
Historic Resources Intensive Level Survey Triangle Neighborhood

City of Buffalo
Erie County, New York

May 2004



Prepared under contract to:

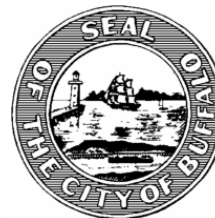
City of Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency (BURA)
901 City Hall
Buffalo, NY 14202

In conjunction with:

Buffalo Preservation Board
901 City Hall
Buffalo, NY 14202

And

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Prepared by:



Clinton Brown Company Architecture, pc
2100 Rand Building, 14 Lafayette Square
Buffalo, New York 14203

**Historic Resources Intensive Level Survey
Triangle Neighborhood
City of Buffalo
Erie County, New York**

May 2004

Prepared under contract to:

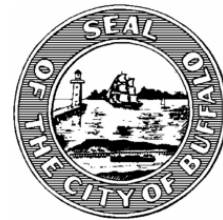
City of Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency (BURA)
901 City Hall
Buffalo, NY 14202

In conjunction with:

Buffalo Preservation Board
901 City Hall
Buffalo, NY 14202

And

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Prepared by:

Christine M. Longiaru
Principal Investigator, CBCA Architectural Historian

Dr. Francis Kowsky
Professor of Art History, Author of the Triangle Historic Overview

Martin Wachadlo
Architectural Historian

Tom Yots
Preservation Consultant

CBCA

Clinton Brown Company Architecture, pc
21 00 Rand Building, 14 Lafayette Square
Buffalo, New York 14203

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1-1
2.0 METHODOLOGY	2-1
2.1 Background Research	2-1
2.2 City of Buffalo: Triangle Neighborhood	2-1
2.3 Historic Overview and Bibliography	2-2
3.0 HISTORIC NARRATIVE	3-1
3.1 Early History to 1850	3-1
3.1.1 The Arrival of the Seneca from the Genesee Valley and the Establishment of the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation: 1779-1799	3-1
3.1.2 Joseph Ellicott and the Holland Land Company: 1799-1838	3-2
3.1.3 The Demise of the Buffalo Creek Reservation: 1838-1850	3-3
3.2 The Triangle Neighborhood in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries	3-4
3.2.1 The Construction of Parks, Parkways and Streets in South Buffalo: 1850-1910	3-4
3.2.2 The Triangle Neighborhood as a "Streetcar Suburb"	3-8
3.2.3 The Development of the Triangle Neighborhood	3-9
3.2.4 The Predominance of Houses Built from Mail-Order Plans	3-13
3.2.5 Non-Residential Architecture in the Triangle Neighborhood	3-17
4.0 ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY	4-1
4.1 Architectural Styles and Forms: Triangle Neighborhood	4-1
4.1.1 Queen Anne	4-2
4.1.2 Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial	4-3
4.1.3 Two Family Houses	4-3
4.1.4 Craftsman/Bungalow	4-3
4.1.5 Early Twentieth Century Commercial 1900-1930	4-4
4.1.6 Neoclassical Revival	4-5
4.1.7 Sears and "Kit" Houses	4-5
4.2 Results and Recommendations	4-5
5.0 ANNOTATED LIST OF PROPERTIES	5-1
6.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY	
Appendix A: Map of Triangle Neighborhood	
Appendix B: Updated Photographs of Previously Inventoried Buildings	
Appendix C: NYS Historic Resource Inventory Form	
Appendix D: Project Team Resumes	

TABLE OF CONTENTS**List of Figures**

Figure 1-1	Location of the Triangle neighborhood in the City of Buffalo, New York	1-3
Figure 1-2	Triangle neighborhood, Buffalo, New York	1-4
Figure 1-3	Triangle neighborhood in 1887	1-5
Figure 3-1	Late nineteenth century road network of the Triangle Neighborhood	3-5
Figure 3-2	Triangle Neighborhood in 1899	3-7
Figure 3-3	Residence of local developer Adolph Langendorfer at 212 Southside Parkway	3-10
Figure 3-4	Single-family house at 69 Crystal Avenue (1926) built by Lodge Realty Corp.	3-11
Figure 3-5	Single-family house at 75 Crystal Avenue (1926) built by Lodge Realty Corp.	3-11
Figure 3-6	Single-family house at 79 Crystal Avenue (1926) built by Lodge Realty Corp.	3-12
Figure 3-7	John Jepson's single-family house at 102 Macamley Street (1911)	3-12
Figure 3-8	192 Southside Parkway	3-13
Figure 3-9	Craftsman bungalow at 173 Crystal Avenue	3-14
Figure 3-10	Craftsman bungalow at 180 Crystal Avenue	3-15
Figure 3-11	Single-family "Dutch" Colonial Revival residence at 3 Heussy Street	3-16
Figure 3-12	Two-family house ("flats") at 119 Folger Street	3-16
Figure 3-13	St. Jude's Episcopal Church (1928-1931) at 124 Macamley Street	3-18
Figure 3-14	South Park Baptist Church (1925) at 187 South Side Parkway	3-19
Figure 3-15	Holy Family Roman Catholic Church at 1887 South Park Avenue	3-20
Figure 3-16	Henry L. Spann's South Park Theatre (1919)	3-21

1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Clinton Brown Company Architecture, PC has completed the Intensive Level Historic Resources Survey of the Triangle neighborhood, the first neighborhood of the Phase I City of Buffalo Historic Building Survey, under contract to the City of Buffalo Urban Renewal Agency (BURA) in conjunction with the Buffalo Preservation Board and the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYOPRHP—New York State Historic Preservation Officer [SHPO]). The survey was conducted in conformance with the City of Buffalo's Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) governing the City's historic preservation review responsibilities for activities funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and executed as per 36 CFR Part 800 "Advisory Council Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties," the City is updating, amending and continuing its existing survey of historic resources within the City.

