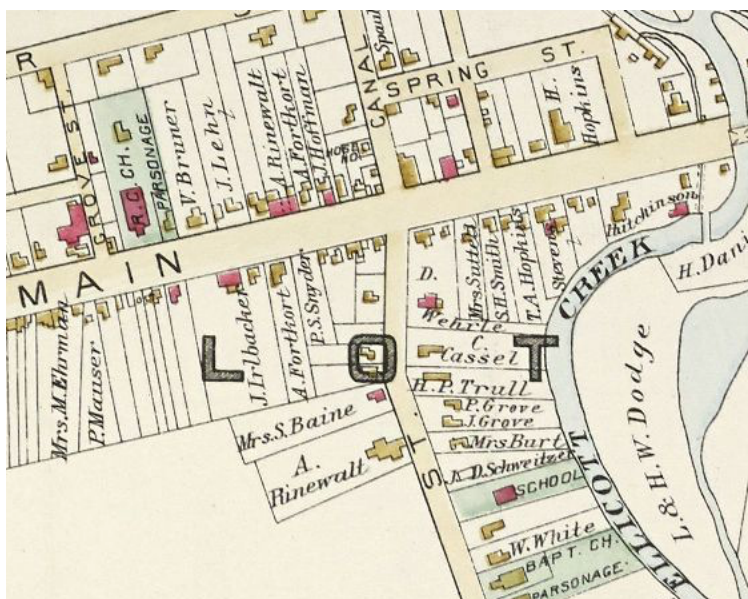


SOUTH CAYUGA AND MAIN HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

VILLAGE OF WILLIAMSVILLE
ERIE COUNTY
NEW YORK
2026



Prepared for the Village of Williamsville by:



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Prepared for:

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1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 2026 the Village of Williamsville hired Preservation Studios to evaluate a group of properties at the intersection of Main and South Cayuga Road near the center of the village, and one block west of Village Hall. The project was funded entirely by the Village of Williamsville. The properties of concern were identified by the Village and is comprised of six properties along just over one acre along the west side of South Cayuga Road. (Figure 2.1).

Derek King, Principal and Director of Operations, served as the project manager. Hallie Wright, Preservation Planner, is the primary researcher and author of this report. The evaluation of the resources in this report was conducted in accordance with cultural resource management practices at the state and federal level, through the lens of Williamsville's local preservation ordinance, and the Preservation Studios project team meets or exceeds 36 CFR Part 61 "Professional Qualification Standards" of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

Preservation Studios worked in full cooperation with contacts at the Village of Williamsville which included members of the Historic Preservation Commission and Village staff, including the Village's permit department.

The objective of the Village of Williamsville was to determine if the properties at the corner of Main and South Cayuga met their criteria for individual designation as outlined by their local preservation ordinance, found in Chapter 47 of the Village Code, Section 11-A. Preservation Studios completed a visual assessment and photo-documentation of the survey area between May 8th, 2026 and the results and recommendations of this assessment are reported here.

This report begins with the Project Methodology (Section 2), which explains how the objectives of the historic resources survey were determined and carried out. A Historical Context of the survey area is featured in Section 3 and contextualizes properties that may be encountered in the field. Section 4 lays out Recommendations for the designation and protection of potentially significant properties and districts. A working Bibliography is found in Section 5. The Annotated List of Properties (Appendix A) showcases those buildings in the survey area that appear eligible for designation as local landmarks, either individually or as part of a historic district. Appendix B contains a secondary list of Properties Recommended for Further Review.

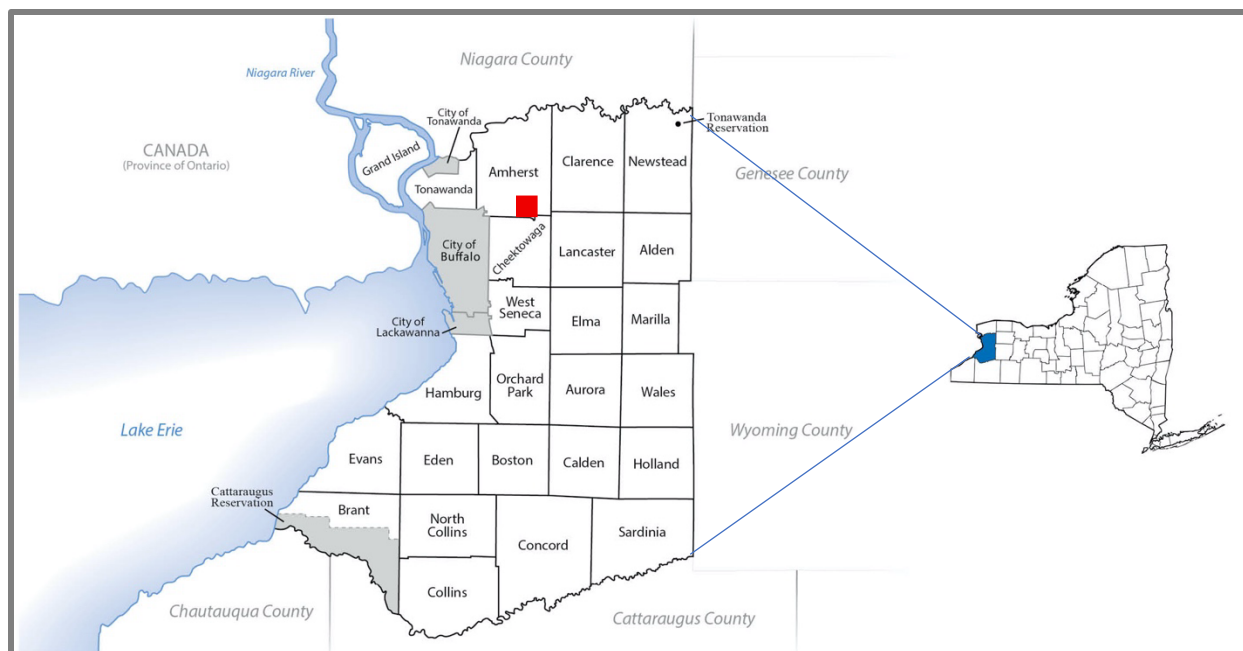


Figure 1.1 Erie County, showing the location of the county within New York State and the location of the Village of Williamsville, highlighted in red, at the southern border of the Town of Amherst.

