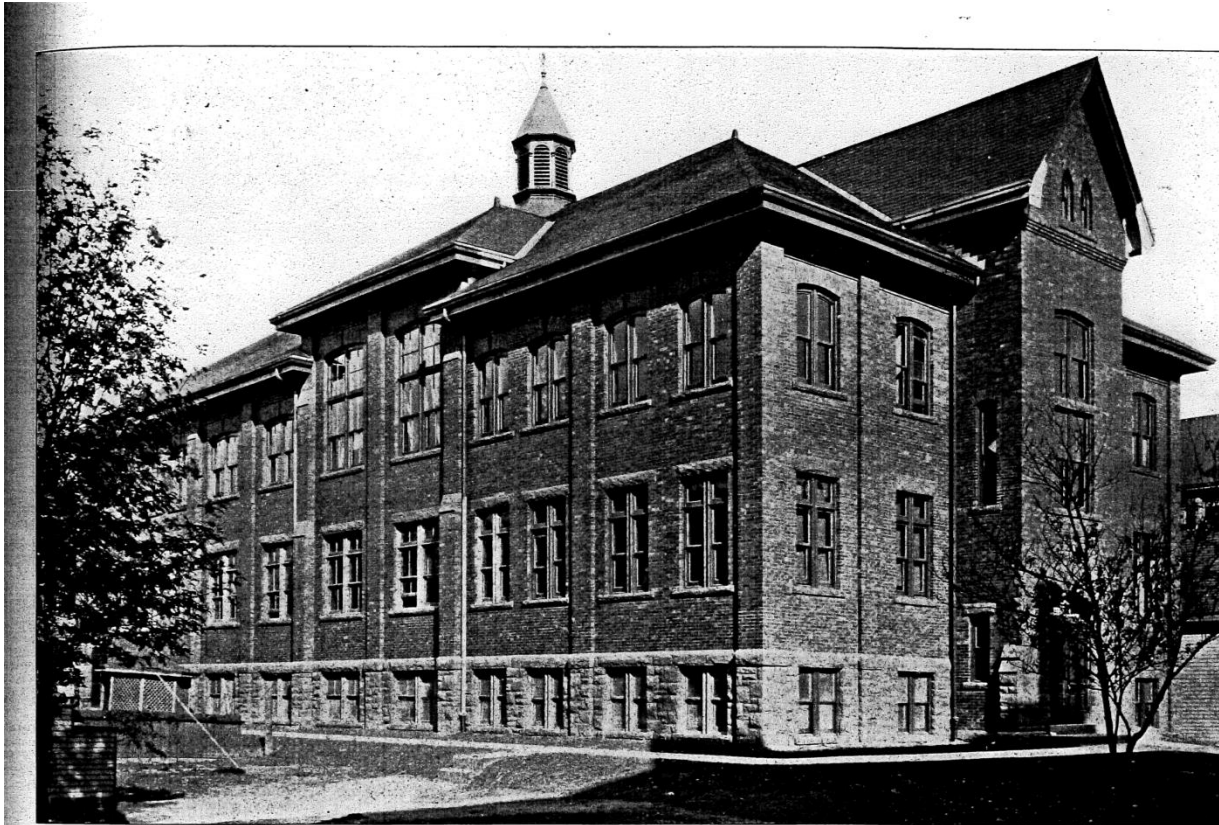
Figure 4: Original configuration of St. Teresa's Church (1915)
Note the lack of entry in first bay, as well as the lack of expanded side-aisles, added in 1926.
Marc J. Pasquale, *St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Illustrated History*,
(Buffalo: St. Teresa's Church, 2003).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 11 Page 7

St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex
Name of Property
Erie County, New York
County and State



ST. TERESA'S CHURCH SCHOOL AND AUDITORIUM.
Capacity of School, 600; Capacity of Auditorium, 800.
Buffalo, N. Y. REV. M. J. KEAN, Rector.

Buffalo History Museum
This copy is for private use
and may not be put online
without written permission

Figure 5: St. Teresa's School (1914)
The Diocese of Buffalo Album: August 1903-December 1914
Accessed via the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society: Library and Archives.



ONE WAY

SENECA ST

HAYDEN

NO TRUCKS OVER 5-TONS

NO TRUCKS OVER 5-TONS







St. Teresa's Catholic Church

ALL ARE WELCOME

MASS

VIGIL 4:30

SUNDAY 8:45

&

11:00

LOVE ONE ANOTHER





The School Life of Seneca
718-351-8222



Trinity Catholic Academy

St. Trinity
Catholic Academy
1000 1st Ave. N.
St. Paul, MN 55102











LOOK AT
ALL THESE
CHAIRS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Erie

DATE RECEIVED: 7/22/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/10/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/25/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/06/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000589

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 9.6.16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER *Alexandra* 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.



**Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation**

ANDREW M. CUOMO
Governor

ROSE HARVEY
Commissioner

RECEIVED 2280

JUL 22 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

15 July 2016

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

Re: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

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

Depew High School, Erie County
St. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church Complex, Erie County
Buffalo Public School # 63 (PS 63), Erie County
Dennis-Newton House, Tompkins County
Second Walton Armory (Thirty-third Separate Company), Delaware County
Ascension Roman Catholic Church Complex, Niagara County

Please feel free to call me at 518.268.2165 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

Kathleen LaFrank
National Register Coordinator
New York State Historic Preservation Office