The intensive survey project manager was Christine M. Longiaru, CBCA Architectural Historian. The CBCA project team included sub-consultant, Buffalo State College Distinguished Professor Dr. Francis R. Kowsky. Principal researchers were sub-consultants Martin Wachadlo, an architectural historian, and Tom Yots, historian for the City of Niagara Falls. Ms. Longiaru and Mr. Wachadlo conducted the intensive level field documentation. The CBCA project team members meet or exceed 36 CFR Part 61 "Professional Qualification Standards" of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Report graphics were generated by CBCA staff members Susan Deacon, architect intern, and Rebecca Bateson-Brown, architectural history projects assistant.

Historic buildings, landscapes, structures, and other features are distinct components of communities that highlight history on the local, regional, and national levels. A survey of the City's historic resources is an important first step in recognizing the significance of these properties and keeping them a vital part of the community's built environment. Placing a resource in a larger context provides a sense of place. The information gained from documenting historic resources forms the foundation for integrating historic preservation into planning, community development, and economic revitalization efforts.

The Triangle neighborhood is an urban residential area located in the Thirteenth Ward on the south side of the City of Buffalo, New York (Figure 1-1). South Buffalo was formerly a thriving industrial area of Buffalo, a city that once ranked as the eighth largest in the country. Due to its location at the eastern most point of navigation of four of the Great Lakes, Buffalo grew in the nineteenth century from a meager village to one of the most important manufacturing and transportation centers in the United States. The Triangle neighborhood developed as a typical "streetcar suburb" where most workers were employed at nearby industries. Its many new residential streets became lined with small, closely spaced single-family houses or two-story, double family flats.

The Triangle neighborhood, as defined by the City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning, is a designated City of Buffalo Planning Neighborhood (Figure 1-2). Cazenovia Creek is the northern limit of the Triangle neighborhood and Amber Street forms its southern boundary. The neighborhood is bound to the east by South Park Avenue and Southside Parkway. The western boundary from south to north is comprised of Hopkins Street, Lilac Street, and the former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad line. These boundaries incorporate the original regional north-south thoroughfares, Abbott's Corners Plank Road (present Abbott Road) and White's Corners Plank Road (present South Park Avenue), that crossed the Triangle neighborhood. Located three-and-one-half miles from Niagara Square in Buffalo, this

crossroads became known as Martin's Corners (and the locale of Heacock Park) (Figure 1-3). Traffic from the south reached the center of town by way of Abbott's Corners Plank Road, which eventually joined Elk Street on the way into town. White's Corners Plank Road continued northward after its intersection with Abbott's Corners Plank Road to Cazenovia Creek and ended a short distance beyond that at the Aurora Plank Road. In 1855, the year after the city limits were expanded to include former reservation land (and the Triangle neighborhood), Triangle Street (now the section of South Park Avenue that is located between Bailey Avenue and Southside Parkway) was constructed to link White's Corners Plank Road with Abbott's Corners Plank Road. The new roadway formed the hypotenuse of the near right angle created by what are now Abbott Road and Southside Parkway. The near right-angle Triangle formed by the three streets gave the area the name by which it is still known today, despite the fact that Triangle Street became South Park Avenue in 1939.

Greg Bernas (City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning) and Claire Ross (Field Services Bureau of the NYORPHP) conducted a comprehensive reconnaissance, or "windshield," survey of the following City of Buffalo Planning Neighborhoods: Triangle, Broadway-Fillmore, Grant-Ferry and Forest. The reconnaissance survey identified potentially significant historic resources in each of the four neighborhoods. The findings of the initial survey served as the basis for the Intensive Level Survey conducted by CBCA. The Historic Resource Survey Intensive Level Survey reports contain completed New York State Historic Resource Forms (or "blue forms") for each selected property.

The objective of the first phase of the City of Buffalo Historic Resources Survey involves the following undertakings: 1) To update and amend the city's first Historic Building Survey (completed from 1978—1984) by documenting the history and the architecture of four specified neighborhoods within existing City of Buffalo planning districts; and 2) To complete historic building survey documentation transfers to the Buffalo Preservation Board for one City District, the Parkside Historic District (Submitted in October 2003).

This report begins with the project methodology (Section 2), which explains how the objectives of the intensive level survey were carried out. It is followed by an historic overview of the Triangle neighborhood (Section 3) that provides an historic narrative for the neighborhood's development, as well as a discussion of the existing conditions of its historic building stock. The next section is an architectural summary (Section 4) a general context for architectural styles represented in the neighborhood and recommendations. Section 5 contains the annotated list of properties. The report also includes a working bibliography (Section 6). Completed New York State Historic Resource Forms for each selected property are found at the back the report (Appendix C).