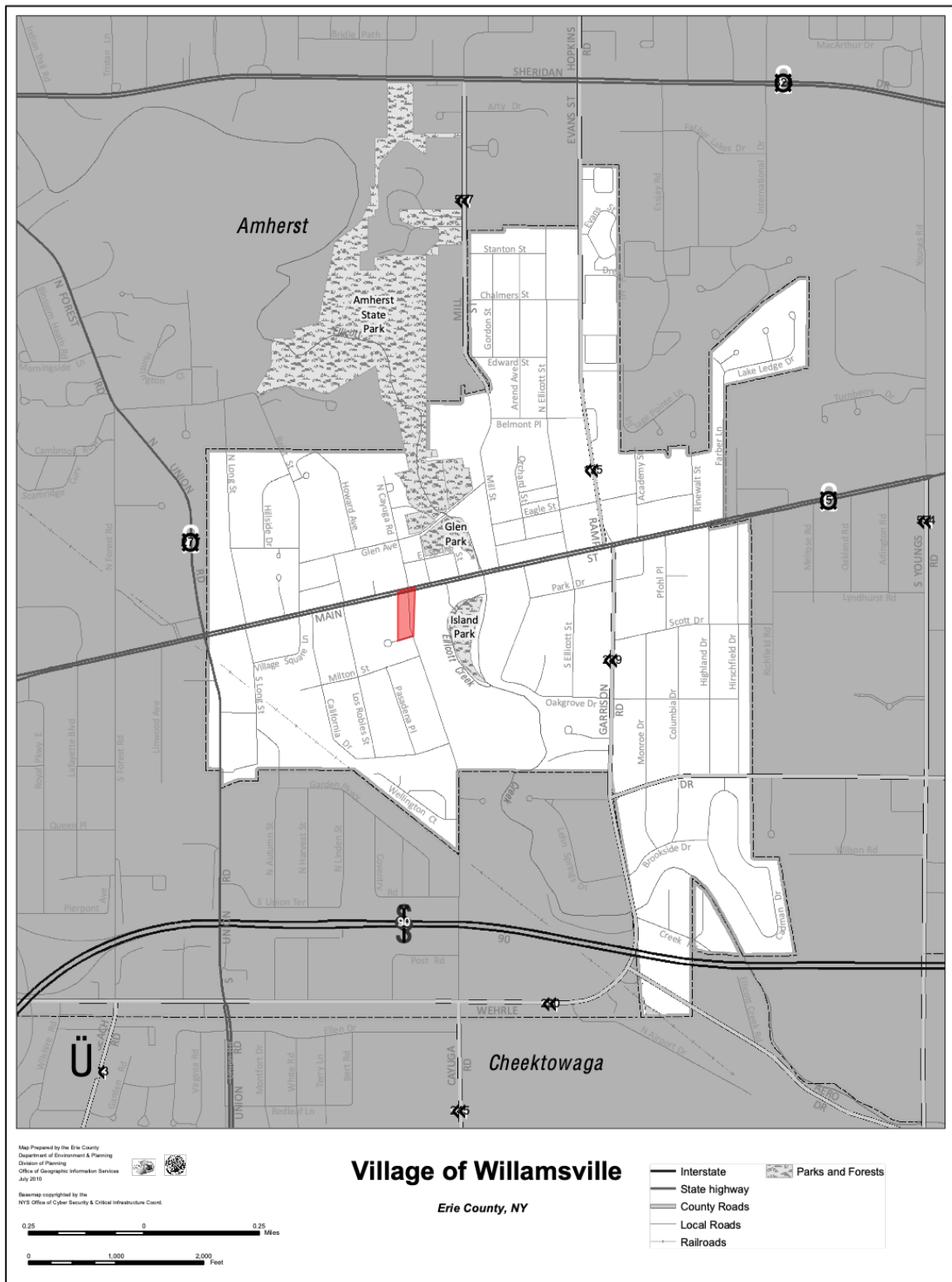


Figure 1.2 Village of Williamsville, with South Cayuga and Main project resource area highlighted.

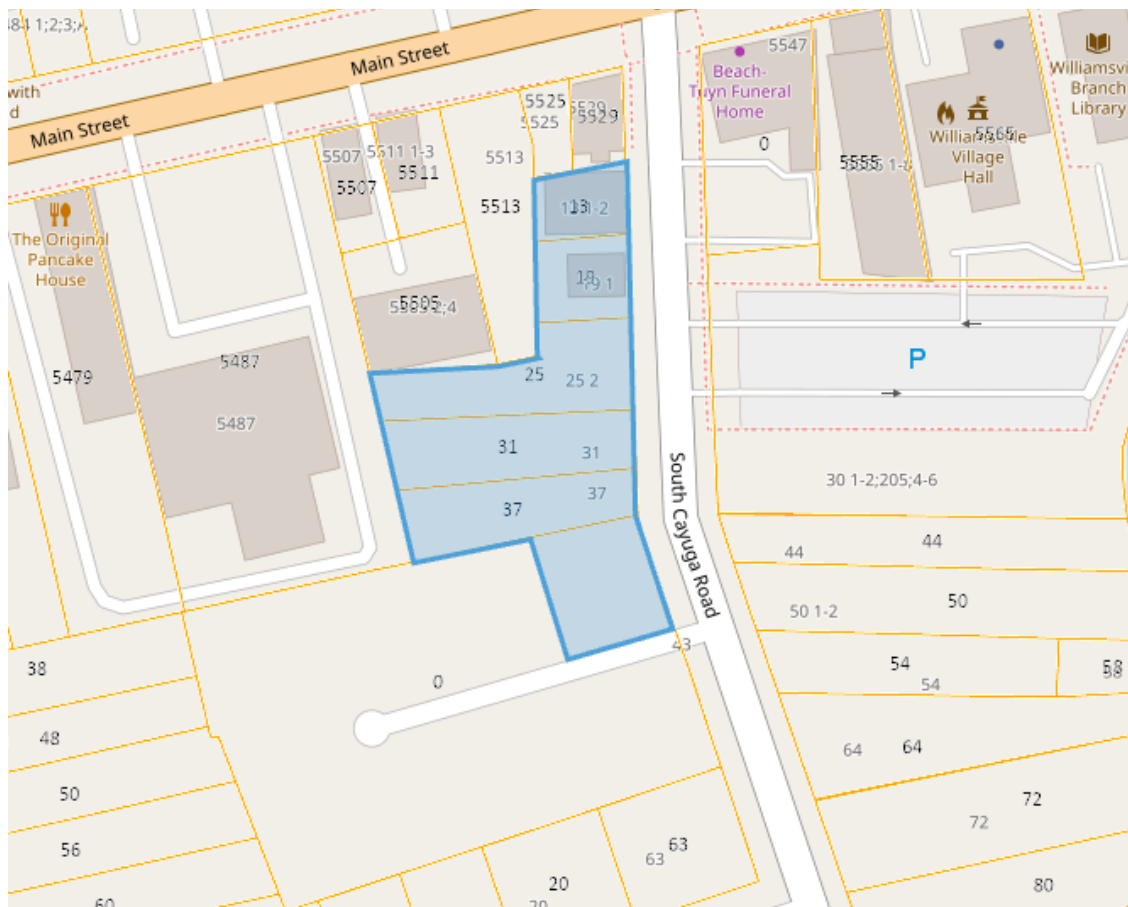


Figure 1.3 South Cayuga and Main project resource area highlighted.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section outlines research sources, field strategies, context development, and decision-making methodology for the project, including selection criteria used to identify potentially historic properties.

For a building or structure to be considered eligible for designation as an individual landmark it must meet one of the five established criteria under Chapter 47, Section 11-A of the Village of Williamsville's code. Any buildings examined as part of this investigation were identified and evaluated in the field with reference to these criteria:

- (1): Exemplifies or possesses special character, or historic or aesthetic interest of value as part of the political, economic, or social history of the Village;
- (2): Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- (3): Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or is representative of the work of a designer, architect or builder;
- (4): Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community; and/or
- (5): Has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Preservation Studios did not evaluate any properties under number five of Section 11-A due to the limited scope of the project.

Additionally, this report evaluated the area to ascertain whether it met the criteria to be considered eligible for designation as a local historic district under Chapter 47, Section 11-B of the Village of Williamsville Code. The area was analyzed to determine if a majority of the properties met the following characteristics:

- (1): Contain properties which meet one or more of the criteria for designation as a landmark and which may have within its boundaries other properties or structures that, while not of such historic and/or architectural significance to be designated as landmarks, nevertheless contribute to the overall visual

characteristics of the landmark or landmarks located within the historic district; and

- (2): Constitute a unique section of the Village by reason of possessing those qualities that would satisfy such criteria.

Preservation Studios utilized a phased approach to screening and evaluating properties within the survey area to determine approximate age, which included archival and documentary research, desktop analysis, and fieldwork. Preservation Studios consulted the NYSHPO inventory files to identify previously recorded historic and architectural resources within the survey area and to review reports from previous cultural resources surveys conducted in or near the survey area. Additional archival and documentary research, including examination of historical maps, tax records, and other documents, was conducted to develop a brief historical context for the architecture within the survey area, to establish historical settlement patterns, and to identify remaining evidence of those settlement patterns and major changes to the landscape over time.

The survey area encompasses all properties within the boundaries outlined in Figure 1.2 and Figure 1.3 and represents six parcels. Properties constructed prior to 1976 and resources where the construction date of the buildings or structures could not be verified during desktop research were evaluated in the field. The survey was limited to above-ground historic resources which could be viewed from the street; prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were outside the scope of this study.

After in-person observation of six properties, potentially significant historic resources were documented in an Annotated Properties List (Appendix A) and under Recommendations in Section 4, where suggestions for further investigations, designations, or other actions were made based on the results of this survey.

It should be noted these properties were not evaluated for National Register Eligibility. For a building or structure to be considered eligible for listing on the NRHP, it must be evaluated within its historic context and demonstrated to be significant under one or more of the four Criteria of Evaluation (36 CFR 60) as outlined in the National Park Service (NPS) Publication, *Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms* (NPS 2002).

In general, a property must be fifty years or older to be eligible for the NRHP, however, properties of exceptional significance that are less than fifty years old may be considered. A property is not eligible if it cannot be related to a particular time period or group and thereby lacks any historic context in which to evaluate the importance of the resource (NPS 2002). Cultural properties such as historic buildings and landscapes must also retain integrity of those historic features that are necessary to convey their significance. Seven aspects or qualities of integrity recognized by the NRHP are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (NPS 2002).