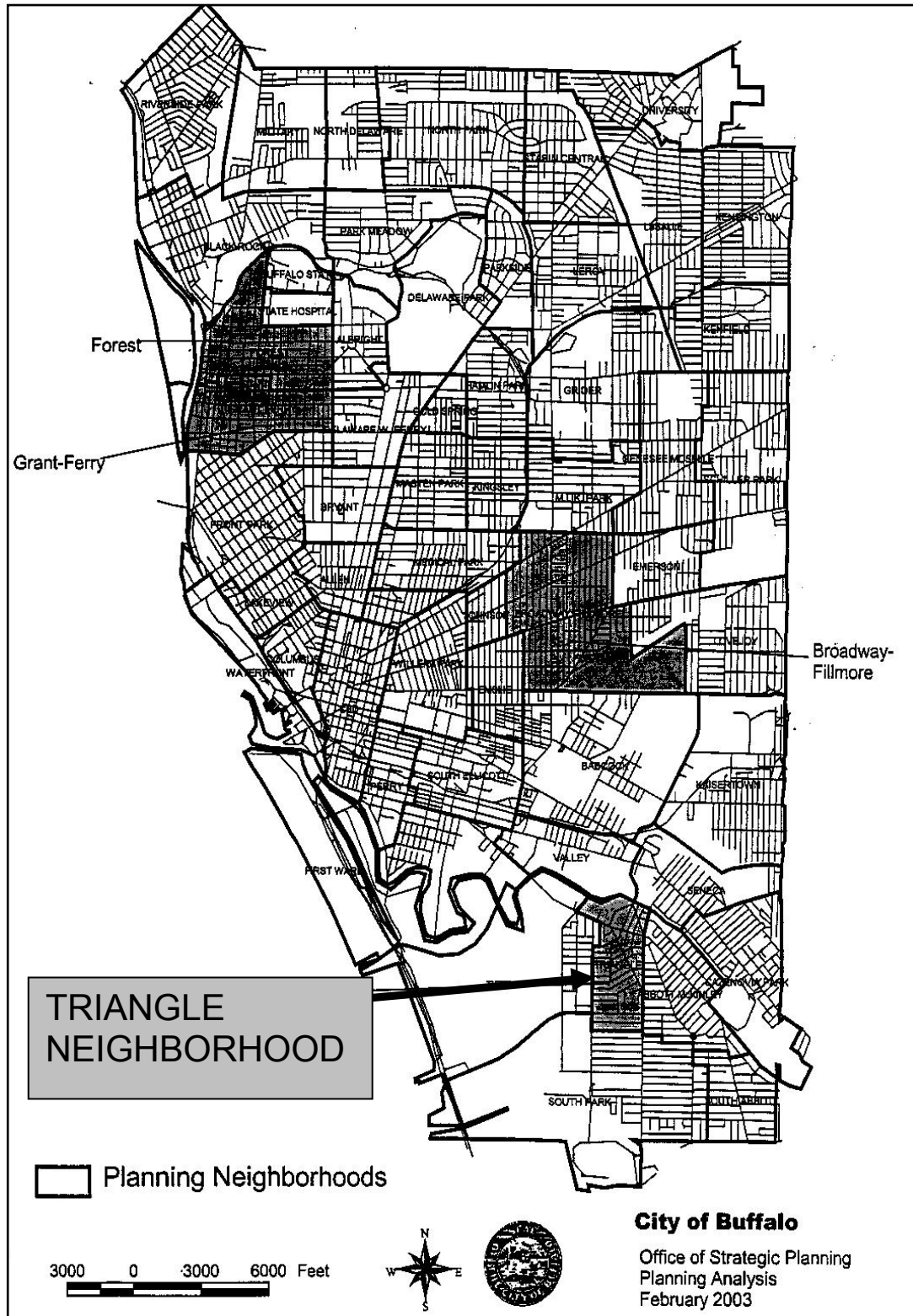


Figure 1-1. Location of the Triangle neighborhood in the City of Buffalo, New York (City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning, 2003)

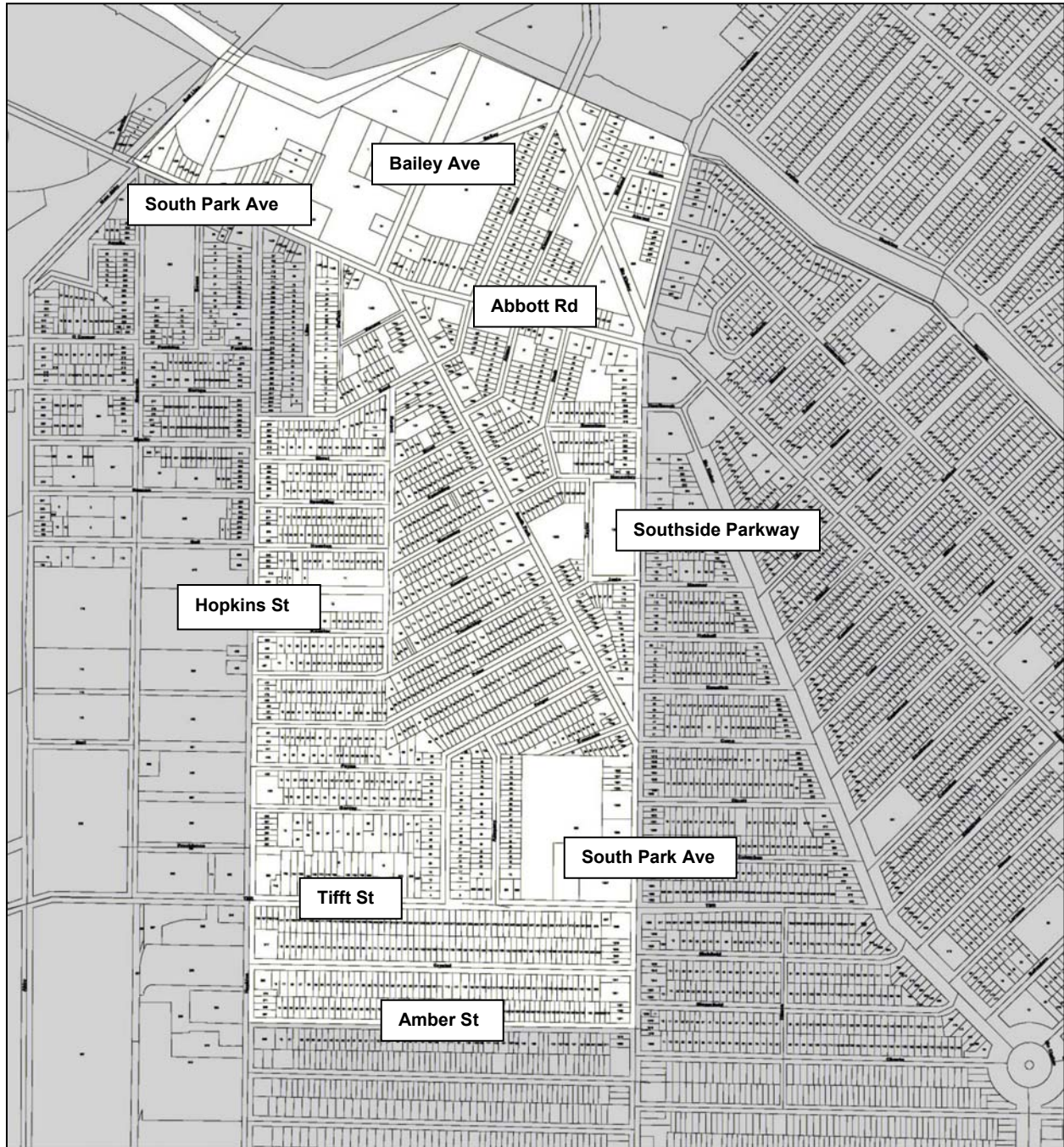


Figure 1-2. Triangle neighborhood, Buffalo, New York
(City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning, 2003)