Preservation Studios has provided guidance for next steps if the Village of Williamsville would like to evaluate these properties for National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

2.1. Background Research

A preliminary review of documentary research materials was completed and forms the basis for analysis and recommended designations for historic properties within the survey area. The bulk of the historic research involved identifying overarching themes in the history of the development of the Village of Williamsville, including industrialization, transportation technology, leisure, tourism, and other themes. Research also focused on understanding the historic function, ownership, and construction data for significant properties identified during the resource area. Research was conducted at the Buffalo and Erie County Central Library for information on local history, historic mapping, photography, and important buildings and sites. Research was also conducted utilizing online databases such as NYSHPO's Cultural Resource Information System (CRIS), the Library of Congress, digitized historic newspapers, census data, historic aerial photograph and map databases, and historical narratives. The bibliography can be found in Section 5.

Several previous cultural resources surveys have been conducted in the Village of Williamsville over the last thirty years. (Table 2.1). Three historic resources surveys were reviewed to garner as much information as possible regarding the survey area and any individual historic buildings.

Table 2.1: Previous Historic Resources Studies Conducted within or related to Project Area

Project No.	Title	Date/Author
N/A	Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources Village of Williamsville, Erie County, New York	1997- Bero Associates Architects
N/A	Intensive Level Historic Resources Survey Village of Williamsville, New York	2013 – Clinton Brown Company Architecture
17SR00930	Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources South Cayuga Road Corridor Williamsville, New York	2017 – Flynn Battaglia

Source: NYSHPO CRIS 2025

In 1997, the Village of Williamsville and the Williamsville Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) initiated a Reconnaissance Level Survey of the entire village boundary, with the objects to establish themes and contexts important to the development of Williamsville, and to develop a working list of significant historic resources for future additional investigation.

In 2013, the Village of Williamsville and the Williamsville Historic Preservation Commission built on the 1997 Survey with an Intensive Level Survey that focused on forty-two (42) properties, twenty-six of which were identified by the HPC, as well as five additional properties identified by Clinton Brown Company Architecture, and the remainder called out by the 1997

report. The objective of the report was to identify which of those properties should be considered eligible for designation as local landmarks by the HPC. Many of these recommendations were enacted by the HPC in the years since.

In 2017, the Village of Williamsville and the Williamsville Historic Preservation Commission hired Flynn Battaglia Architects to conduct an Intensive-Level Survey of thirty-nine residential structures identified in the 1997 survey as a potential “South Cayuga Road Historic District.”

2.2 Historic Resources Evaluation

Though this project was neither a formal Reconnaissance or Intensive-Level Survey, some terminology is relevant to the understanding the scope of services as part of this limited-scope inventory.

According to the *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning* bulletin issued by the National Park Service, a Reconnaissance-level historic resources survey may be thought of as a preliminary step in locating and identifying an area’s resources – “a once over lightly” inspection of an area, most useful for characterizing its resources in general and to develop a basis for deciding how to organize and orient more detailed survey efforts. In conjunction with a general review of pertinent literature on the community’s past, a reconnaissance survey may involve activities such as:

- A “windshield survey” of the community: driving around neighborhoods and noting the general distribution of buildings, structures, and neighborhoods representing different architectural styles, periods, and modes of construction.
- A study of aerial photographs, historical and recent maps and plans, and other sources of information that help provide a general understanding of the community’s layout and environment at different times in history.
- Detailed inspection of sample blocks or areas as the basis for extrapolation about the resources of the community as a whole.¹

Preservation Studios engaged in windshield and pedestrian survey of the project area (Figure 2.1), supplemented and directed by aerial photographs and historic mapping. Photographs of all buildings and streetscapes were taken and recommendations for additional work laid out in Section 5. For properties encountered in the field that had potential for individual designation or recognition, information was collected for use in preparing comments and recommendations, which included street address, site-building-lot (SBL) number, property/owner name if known, architectural style, architectural and stylistic details, approximate date of construction, and notes on condition and integrity if appropriate. All inventoried properties were photographed with a digital camera and described in the Annotated List of Properties (Appendix A) or list of Properties Recommended for Further Review (Appendix B).

¹ Patricia L. Parker, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*, Vol. 24, Washington DC: National Park Service, 1985.

3.0 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The survey area is generally composed of small-scale residential and commercial development along the southern side of Main Street near the geographic center of the Village of Williamsville. The Village has experienced several eras of changing land use over the last two hundred years, and overarching themes in its development are demonstrated by the properties in the survey area. Beginning as forested country in the Niagara Frontier, it became primarily agricultural over time, and major transportation routes through the Village resulted in the development of taverns and hotels to serve travelers passing through. Over time, farmsteads were replaced by dense residential development, commercial, religious, and civic buildings. These eras of development have resulted in a broad mix of building types, styles, and neighborhood configurations. The properties at 13-41 South Cayuga Road represent a variety of residential styles from across the nineteenth century, as well as a distinct example of a commercial building designed in a popular mid-twentieth century style.

The discussion below is intended to be brief, as each context is already extensively discussed in the surveys referenced earlier in this report.

3.1 Brief Historic Overview of Williamsville: 1600 – 1814

Settlers in the Williamsville area began to arrive in the early eighteenth century, attracted by the falls of Ellicott Creek. The first mill was constructed in 1801, and by 1803, much of the surrounding land was settled.² Jonas Williams, after whom the Village of Williamsville is named, settled on South Cayuga Road and owned five mills, a tannery, and a distillery. The milling industry continued to grow, and eventually became the dominant commercial activity of the Village. Reist Milling Company operated a flour mill; the water mill was run by Hopkins & King, along with a handful of other mills, all of which were located along Ellicott Creek, North of the Village.³ Main Street (formerly Buffalo Road) and Cayuga Road (formerly Street) became the anchor intersection within the Village, where the majority of the mills were located.

Williamsville became an important asset to the surrounding community in Buffalo during the War of 1812. While 5,000 to 6,000 American soldiers were stationed here, a field hospital and cemetery were established on Aero Drive. Once British troops burned Buffalo in 1813, the citizens retreated to Williamsville.⁴

South Cayuga Road has been home to many influential people throughout history, including the Wehrle family, who owned property along with operating a business on South Cayuga, which is a local landmark and now home to the Williamsville Veterinary Hospital. Adam Rinewalt, who had been a longtime resident of Williamsville, eventually opened the Amherst Bee located on Main Street, and called 41 South Cayuga Road his home. Other families that lived on South

² Upstate New York Waterfalls. "Glen Falls, Williamsville-History." Nyfalls.com/glennfalls.html

³ Howe, Kathleen A., and Virginia G. Searl. Reconnaissance Level Survey of Historic Resources - Village of Williamsville, Erie County, New York. Report. Rochester, NY: Bero Associates Architects, June 1997.

⁴ Young, Sue Miller. *A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818–1965*. Amherst, NY.

Cayuga owned and operated various mills or factories on Main and Mill Street, making it the focal point of influential persons within the surrounding community.

The population of Amherst doubled between 1920 and 1930, from 6,286 to 13,181, which reflected a dramatic change in the character of the formerly farming-based community. Buffalo realtors invested in the town and village, turning roads into wide boulevards lined with a variety of house designs.

With the continued dramatic growth in population throughout the twentieth century, Williamsville saw an opportunity for new and modern buildings to be constructed, especially within its Main Street corridor. Buildings that once lined the street were demolished to make way for new buildings, including the Town of Amherst's municipal building along with the Village of Williamsville's building, which were both constructed in the early 1960s. Construction of multiple modern apartment buildings occurred within the surrounding areas during the mid-twentieth century, changing the character of residential construction as well.

Many historically significant buildings were demolished in the 1960s along the Village of Williamsville's Main Street and surrounding streets. Some examples of demolition include the Jonas Williams' (who Williamsville is named after) historic home, which was demolished for a parking lot, and other early historic houses from 1812.⁵

3.2 Nineteenth Century Residential Architecture

The buildings in the project area demonstrate a variety of minimally stylized variations of common nineteenth century residential architecture. Though all have been modified, they clearly maintain the form of the various eras they were constructed in.