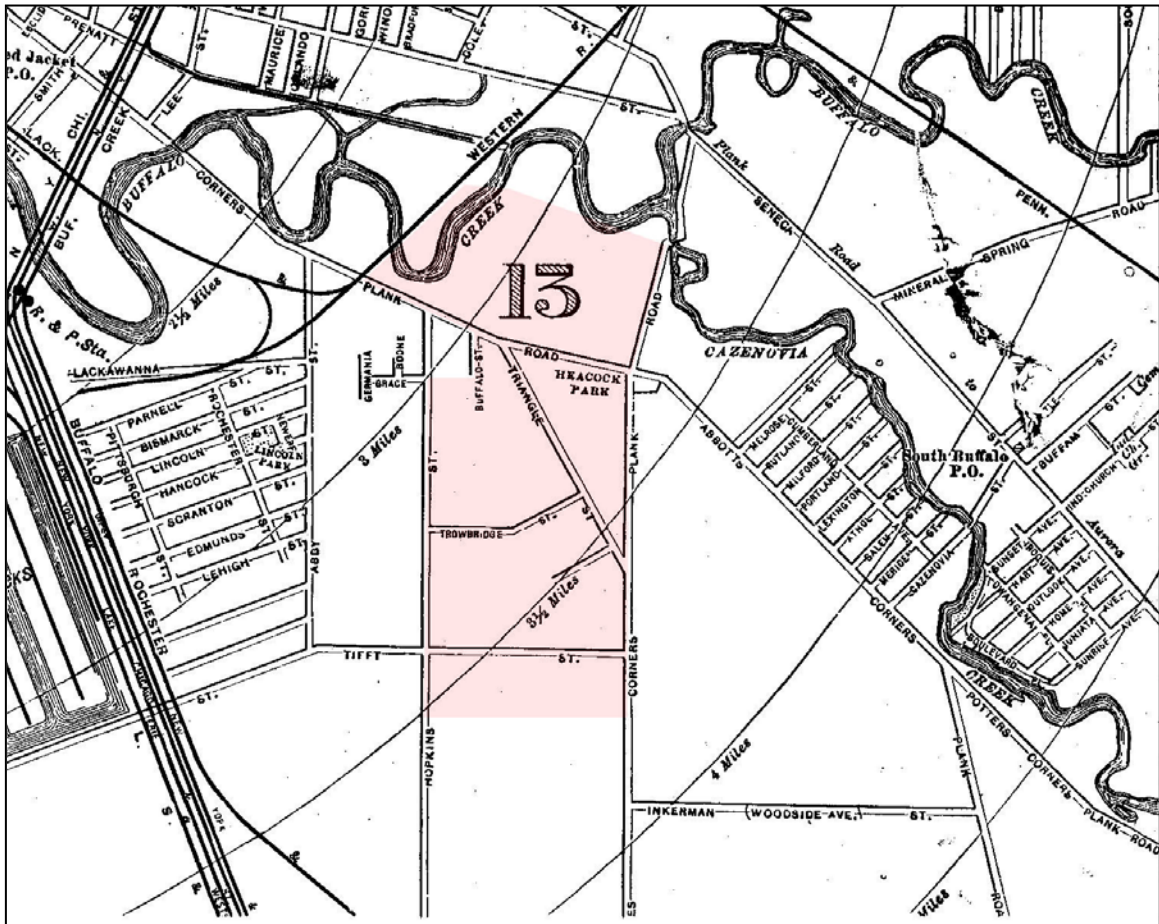


Figure 1-3. Triangle neighborhood in 1887
(Map of City of Buffalo, Buffalo: Matthews & Northrup Co., 1887)

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This methodology statement is prepared as part of the project Phase I tasks. It outlines the research sources identified, anticipated field strategies, context development approach, and decision-making structure for the project. It includes the selection criteria used to identify surveyed properties, as well as a list of surveyed properties. All project tasks and products will meet the NYOPRHP criteria, methodology, and current standards for Historic Resources Survey.

The survey area encompasses the entire Triangle neighborhood (Appendix A), as defined by the City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning, and addresses all readily observed buildings, structures, sites and objects constructed prior to 1954. Greg Bernas (City of Buffalo Office of Strategic Planning) and Claire Ross (Field Services Bureau of the NYORPHP) conducted the comprehensive reconnaissance, or “windshield,” survey of the Triangle neighborhood. The reconnaissance survey identified potentially significant historic resources to be documented for the intensive level survey. The findings of the initial survey served as the basis for the intensive level survey conducted by CBCA.

The CBCA project team worked in full cooperation with the selected “Liaison Team” (as determined by the BURA project manager) and the NY SHPO staff member(s) to finalize the project objectives, formalize project schedules and additional meetings, clarify issues, and establish contacts.

2.1 Background Research

A search for documentary research materials for the Triangle neighborhood has been completed and will form the basis for the historical narrative. The project team consulted NYOPRHP files for existing building inventory and National Register forms. Project team members consulted staff of the Office of Strategic Planning and the Field Services Bureau of the NYOPRHP for additional assistance with individual properties.

Research was also conducted at the Local History Room of the Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo City Hall, and Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society. Resources on the overall history and development of Triangle neighborhood (historic maps and atlases, city records, local histories, and unpublished materials) were identified and examined. A working bibliography appears at the end of the report (Section 6).

2.2 Intensive Field Survey

In general, buildings that are a minimum of 50 years of age are considered historic. The current survey was limited to above ground historic resources. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were outside the scope of this study. The Triangle neighborhood study area base map was generated from the City of Buffalo Planning Neighborhood Maps (Appendix A). The CBCA survey team used the map in the field to locate and record inventoried properties.

Selection criteria and guidelines were developed to guide the selection of those properties that were inventoried. The criteria were based on the historic themes and property types established in the historic and existing conditions overviews, and on the National Register Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. The National Register Criteria are stated as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Information collected in the field for each inventoried property was recorded on an intensive level survey matrix form for use in the completion of revised NYOPRHP Building Structure Inventory (a.k.a. "blue form"), which is now known as the Historic Resource Inventory Form. The type of information gathered for the intensive survey included a street address, name or type of property, architectural style, architectural and stylistic details, approximate date of construction, past and present use, condition, and integrity. All inventoried properties were photographed with a 35-mm camera with black and white film. Each inventoried property was recorded on a project base map. All inventoried properties are presented in the report in an annotated list of properties (Section 5). Continuation sheets with updated photographs of previously inventoried properties (Appendix B) and completed Historic Resource Inventory Forms (Appendix C) are presented at the end of the report.

A team consisting of two architectural historians conducted the intensive level survey of the Triangle neighborhood in September-October, 2003. The CBCA team inventoried potentially significant properties as identified on the initial list compiled by Bernas and Ross. Additional field inspection revealed a few buildings on the list had been altered since the reconnaissance survey. Properties on the original list with vinyl siding were not surveyed.

The intensive level survey also called for the CBCA team to identify any additional potentially significant historic buildings. Exceptions were made for properties not identified on the reconnaissance list if background research revealed they possessed especially important historical associations. Municipally-owned buildings in the Triangle Neighborhood were not inventoried because they were previously surveyed as part of the 1984 City-wide Survey of Civic Architecture conducted by the City of Buffalo. However, current photographs were taken of previously inventoried buildings to update the existing building forms that are 20 years-old.

2.3 Historic Overview and Bibliography

Dr. Francis Kowsky composed the historic overview for the Triangle Neighborhood (Section 3). The context statement provides general information about important events that had an impact on the neighborhood's development. It will be used to aid in establishing a greater understanding of the Triangle neighborhood within the larger historic context of the City of Buffalo. The bibliography represents a working list of the sources used in developing the historic overview and those that were useful in documenting historical facts about the resources that were subject of the intensive survey.

3.0 HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Triangle neighborhood is an urban residential area located in the Thirteenth Ward on the south side of the City of Buffalo, New York.¹ South Buffalo was formerly a thriving industrial area of Buffalo, a city that once ranked as the eighth largest in the country. Due to its location at the eastern most point of navigation of four of the Great Lakes, Buffalo grew in the nineteenth century from a meager village to one of the most important manufacturing and transportation centers in the United States. After the War of 1812, when the British troops burned the original town laid out in 1804 by Joseph Ellicott, local citizens quickly rebuilt with a vision of empire. Seeing the lake as the key to the city's future, early town founders concentrated on creating a proper lake front harbor.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 inaugurated the city's prosperity, making it the port through which goods and people traveled eastward from the developing West and westward from the seaboard cities of the East. The storage and transshipment of grain became a major industry, especially after 1842 when Joseph Dart erected the first grain elevator near the mouth of the Buffalo Creek. By the end of the century, giant sheds for the storage of Mid-Western grain lined the riverway. Their early-twentieth-century concrete descendents gave Buffalo the largest grain storage capacity of any city in the world.² Establishment of a railroad infrastructure in the 1840s consolidated Buffalo's position as a transportation hub. Heavy industry began to develop before the middle of the nineteenth century and grew rapidly after the Civil War. With ore from Michigan and the upper Mid-West and coal from Pennsylvania, Buffalo's lakefront became a booming national center of iron and steel making. Other significant manufactures that flourished until the 1950s included those that made rubber, automobiles, chemicals, dyes, and paint. In the 1940s, the city boasted 1,400 plants and a work force of 200,000.

Changing inland patterns of transportation and the effects of globalization on American industry have conspired since the 1960s to reduce Buffalo's importance as a city. Despite these hardships, significant architecture and landscape architecture remains from the 150-year period of growth. The Triangle neighborhood, especially, is home to many buildings that reflect the residential expansion of the city southward in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This buildout of the urban core, which was common to many American cities at the time, was here influenced by the construction of new parks and parkways designed by the Frederick Law Olmsted and his son, John C. Olmsted.

3.1 Early History to 1850

3.1.1 The Arrival of the Seneca from the Genesee Valley and the Establishment of the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation: 1779-1799

Evidence of human habitation in the area stretches back to Neolithic times and was linked to the stream that present-day residents know as the Buffalo River, and early settlers called the Buffalo Creek. The aboriginal name for the creek was Do-syo-wa, place of the basswood trees. French fur traders established the first European settlement in the area in 1758. They located an outpost along the banks of the creek, where, apparently, beaver were plentiful. With the French and Indian War, however, the region came under British control. English cartographers were the first to record the name Buffalo Creek.

The French and the English hardly touched the forests and sand dunes that made up the pristine shoreline of Lake Erie south of the later city of Buffalo. The Seneca held the first significant human settlement of the area. During the American Revolution, the Seneca, together

with the Mohawks, Onondaga and Cayuga, were the target of General John Sullivan's 1779 Genesee Valley campaign. Panic-stricken by Sullivan's brutal tactics, they sought the protection of their British allies who maintained control of the Niagara Frontier. In the late summer of 1779, the immigrants arrived at Fort Niagara where the British commander, Col. Guy Johnson, gave them refuge. The refugees spent the winter of 1779-1780 camped near the fort and saw many of their number perish because of the exceptionally harsh weather. In the spring, the remaining Senecas, under the leadership of "Old King" (Siangarochti) and with British assistance, took up residence in the woodlands south of Buffalo Creek and on the flat bottomland east of what came to be known as Martin's Corner (the juncture of the present Abbott Road and Southside Parkway). When Col. Johnson visited the fledging pioneer settlement in the summer of 1780, he reported that it was "increasing fast" and that 1,200 people had already settled there.³ Women had cleared land and planted corn and men had built log huts and resumed hunting. The community lived peacefully and unmolested by American troops during the remainder of the Revolution.