The 1997 Reconnaissance Level Survey completed by Bero Architecture and the 2013 Intensive Level Survey completed by Clinton Brown Company Architecture highlight several nineteenth century homes across the Village, but there are several notes that stand out:

- Firstly, many of the earliest residential buildings were converted to commercial buildings at the turn of the twentieth century, and have since undergone additional transformations that obscure their original residential form;
- Secondly, the expansion of Main Street in the 1960s and the introduction of large plazas (both commercial and municipal) led directly or indirectly to the loss of many early, smaller scale, residential buildings in the village.
- Thirdly, much of the residential architecture in the Village represents the rapid population expansion of the Village in the early twentieth century, and as a result, much of the neighborhoods north and south of Main Street are comprised of popular twentieth century styles and designs.

41, 37, 31 and 19 South Cayuga Road all exhibit the massing of early nineteenth century homes, and likely were variations of Greek Revival or a local cottage Vernacular. Greek Revival became one of the most popular choices for residential styles in the early 1800s, partly as a move away from certain Colonial styles that were associated with the English, but also as a celebration of democratic ideals associated with the ancient Greeks. These homes were often designed by the

⁵ Young, A History of the Town of Amherst, New York, 1818-1965, Pages 137-138.

owners themselves, or patterned off other examples, as the field of architecture had not professionalized at this point in American history. Similarly, Vernacular Residential Architecture reflects a more utilitarian approach to building, which resulted in less stylized homes generally. These early homes have been updated many times in the last century, receiving additions, losing antiquated detailing, and most recently, having replacement siding which has obscured historic details. However, they still clearly visually represent the type of modest residential architecture that would have been popular in the first half of the nineteenth century.

25 South Cayuga represents a late Victorian hybrid typical of the Buffalo area in the late nineteenth century. These minimalistic homes typically combined a variety of Queen Anne, early Colonial Revival, and details from other eclectic styles, making them difficult to place in any one milieu. The size of the residence also helps differentiate it from its neighbors: the use of balloon framing allowed for a much larger residence than the construction styles used in the adjacent, and much older, residences. Though it too has been modified over the years, it still retains elements that give it the feeling and association to late nineteenth century architectural styles from around the region.

3.3 Colonial Revival Style in Williamsville

Colonial Revival architecture stretches from the mid-nineteenth century through today, with a particularly notable surge in popularity in the mid-twentieth century. It developed in the late 1800s as a reaction to the turbulent changes throughout the country.⁶ It was an attempt to ground the neighborhood identity in the “Golden Age” of American colonial history which was, and continues to be romanticized as a simpler time where ideals and morals were concretely grounded in American culture.⁷ At the turn of the twentieth century, it was looked upon as a sign of national pride, particularly in the context of World War I, where Colonial Revival became the antithesis of European architectural styles, as it was considered a uniquely American architectural style, distinct from European designs and ideals.⁸

Part of the explosion of Colonial Revival in the mid-twentieth century was tied to the growth of suburban neighborhoods. The choice of Colonial Revival themes for these developments was a reaction to the overall trend of modernism in Americans’ lives during the mid-twentieth century. After World War I, ideas related to modernism were pervasive around the world. Modern architecture emphasized an anti-nationalistic, global utilitarianism, based more around functionality and form than on aesthetics and identity.

As Americans searched for identity, they turned to the past. Romanticizing history was repeated throughout the world; however, it was more pronounced in the United States. The years following World War I saw the first big push of Americans to the suburbs, and the largest migration came in the years following World War II. Veterans were encouraged to use their savings from the war to purchase their own homes outside of the cities. As more people moved

⁶ Timothy Davis, “The American Parkway as Colonial Revival Landscape,” in *Re-Creating the American Past: Essays on the Colonial Revival*, eds, Richard Guy Wilson, Shaun Fyring, Kenny Moratta, University of Virginia Press, 2006), Page 144.

⁷ Geoffry L. Rossano, *Museums and the Colonial Revival*, Page 140.

⁸ Geoffry L. Rossano, *Museums and the Colonial Revival*, Page 247.

to the suburbs, the loss of identity that came with moving to a cookie-cutter development could be dampened by the comforting nostalgia that filled the Colonial Revival designs.

The changes of architectural designs are apparent throughout the Village. Within a few blocks of Main Street, many of the commercial buildings have been refaced throughout the years, including the addition of Colonial Revival architectural features. In the 1960s, the town hall was demolished to make way for a new and modern building, which is the building that stands today. The Colonial Revival trend follows along Main Street and South Cayuga Road, including architectural features such as symmetrical façades, window shutters, front porches with columns, entry doors with a decorative surround, and quoining on the corners of the brick commercial buildings that line Main Street.

4.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On May 8th, 2026 Preservation Studios completed an in-person visual assessment and photo-documentation of six properties within the resource area in order to locate and identify significant individual properties and potential historic districts. A summary of this assessment is reported here and detailed in the Annotated Properties List in Appendix A.

Three critical steps of historic preservation are to *identify* historic resources, to *recognize* these historic resources formally, and to *protect* them from harmful changes. Undertaking these steps generally constitutes preservation planning. This section not only summarizes potentially significant properties and historic districts identified during survey, but recommendations for further actions necessary to officially recognize these historic properties and plan for their protection. These actions include intensive-level surveys to documents and designate historic properties for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, public outreach and education, and designating properties as local landmarks and districts significant to the community.

4.1 Individually Significant Properties

Table 1 summarizes how each property satisfies the Village's criteria for historic significance (A1–A4). A full description of each criterion follows the table.

Table 1. South Cayuga Road — Designation Criteria

Property Address	Build Date	A1	A2	A3	A4
13 South Cayuga Road	1953	✓	✓	✓	✓
19 South Cayuga Road	1810	–	✓	✓	✓
25 South Cayuga Road	1890	–	✓	✓	✓
31 South Cayuga Road	1855	–	–	✓	✓
37 South Cayuga Road	1807	–	–	-	-
41 South Cayuga Road	1820	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ indicates the property satisfies the criterion.

Criteria Key

A1 — Character, historic or aesthetic interest of value as part of the political, economic, or social history of the village.

A2 — Identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

A3 — Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; or is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or builder.

A4 — Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic.

4.2 Criteria for Designation for Individually Significant Properties

A total of five properties were determined during the survey to be potentially individually eligible for local designation. Each property identified as Individually Significant (I) on the Annotated Properties List (Appendix A) appears to meet the criteria established by the Village of Williamsville under Chapter 47, Section 11-A.

Below, each property is discussed briefly, with explanation of how they meet each criteria.

4.2.1 13 South Cayuga Road

13 South Cayuga Road is a two-story commercial building and was constructed ca.1953. The building with a wood and aluminum cornice flat roof on a concrete foundation. Paired half-glazed wood doors with transom windows, wood pilasters, and broken pediment. Large-paned wood windows on first story; cast stone course between stories; eight-over-eight vinyl windows on second story. Side elevations with six-over-six windows with cast stone sills.

This building features Colonial Revival style, which became popular within the Village of Williamsville, especially with commercial and municipal buildings.

Though described in an article about another property, “old fashioned stone fences with attractive stone piers and capping”, are present behind 13 South Cayuga.⁹

Criteria for Designation for 13 South Cayuga

A1. Character, historic or aesthetic interest of value as part of the political, economic, or social history of the village.

13 South Cayuga hosted various businesses and companies since it was constructed ca. 1953, however in the 60s, WUFO was founded in and operated out of 13 South Cayuga. This station featured the first two black Disc Jockeys, Jimmy Lyons and Eddie O’Jay.^{10 11}

A3. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or builder.

⁹ The Buffalo Commercial, *Committed Suicide*, October, 1902, Page 12.

¹⁰ Buffalo Broadcasters Association, ‘WUFO-AM History,’ accessed June, 2026. Bbabflo.com/archives-history/wufo-am.

¹¹ WUFO Has Big Plans For Public Service, Buffalo Courier Express, December 5, 1961. Page 10.

The building features Colonial Revival architectural features on the main façade, while the rest of the building reads as modern 1950s commercial architecture, similar to other commercial storefronts throughout the Village of Williamsville that were constructed during this time.

4.2.2 19 South Cayuga Road

19 South Cayuga Road was constructed around 1810. The building is a two-and-a-half-story, two-bay frame early nineteenth century residence with vinyl siding, a front-facing gable roof and a one-and-a-half-story shed roof side addition on a concrete foundation. Full porch with an access ramp and simple wood banister and pillars. Half-glazed vinyl door; paired vinyl six-over-one windows with wood shutters.

Frederick G. Pierce and his family resided in this building throughout the 1920s. Frederick George Pierce was an accomplished businessman along with an active community member throughout the Buffalo and Williamsville area. In 1912 Pierce, along with a few other partners took over the Niagara Envelope Manufactory Inc., which was a large printing company throughout the Buffalo area. Pierce was the President and Treasurer of this company, along with a former trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Director of the American Steamship Co., and a member of the Buffalo Rotary Club.

Criteria for Designation for 19 South Cayuga

A2. Identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

Frederick G. Pierce and his family resided in this building throughout the 1920s. Frederick George Pierce was an accomplished businessman as well as an active community member throughout the Buffalo and Williamsville area.

In 1912, Pierce, along with a few other partners, took over the Niagara Envelope Manufactory Inc., which was a large printing company in the Buffalo area. Pierce was the President and Treasurer of this company, along with being a former trustee of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Director of the American Steamship Co., and a member of the Buffalo Rotary Club.

A3. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or builder.

The original building is an example of nineteenth century residential architecture. This type of architecture is repeated throughout South Cayuga. In an Intensive Level Survey of Historic Resources of a portion of South Cayuga in 2017, it specifically calls out the nineteenth century residential architectural style within the South Cayuga corridor.

19 South Cayuga Road is a good example of a nineteenth century residential architecture. Because of the construction of these buildings by early settlers, there is a “loose reference to styles”.

A4. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community

Due to the development pressures of the twentieth century, many examples of nineteenth century residences in the Village were either greatly modified into purely commercial buildings, or demolished entirely. This building still exhibits the form and design of a purely nineteenth century residential building, and despite changes to materials over the last century and a half, still embodies the minimalist tradition of early nineteenth century residential designs.

4.2.3 25 South Cayuga Road

Constructed in 1890, 25 South Cayuga Road is a two-and-one-half story residential building. A two-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame Colonial Revival style building with a front-facing gable roof on a concrete block foundation. Half-glazed wood panel door with shed roof awning; vinyl one-over-one vinyl windows with wood shutters; bullseye window centered on second story. Cornice above second story and raking cornice along gable end. Side elevation with dormer with tripartite windows on both stories and pedimented dormer with paired windows.

According to several historic maps dating back to 1916, J.M. Wehrle was listed on the property parcel of 25 Cayuga Road. John Mary Wehrle was a Williamsville native who became a well-known businessman in the Williamsville area. He started learning cabinetry as a teenager, which then led to a partnership with Wehrle & Beach. The cabinetry business then evolved into a coffin business and eventually became a funeral business. His original business building still stands today at 5541 Main Street, which is a local landmark and only a few houses away from where his home was. Wehrle was also a member of the Williamsville Lodge, Williamsville Nest 124, the previous president of the Western New York Firemen’s Association, the Williamsville Rotary Club, and a charter member of the Williamsville Men’s Club. Famously, John Mary Wehrle wrote his own obituary. Within the Williamsville area, Wehrle Drive is named after him.

Criteria for Designation of 25 South Cayuga Road

A2. Identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

According to several historic maps dating back to 1916, J.M. Wehrle was listed on the property parcel of 25 South Cayuga Road. John Mary Wehrle was a Williamsville native who became a well-known businessman. He started learning cabinetry as a teenager, which then lead to a partnership and business named Wehrle & Beach.

The cabinetry business then evolved into a coffin business and eventually became a funeral business. His original commercial building still stands today at 5541 Main Street, which is a local landmark and is only a few buildings away from 25 South Cayuga Road.

Wehrle was also a member of the Williamsville Lodge, Williamsville Nest 124, the previous president of the Western New York Firemen's Association, the Williamsville Rotary Club, and a charter member of the Williamsville Men's Club.

Famously, John Mary Wehrle wrote his own obituary. Wehrle Drive is also named after him.

A3. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or builder.

The building at 25 South Cayuga Road is an example of Late Victorian residential architecture. The use of balloon framing makes it unique in the project area, providing it a much larger presence on the street than the early nineteenth century residences around it.

A4. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community

Due to the development pressures of the twentieth century, many examples of nineteenth century residences in the Village were either greatly modified into purely commercial buildings, or demolished entirely. This building still exhibits the form and design of a purely nineteenth century residential building, and despite changes to materials over the last century, still resembles a late Victorian home in an area of either much earlier or much later residential architecture.

Found Dead



JOHN M. WEHRLE

WEHRLE DEATH

Continued from Page One

Mary Wehrle, came to Williamsville where I have lived all my life.

"At the age of seven years, I went to live with my uncle, D. Wehrle, who was in the furniture and undertaking business.

"When I was sixteen years old, I left school to learn the cabinet making and undertaking business.

"In 1900 Albert G. Beach and myself took over the business of D. Wehrle and formed the partnership of Wehrle & Beach. On May 24, 1915, Albert Beach died and his brother took his place. In 1931 the firm was incorporated and was called Wehrle & Beach.

"I was supervisor of Amherst for six years.

"I leave my wife, Jessie M. Wehrle; three sisters, Mrs. Maggie Taylor of Dawes, W. Va.; Mrs. Bertha Speer of Huntington, W. Va. and Mrs. Martha Coe of Jamestown, N. Y.

"I am a member of Williamsville Lodge 850, I. O. O. F.; Williamsville Nest 124, F. O. E.; Kings Court; Exempt Firemen; Hutchinson Hose Company; past president of the Western New York Firemen's Association; Buffalo Trap and Field Club; Williamsville Rotary Club and charter member of the Williamsville Men's Club.

"Wehrle Drive is named after me."

Mr. Beach, business associate of the former supervisor, was shocked by the tragedy and had little to add to what Mr. Wehrle had written. Mr. Wehrle's first wife whose maiden name was Emma Maurer, died about ten years ago. The maiden name of his second wife was Tillson.

Funeral services will be held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the undertaking parlors in which Mr. Wehrle labored for so many years and in which he ended his life.

The famous obituary John Mary Wehrle wrote of himself. Courtesy of the Buffalo Courier Express, 1936. Page 6.

4.2.4 31 South Cayuga Road

Constructed in 1855, 31 South Cayuga Road was owned by the Baker family, which is noted in a 1906 map.

A two-and-a-half-story, two-bay frame late nineteenth century residence with Colonial Revival influence, with vinyl siding, a front-facing gable roof, a rear two-and-a-half-story cross-gable addition with enclosed one-story shed roof porch, and a one-and-a-half-story side-gable roof side addition on a concrete foundation. Entry on side addition with half-glazed vinyl door and bay window, Vinyl two-over-two windows with wood shutters. Brick chimneys on side elevation and rear elevation.

Mrs. Baker was the property owner at this time. She held many meetings within the home. She had been the director of the Buffalo Tuberculosis Association within the Western New York area.

Criteria for Designation of 31 South Cayuga Road

A2. Identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

The Baker family was noted as the property owner in a 1906 map. Mrs. Baker was the primary property owner at this time. She was an active community member and would host many other community members at her home. She had also been the director of the Buffalo Tuberculosis Association within the Western New York area.

A3. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or builder.

The building at 31 South Cayuga Road is an example of the Nineteenth Century residential architecture, which is repeated throughout the South Cayuga corridor. Because these buildings were constructed by early settlers, there is a “loose reference to styles”.

A4. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community

Due to the development pressures of the twentieth century, many examples of nineteenth century residences in the Village were either greatly modified into purely commercial buildings, or demolished entirely. This building still exhibits the form and design of a purely nineteenth century residential building, and despite changes to materials over the last century and a half, still embodies the minimalist tradition of early nineteenth century residential designs.

4.2.5 37 South Cayuga Road

A two-and-a-half-story, two-bay frame building with vinyl siding, a front-facing gable roof, and a one-and-a-half-story side-gable roof side addition on a parged foundation. Entry on side addition with fully glazed vinyl door and simple porch with wood columns. Centered two-story bay window with paired windows and pediment with segmented arched transom window on facade. Vinyl one-over-one windows. Brick chimney with vinyl siding on side elevation.

37 South Cayuga Road is not considered eligible individually for designation due to the number of changes to the property since its construction. The property is one of the oldest in the project area, and could be considered eligible under Criteria A5 for the potential to reveal something of historic merit if the siding and non-historic changes were removed. Currently, the only feature that speaks to its historic construction is the stone foundation of the building, as well as the general form which has only changes slightly since 1940 with the addition of the bay window on the façade and the extension of the entry on the south elevation.