In negotiations between the victorious United States and the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix in 1784, Old King represented the Senecas along with Cornplanter and Red Jacket, two other residents of the Lake Erie settlement. The Treaty of Fort Stanwix extinguished Indian claims to all the future Mid-Western lands and secured the vital portage route around Niagara Falls free of Indian control. Ten years later the United States established the Buffalo Creek Indian Reservation, land that included the present Triangle neighborhood. But Seneca ownership of extensive property in Western New York was doomed to be temporary. At Genesee in 1797, the Seneca's formally relinquished claim to large areas of their land. Over the objections of the valiant Red Jacket, the council agreed to a treaty that cleared the way for the acquisition of much of their reservation in the following year by the Holland Land Company. However, the Senecas retained over three hundred square miles of land for themselves, notably the 130-square-mile Buffalo Creek Reservation. This was "a liberal provision for the comparatively small remnant of the Six Nations then remaining in the State," thought the early historian of Buffalo, William Ketchum.⁴ The fauna, if not the flora, that one would have found in the Triangle neighborhood during those halcyon days is undoubtedly present at the nearby Tiffit Farm Nature Preserve, a wildlife refuge reclaimed from abandoned industrial land in 1976. Surely, predecessors to the muskrat, beaver, ducks, wild birds, and other species that frequent Tiffit Farm must have made their home on the earlier landscape of the Triangle neighborhood.

3.1.2 Joseph Ellicott and the Holland Land Company: 1799-1838

The acquisition of former Indian lands by the Holland Land Company was to mark the beginning of the Euro-American settlement period in Western New York. This wealthy corporation of Dutch land speculators was responsible for the establishment of Buffalo, a place that the company called New Amsterdam, and for the settlement of the region. In 1799, the directors employed Joseph Ellicott to survey the future site of the city of Buffalo; five years later, Ellicott mapped streets on the model of Pierre L'Enfant's Washington and began the division the land into building lots.

Joseph Ellicott laid out a city sited on the southern shore of Lake Erie, near the beginning of the Niagara River, a 25-mile-long straight that connects Lake Erie, the smallest of the five Great Lakes, with Lake Ontario. Ellicott chose a location where the Buffalo River flows into Lake Erie. He focussed the center of town around Niagara Square. From this point, important streets radiated east and north toward what became the inland sections of the city. About a mile to the south of Niagara Square, along the banks of the Buffalo River, the city's vast harbor and industrial sector emerged. The Triangle neighborhood occupies part of these flat lands that

border the meandering Buffalo River, about a mile east of Lake Erie. In the early nineteenth century, access to the center of town from this area was by way of Abbott's Corners Plank Road (the present Abbott Road, which was surveyed in 1833-1834 and followed an old Indian trail⁵) and Elk Street. In Ellicott's day, however, the entire southeast corner of the city (the area that included the future Triangle neighborhood) was part of the Buffalo Creek Reservation. The City of Buffalo annexed the area that includes the Triangle neighborhood in 1854.

As the city grew, development pressure increased on the native residents of the Buffalo Creek Reservation to give up their land. In light of later developments, their removal seemed inevitable. In the 1820s, under Red Jacket's leadership, the tribe had fought off an unscrupulous attempt by the Ogden Land Company to dispossess them of their Western New York lands. It took the intervention of President John Quincy Adams to negate an unfair treaty that had actually been negotiated between the Indians and the land company.

3.1.3 The Demise of the Buffalo Creek Reservation: 1838-1850

President Adams' principled decision only delayed the certain fate of the reservation. As Buffalo historian Mark Goldman has observed, in the age of Andrew Jackson the national attitude toward native Americans was to see them removed from the path of expanding Euro-American settlement. Western New York was no exception. "Under the pressure of rapidly growing population in the city of Buffalo," notes Goldman, "there was little sympathy for the few thousand Senecas still living along the Niagara Frontier."⁶ In 1838, the federal government submitted a draft treaty that required the some 2,000 Seneca to sell their land and be relocated to Kansas. In the summer and fall of 1838, the Indians (now without Red Jacket, who had died in 1832) met in council at Buffalo with government agents to discuss the proposal. Present at the council, as a government representative was Henry Dearborn. His diary records a lively account of the proceedings and provides a rare glimpse of the keen interest local land speculators took in the proceedings. Dearborn expressed sympathy for the Seneca and felt that the government's offer of compensation and transportation to the West was very generous. He questioned the motives of those who counseled the Indians to resist. "Mr. Heacock, a wealthy man but a great black-guard," wrote Dearborn, "had the effrontery to harangue the Indians and spectators, yesterday in the Council House. . . . This infamous man, the owner of a canal which runs through the Indians' lands, is fearful, if the treaty is confirmed he will be obliged to pay a just price for the use of it to the preemptioners instead of the paltry sum of \$30 per year to the Indians." On the other hand, Dearborn recorded that Heacock, who "had traded with the Indians for many years," owned a large amount of property adjoining the reservation that would greatly increase in value if reservation land were sold to Euro-Americans.⁷