4.2.6 41 South Cayuga Road

The building at 41 South Cayuga Road was constructed around 1820. A two-and-a-half-story, three-bay stone building with stucco siding and a front-facing gable roof on a stone foundation (also covered in stucco). Half-glazed vinyl door with glazed aluminum storm and wood pilasters and cornice; vinyl one-over-one windows with wood shutters. Brick chimney on side elevation.

This building was owned by the Rinewalt family dated from 1893, who also owned a large 70-acre orchard just behind this building. The building is two-stories and is constructed of stone and later covered with stucco, atop limestone. The primary (east) façade consists of three bays. Each window opening features a simple stone sill below the window opening.

The Rinewalt family was well known to the Williamsville community. Adam L. Rinewalt's parents had been of the first settlers of the Williamsville area. Once he returned after school, he founded the Amherst Bee, which was then the most successful country paper within the state and is still active today. As an active politician, he held various offices, which included the trustee of the Village of Williamsville, along with being the President of the Village. In 1881 he was elected a collector of the Town of Amherst. Rinewalt was dedicated to the community while advocating for the Buffalo and Williamsville trolley line and implementing the waterworks system in Williamsville.

Another note includes "old fashioned stone fences with attractive stone piers and capping", which are present behind 13 South Cayuga.¹²

Criteria for Designation of 41 South Cayuga Road

A1. Character, historic or aesthetic interest of value as part of the political, economic or social history of the Village.

Adam L. Rinewalt was an active politician within the Village of Williamsville and held various offices, including the trustee of the Village of Williamsville and the President of the Village. In 1881 he was elected a collector of the Town of Amherst.

¹² The Buffalo Commercial, *Committed Suicide*, October, 1902, Page 12.

A2. Identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history.

This building was owned by the Rinewalt family, dating back to at least 1893. They also owned a 70-acre orchard located just behind the building. The Rinewalt family was well known to the Williamsville community. Adam L. Rinewalt's parents had been of the first settlers of the Williamsville area. After Adam completed school and returned, he founded the Amherst Bee, which was the most successful country paper within the state, and is still active today. Mr. Rinewalt was a dedicated community member, while also advocating for the Buffalo and Williamsville trolley line and implementing the waterworks system in Williamsville.

A3. Embodies the distinguishing characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design style, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship, or is representative of the work of a designer, architect, or builder.

The building at 41 South Cayuga Road is an example of the Nineteenth Century residential architecture, which is repeated throughout the South Cayuga corridor. Because these buildings were constructed by early settlers, there is a "loose reference to styles".

A4. Represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community

Due to the development pressures of the twentieth century, many examples of nineteenth century residences in the Village were either greatly modified into purely commercial buildings, or demolished entirely. This building still exhibits the form and design of a purely nineteenth century residential building, and despite changes to materials over the last century and a half, still embodies the minimalist tradition of early nineteenth century residential designs.

4.3 Proposed Historic District

A total of six properties were determined during the survey to be potentially eligible for local designation as part of a historic district. Each property in the survey area on the Annotated Properties List (Appendix A) appears to meet the criteria established by the Village of Williamsville under Chapter 47, Section 11-B.

This includes 37 South Cayuga Road, which while it does not maintain enough material and design elements to support individual designation, still could be considered contributing to a historic district where significance is broad enough to include properties from important periods in Williamsville's development that have undergone significant changes over time. The building still maintains the form of a nineteenth century residential property and could reveal additional historic details and character if some of the late twentieth century changes were undone, perhaps as the only property eligible under A-5.

Though a district could include just these six properties and be limited in scope, ideally a district would include similar residential, commercial, and mixed-use properties along Main Street. These properties maintain several similar characteristics to properties on Main Street that are either already designated as local landmarks, are listed on the National Register, or could be eligible for either. A potential local historic district could include these six properties, in addition to the following buildings:

- The already designated buildings at the corner of Main and South Cayuga:
 - 5541 Main Street: Beach-Tuyn Funeral Home
 - 5529 Main Street: Esther Carpenter Hershey House
- Other nearby landmarked buildings:
 - 5511 Main Street: Williamsville Liquor Store
 - 5522 Main Street: The Jacqueline Shoppe
 - 5550 Main Street: Hopkins Block, aka Ronecker Building
 - 554 Main Street: Marine Trust Company
 - 5578 Main Street: Eagle House Restaurant
- Other examples of the Colonial Revival style in the Village:
 - Williamsville Village Hall
 - Amherst Library, Williamsville Branch
 - Amherst Municipal Building
 - 5543-5545 Main Street
- The residential district identified along South Cayuga as part of an Intensive Level Survey in 2017:
 - This is less ideal, as the context for the South Cayuga Road Corridor comprises a later period of development not represented by the properties in the project area and does not include any commercial properties.
 - The 2017 Intensive Level Survey's boundary ended at the southern property line of 41 South Cayuga, and did not include any of the properties in this report (though it discusses the property at the northeast corner of 41 South Cayuga, which was identified in the 1997 Bero survey).
 - Excluding 13 South Cayuga from a boundary that included 19-41 South Cayuga in the district identified as part of the 2017 Survey could allow for a more thematically appropriate district of just residential properties.
 - Conversely, a larger district on Main Street that also includes the properties at 13-41 South Cayuga could then have justification to include the 2017 survey properties as part of a large Village Historic District, with 13-41 South Cayuga serving as a bridge between the commercial buildings along Main Street and fully residential district from the 2017 survey.

Preservation Studios did not complete mapping for a potential historic district, but collectively the buildings in the project area meet the criteria for designation outlined under Chapter 47, Section 11-B whether a larger historic district encompassing additional properties is contemplated or not.

4.4 Additional Recommendations for Planning and Protection of Resources

Preservation Studios applauds the Village of Williamsville for acting to identify significant architectural and cultural properties in the village and for taking these steps toward using preservation as a tool for the conservation and revitalization of its communities. The Village has made great progress in creating an organized historic preservation movement by establishing a preservation ordinance, forming the Historic Preservation Commission, and becoming a Certified Local Government.

We encourage the Village to build on the momentum of this survey. The following recommendations suggest tools and strategies to recognize and protect the town's significant cultural resources.

4.4.1 Create Local Historic Designations

In order to protect and preserve the unique historic and architectural character of the Village, Preservation Studios also suggests the creation of locally designated historic districts and landmarks. Local designation of historic resources will help the community and residents meet many of their goals for protecting and enhancing the unique character of their historic properties and neighborhoods in anticipation of or in lieu of NRHP listing.

While any properties with historical significance to the community may be locally designated, and local designation and national listing can exist simultaneously, properties and districts that may not meet the threshold for NRHP-listing but are significant to the Village or community are excellent candidates for these actions.

4.4.2 Take Steps to Protect Recognized Historic Properties

Once the historic properties and districts identified in this report have been recognized, the next step of protecting them can be pursued. For a historic property owned by the Village of Williamsville, this may mean commissioning a historic structure report in which experts evaluate what must be done to protect the historic features to ensure that its character is protected.

Additionally, it has been nearly thirty years since the last comprehensive survey of historic properties in Williamsville, and the two subsequent surveys have largely been guided by the original recommendations from 1997. Preservation Studios recommends a new Reconnaissance Level Survey, both to evaluate areas and properties that may have hit fifty years of age since the survey was completed (anything after 1947), but also to evaluate whether potential districts have been missed due to changes to buildings that may have since hit the fifty-year mark, or older, that fit a context of development within the Village.

4.4.3 Public Education

For preservation to be successful in any community, it must have strong support from residents. Often, valuable community assets are taken for granted and overlooked by members of the community who pass by them every day. Gaining public support for preservation efforts requires

a coordinated partnership of residents, community leaders, businesses, and stakeholders to understand the value of protecting existing resources. Preservation can serve an important civic and economic role in communities, as it can foster civic pride and the investment of economic and political resources, which can help to stabilize a community. Programs might include a discussion on the State and National Registers of Historic Places, a specialized tax credit workshop, a class on restoring and maintaining historic properties, and other topics, as needed.

Creating a series of brochures or booklets is an avenue to public investment. These booklets give residents the opportunity to educate themselves on a variety of historical and preservation topics and can act as a useful way to disseminate information. Topics that could be covered in these booklets include: 1) history and architectural styles of the Village; 2) appropriate maintenance and care of historic properties; 3) preservation basics such as the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation; 4) "fact or fiction" type publications, dispelling common myths about historic preservation; and 5) an introduction to the local preservation ordinance and what it means to own a historic building;

There are a variety of techniques and methods for educating people on historic preservation. The process should progress slowly and over time to build trust and momentum. Historic preservation can be a topic unfamiliar to many people, and if they do not understand the reasoning, the process, the implications, and the potential benefits, many people will instinctively react negatively towards preservation programs and act to undermine future preservation efforts in the community.

4.4.4 Summary

All of these steps, when taken together, are essential components of a preservation plan. Under the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, preservation planning is important to:

- Strengthen the integration of historic preservation into broader public policy, land-use planning, and decision-making arenas,
- Increase the opportunities for broad-based and diverse public participation in planning and historic preservation activities, and
- Expand knowledge and skills in historic preservation planning and practice.

The determinations in this report are grounded in the criteria established by the Village of Williamsville's preservation ordinance, along with the methodology, context, and documentation completed. What these properties mean to Williamsville, however, is a decision in the hands of the community itself. As architect, preservationist (and former Williamsville resident) John D. Randall wrote in the privately published "Buffalo and Western New York: Architecture and Human Values" in 1976:

"The compelling reason for preservation transcends today's needs; it concerns the understanding of our grandchildren and their grandchildren—that they might benefit through inspiration and wisdom from our safeguarding of past achievements. Ideas, concepts, and principles are of greater importance than material, idea-expressing objects like buildings... but the tangible and the visual artifacts of civilization afford inducements and visual avenues to

deeper understanding of life and society. They bring character to our daily lives as well as creating linkages with the past.”

Professional evaluation can help establish whether a property meets the technical criteria for designation, and provide the documented basis for that determination. Ultimately, the decision of whether and how to act on these determinations, as well as to weigh their local historic value against other community priorities, rests with the Commission and the Village Board.

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APPENDIX A ANNOTATED LIST OF PROPERTIES

The purpose of Annotated List of Properties is to catalog the primary buildings, structures, and sites that have been found during the survey to have architectural or historical significance. All properties investigated during the project are documented in this list. Secondary buildings associated with these properties (i.e., garages, barns) are included under the primary resource and are not listed as separate resources. Additionally, recommended historic districts and complexes are not included in this section; please see “Recommendations” under Section 4 for this information.

Each entry contains a photograph of the property, address (sourced from Erie County GIS), site-block-lot (SBL) number, approximate date of construction, description, and notes about alterations and condition. Where definitive construction dates were found during research, those dates are used. When a specific date could not be determined, the date is noted as either *between (btw.)* two dates using appearances on historic mapping or *circa (ca.)* based on a review of exterior stylistic details, historic materials, and construction techniques. These dates should take into consideration a margin of error of approximately ten years. Please be aware that while Erie County GIS and Village tax databases list dates, they are frequently incorrect, and primary sources for definitive dates were used instead.

Each building or property has been rated as an **Individually Significant Resource (“I”)**, meaning the resource retains a level of architectural and/or historical significance. Buildings or properties identified as individually significant generally have a special character, or historic or aesthetic interest of value as part of the political, economic, or social history of the Village; is identified with with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history; embodies characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or design; is a valuable example of indigenous materials or craftsmanship; is representative of a designer, architect, or builder; or represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community by virtue of its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community. This category may also include vernacular examples, which may not represent a specific style, but still retain a high level of craftsmanship or form typical of their historic period.

Each property has been identified by the proposed criteria from Chapter 47, Section 11-A of the Village of Williamsville code. These data categories are used as a means to identify the property’s principal function. If a resource is located within a proposed historic district, this information is also noted.

In addition to this list, Appendix B contains a secondary list of resources that either require more research to ascertain their significance or may be important to the community and recommended for local recognition.

ADDRESS: 13 South Cayuga Road	SBL: 80.08-3-12	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1953	SIGNIFICANCE: I- A1, A2, A3, A4
			DESCRIPTION: Two-story rectangular commercial building with an added colonial revival façade. The first story features three windows with nine individual windows divided by thick frames. A stone beltcourse divides the first and second story. Seven windows sit above the beltcourse, that consist of vinyl replacement windows. The primary entry features a Colonial Revival style door with decorative elements.
			

ADDRESS: 19 South Cayuga Road	SBL: 80.08-3-13	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Ca.1810	SIGNIFICANCE: I- A2, A3, A4
		DESCRIPTION: 19 South Cayuga Road is a two-story residential building.	

ADDRESS: 25 South Cayuga Road	SBL: 80.08-3-14	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Ca. 1890	SIGNIFICANCE: I- A2, A3, A4
		DESCRIPTION: 25 South Cayuga Road is a two-and-one-half story residential building. It features many irregular bays at the primary (east) façade, with a historic oval window at the center bay of the second story. At the north elevation, a front gabled pedimented dormer featuring a historic paired window opening with a denticulated cornice and two ten-over-two double hung windows are present at the attic level.	

ADDRESS: 31 South Cayuga Road	SBL: 80.08-3-15	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Ca. 1855	SIGNIFICANCE: I- A2, A3, A4
			DESCRIPTION: 31 South Cayuga Road is another example of a two-story residential building.



ADDRESS: 37 South Cayuga Road	SBL: 80.08-3-16	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Ca. 1807	SIGNIFICANCE:
		DESCRIPTION: 37 South Cayuga is the oldest building within the set of buildings surveyed. Constructed ca. 1807, there have been many additions and changes to this building since then, however, the historic portion of the building is still present, and may reveal some sort of historic detailing or design at a later date.	

ADDRESS: 41 South Cayuga Road	SBL: 80.08-3-17	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Ca. 1820	SIGNIFICANCE: I- A1, A2, A3, A4
		DESCRIPTION: 41 South Cayuga Road is a two-story residential building. The building was constructed of stone and later covered with stucco, atop limestone. The primary (east) façade consists of three bays. Each window opening features a simple stone sill below each window opening. This building was part of a previous 70-acre orchard that sat behind the property.	

APPENDIX B

PROPERTIES RECOMMENDED FOR FURTHER REVIEW

This appendix presents four buildings and a structure that were identified during survey that have historical and/or architectural merit but may not rise to the significance of local designation or are properties for which additional research outside the scope of this survey is needed to determine their eligibility for local designation.

Each entry contains a photograph of the property, address (sourced from Erie County GIS), site-block-lot (SBL) number, approximate date of construction, description, and notes about alterations and condition. Where definitive construction dates were found during research, those dates are used. When a specific date could not be determined, the date is noted as either *between* (*btw.*) two dates using appearances on historic mapping or *circa* (*ca.*) based on a review of exterior stylistic details, historic materials, and construction techniques. These dates should take into consideration a margin of error of approximately ten years. Please be aware that while Erie County GIS and Village tax databases list dates, they are frequently incorrect, and primary sources for definitive dates were used instead.

This list includes buildings that have historical significance (i.e., age, rarity, or association with a historical event or person), but may have issues of integrity like loss of original materials or extensive remodeling. It also includes outstanding modest buildings that retain a high level of integrity, style, and craftsmanship from their historic period (such as original windows and siding, which are uncommon in the survey area) but may lack sufficient significance for individual eligibility and/or are already recommended for inclusion within proposed historic districts. Notes on the recommended actions for each property can be found in the top right corner and within the description, such as “local designation” or “additional research needed [for determination].” Some of these buildings are marked **PI** for “Potentially Individually Eligible,” and may be determined eligible for the individual designation upon further review by the Village.

ADDRESS: 37 South Cayuga Road	SBL: 80.08-3-16	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1807	SIGNIFICANCE: Local Designation
		DESCRIPTION: Two-story garage. This building has poor integrity, with replacement doors, windows, and vinyl siding, but may be important to the property. Consider local recognition or inclusion in a historic district.	

ADDRESS:	SBL:	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	SIGNIFICANCE: Local Designation
			DESCRIPTION: These stone fences were associated with the property at 41 South Cayuga and were called out in a newspaper article when the property was for sale. “old fashioned stone fences with attractive stone piers and capping.” Consider local recognition or inclusion in a historic district.

ADDRESS: 5565 Main Street	SBL: 81.05-1-3.2	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1963	SIGNIFICANCE: Local Designation
		DESCRIPTION: The Village of Williamsville represents the Colonial Revival Style that has been carried out throughout the Village of Williamsville's commercial and municipal buildings along Main Street. Consider local recognition or inclusion in a historic district.	