Reuben Heacock (1784-1854), a banker and a prominent figure in the fledging city, had been influential in the establishment of the nearby Hydraulics. This glorified mill race (probably the canal that Dearborn spoke of in his diary) utilized water from the Buffalo Creek to power the first manufacturing district in the city. Whether Heacock was a scoundrel or a friend to the Senecas, his association with the Triangle neighborhood is remembered in Heacock Park, 4-acre plot of ground at the juncture of the present Abbott Road, Southside Parkway, and McKinley Parkway. In January 1854, Heacock and his wife deeded this property to the city⁸, making it one of Buffalo's earliest public green spaces. The reason why Heacock or his heirs designated this parcel to be preserved from development has been lost, but Heacock would have purchased the ground, along with other property the family owned in the Triangle neighborhood, after the treaty with the Senecas was ratified by the U. S. Senate in 1842. At that time, the Buffalo Creek Reservation lands were sold to the Ogden Land Company, but the Senecas retained the Allegheny and Cattaraugus reservations. Quoting Alexis de Touqueville on the rapaciousness of

the "European race" in face of the native American, historian Mark Goldman observes that "by 1850 Red Jacket's Buffalo Creek reservation was abandoned and cleared for development."⁹

3.2 THE TRIANGLE NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE LATE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES

3.2.1 The Construction of Parks, Parkways and Streets in South Buffalo: 1850-1910

In its earliest days, two important regional north-south thoroughfares, Abbott's Corners Plank Road (present Abbott Road) and White's Corners Plank Road (present South Park Avenue) crossed the Triangle neighborhood. Where they met, an intersection formerly known as Martin's Corners (and the locale of Heacock Park), was three-and-one-half miles from Niagara Square (Figure 3-1). Traffic from the south reached the center of town by way of Abbott's Corners Plank Road, which eventually joined Elk Street on the way into town. White's Corners Plank Road¹⁰ continued northward after its intersection with Abbott's Corners Plank Road to Cazenovia Creek and ended a short distance beyond that at the Aurora Plank Road. In 1855, the year after the city limits were expanded to include former reservation land (and the Triangle neighborhood), Triangle Street was constructed to link White's Corners Plank Road with Abbott's Corners Plank Road¹¹. Traffic to and from the city might now avoid Martin's Corners. The near right-angle triangle formed by the three streets gave the area the name by which it is still known today, despite the fact that Triangle Street became South Park Avenue in 1939. For much of the last half of the nineteenth century, the area had few other streets. An 1887 city map shows only Tiff Street (declared a public highway in 1850¹²), near the southern boundary of the district, Hopkins Street (opened in 1855¹³), the western boundary of the neighborhood, and Trowbridge Street (opened in 1891¹⁴), connecting Hopkins and Triangle streets, as complete thoroughfares in addition to the two plank roads and Triangle Street.¹⁵ Clearly, the area had remained rural since the demise of the Buffalo Creek Reservation.

In April 1887, the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward successfully petitioned the Common Council to extend the park system that Fredrick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux had planned in 1870 for the northern part of the city southward through the ward to the shore of Lake Erie.¹⁶ To design these new roads and parks, the city once again sought the services of Frederick Law Olmsted and his firm in Brookline, Massachusetts. In 1888, Olmsted and his son John C. Olmsted reported to the city that the chief hindrances to the development of the South Buffalo area were poor drainage and difficult access. Spring rains invariably brought flooding of the Buffalo and Cazenovia Creeks and the proliferation of rail lines made travel to the area from the north nearly impossible. "The value of real estate in the southern outskirts of the city is much less than in the northern outskirts," observed the Olmsteds. "The degree in which it is so, is largely due to the fact that between these southern outskirts and the main body of the city," they observed, "there is a district so crossed by railroads, creeks, canals and swamps, that communication across it by ordinary street conveyances can only be had in a way which, to those who have not become habituated to it, is frightfully perilous, besides being extremely tedious and disagreeable. At times, even such communication as has been characterized, is impossible because of floods."¹⁷ As part of their general scheme for improving and developing the area, they recommended the creation of a large recreational and scenic park on the lakeshore near Stony Point and a smaller pleasure ground inland to the east.