ADDRESS: 5571-5583 Main Street	SBL: 81.05-1-3.11	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1960	SIGNIFICANCE: Local Designation
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DESCRIPTION:

The Village of Williamsville's Public library follows the Colonial Revival style along Main Street.

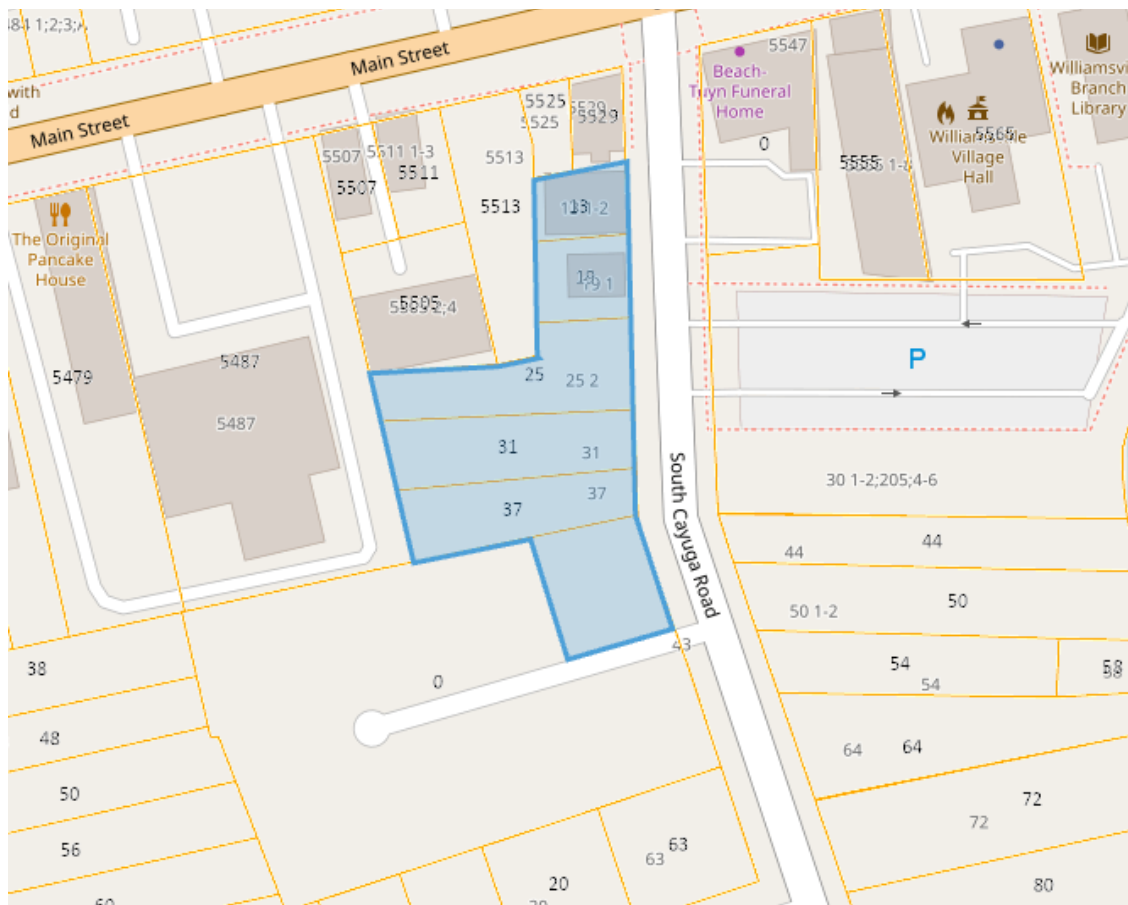
Consider local recognition or inclusion in a historic district.



ADDRESS: 5543-5545 Main Street	SBL: n/a	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: n/a	SIGNIFICANCE: Local Designation
			DESCRIPTION: This commercial building follows the Colonial Revival style along Main Streets corridor. Consider local recognition or inclusion in a historic district.

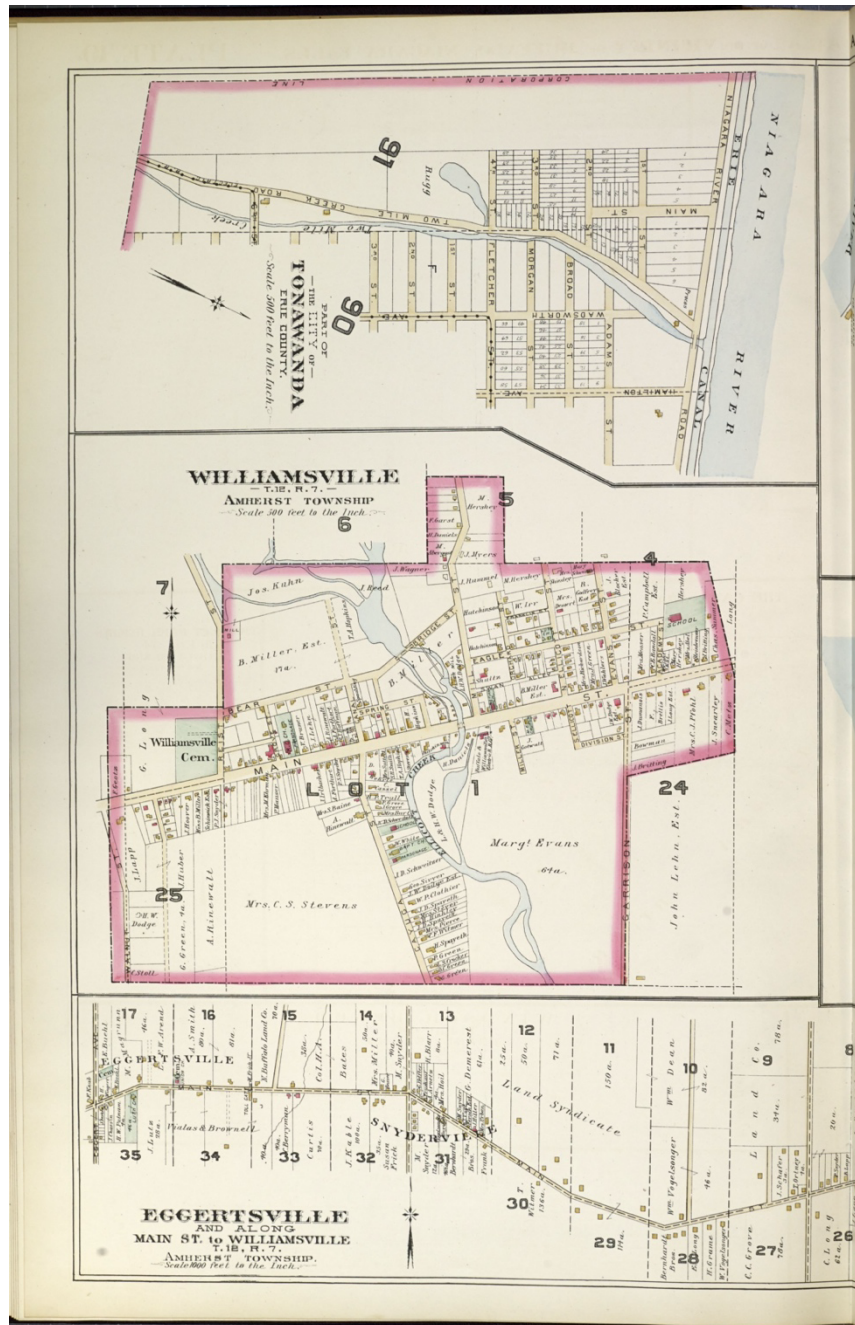
APPENDIX C

PROJECT AREA AND HISTORIC MAPPING



Project Area: 13-41 South Cayuga Road

Erie County Interactive Mapping Viewer, <https://gis.erie.gov>



1893 Map showing the Village of Williamsville, including South Cayuga Road.

Vicinities of the Cities of Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, and Buffalo, New York, *Sheet 19L*, 1893, reprint (Historical Information Gatherers, Inc., 2026).



1923 Map depicting the Village of Williamsville, including South Cayuga Road.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Williamsville New York, *Sheet 2, 1923, reprint (Historical Information Gatherers, Inc., 2026).*