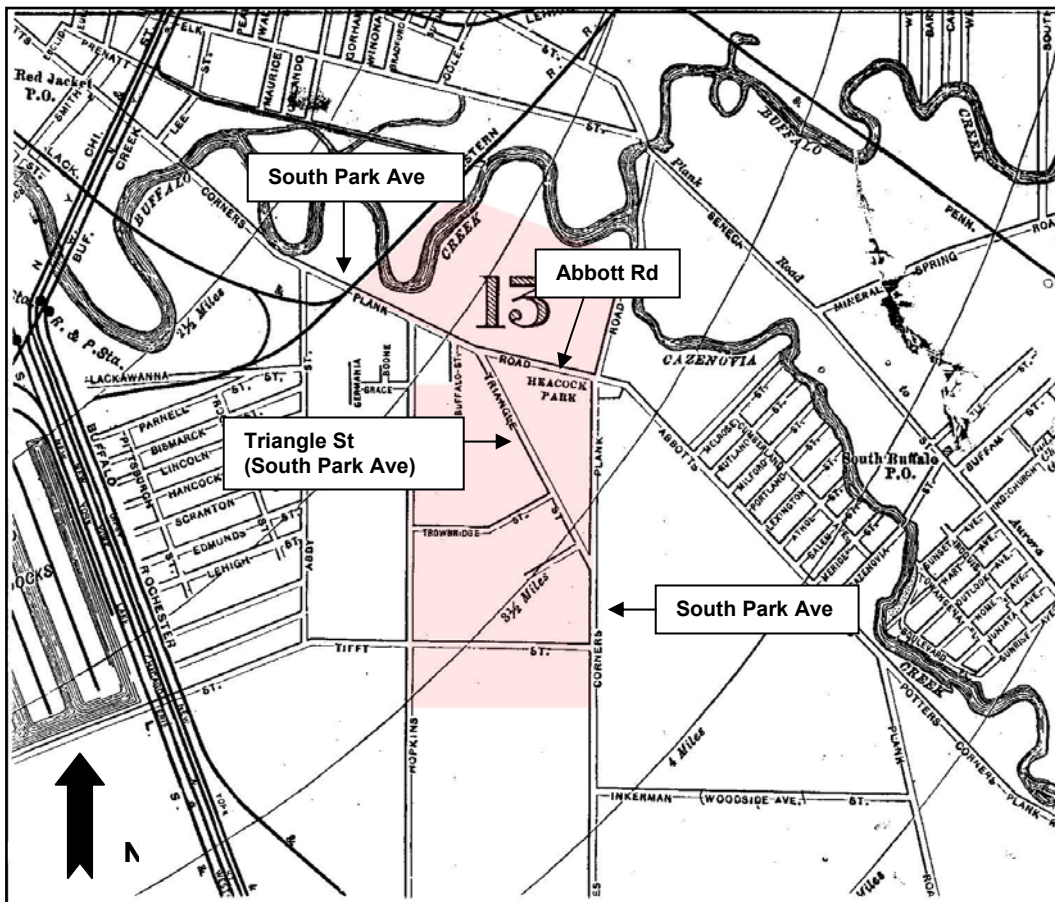


Figure 3-1. Late nineteenth century road network of the Triangle Neighborhood. Note the presence of plank roads along the major arteries. (Map of City of Buffalo, Buffalo: Matthews & Northrup Co., 1887)

The Olmsteds also proposed that parkways (wide, boulevards lined with multiple rows of trees) be laid out to link the new southside parks to parkways and streets in the northern part of the city and to one another. They foresaw the day when new parkways would structure the growth of residential neighborhoods in South Buffalo, the way they had decades earlier in North Buffalo.¹⁸ The key that would unlock the areas potential, they thought, would be the creation of a way for traffic to cross easily the network of railroad lines that formed a barrier between the northern and southern parts of town. "If a single road could be made which by sufficient causeways and bridges on almost any line that would provide good, safe passage across this intermediate district, all property over a large space to the southward of it would be greatly benefited," they stated.¹⁹ Specifically, they recommended that a direct approach from the central parts of town to the southeast by means of a viaduct over the intervening railroad tracks. The route would then lead southward through what is now the Triangle neighborhood to the new scenic park on the southern border of the city. "As to the plan and courses of this thoroughfare," the Olmsteds advised that "it be given the general character of Fillmore Avenue; that its breadth be nowhere less than ninety nor more than a hundred and twenty feet; that its centre line shall follow the centre lines of Abbott's Corners Road, Triangle Street, White's Corners Road (the name was changed in 1893 to the present South Park Avenue²⁰) and Ridge

Road to the entrance to the park at Hamburg turnpike . . ."21 In addition, they recommended that Abbey Street be upgraded to a parkway leading to the eastern entrance to the lakeside park²² and that a small parkway be created leading to the proposed park east of the area.²³

In light of what they saw taking place in the area that would include the future Triangle neighborhood, the Olmsteds felt compelled to urge the city to act soon to make improvements in South Buffalo in order to avoid disaster. "On one of its margins Buffalo is beginning to be built out upon a flat region with no constant drainage outlets," they warned, adding that the area is

often water-soaked to the surface; more or less swampy; and at times completely overflowed. The tendency to build in this direction has greatly increased of late years. It will be much accelerated by the intended improvements to be made by the city in cooperation with the railroads and by development of the grand commercial undertaking, now far advanced, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company [this land is now the Tiffit Farm Nature Preserve]. Foundries, factories, storehouses, coal docks, lumber yards, shipyards, and the like will be established, and not far from them, nor long afterwards, there will be dwellings for those employed in them and shops for supply their domestic wants. As long as such progress of building continues without the adoption of comprehensive, systematic, scientific measures for providing drainage and sewerage outlets; for determining the courses and grades of streets; and for the regulation of building upon and between them with reference to drainage and sewage, another great evil will be growing upon the city . . . It will be brought to an end . . . when the whole city is in mourning and its business suspended because of disease of which this region will have been the propagating ground.²⁴

Eventually Buffalo's park commissioners rejected the Olmsted' vision of a 350-acre waterfront park and, instead, had them design two new inland parks, 155-acre South Park (1894) and (further eastward) 76-acre Cazenovia Park (1896). In 1894, the year before Frederick Law Olmsted's retirement, the firm made plans for these parks and two new parkways that would join them to each other and to the northern part of town. Beginning at Heacock Park, McKinley Parkway (former South Side Parkway) ran southwest to McClellan Circle (former Woodside Circle) where it met Red Jacket Parkway coming from Cazenovia Park to the northeast. From McClellan Circle, McKinley Parkway curved in a southeasterly direction to South Park.²⁵ Olmsted's plan for joining McKinley Parkway to Fillmore Avenue by means of a grand viaduct over the Buffalo River and adjacent railroad tracks never came to be. The southern parkway system effectively terminated at Heacock Park, although in the 1930s the city laid out a northward extension of McKinley Parkway within the Triangle neighborhood as far as Bailey Avenue. And even though the Olmsted parks and parkways are outside of the Triangle neighborhood, they were a catalyst for its growth as a residential neighborhood. "Olmsted evolved proposals for a series of public spaces in Buffalo," writes historian Charles Beveridge, the leading Olmsted scholar, "that were closely tied to the expansion of the city. The imaginative creation of landscape designs that met both the recreational needs and planning necessities is at the heart of the legacy that he and his associates left for future generations."²⁶

The Olmsteds cautioned that the new parkways should be planned in conjunction with other new streets in the area. No records, however, exist to suggest that the firm made plans for new streets in the Triangle neighborhood, as it did in Depew and North Buffalo at this time. Most of the streets that are found in the district today were opened between 1891 and 1895 (Figure 3-2). Bailey Avenue was extended southward across the Buffalo River to Abbott Road in 1891. Durant Street was apparently created in the 1920s to unite two unmatched ranges of parallel streets platted between Triangle Street and Hopkins Street. In the 1930s local residents

agitated for a through route from the end of Main Street in downtown Buffalo to the southern city line at Ridge Road. In 1939, the city created the new thoroughfare of South Park Avenue. From the end of Main Street, it usurped Abbott Road as far as Triangle Street, all of Triangle Street, and White's Corners Road. The portion of White's Corners Road between South Park Avenue and Abbott Road then became Southside Parkway. (This name had originally been applied to the present McKinley Parkway.)

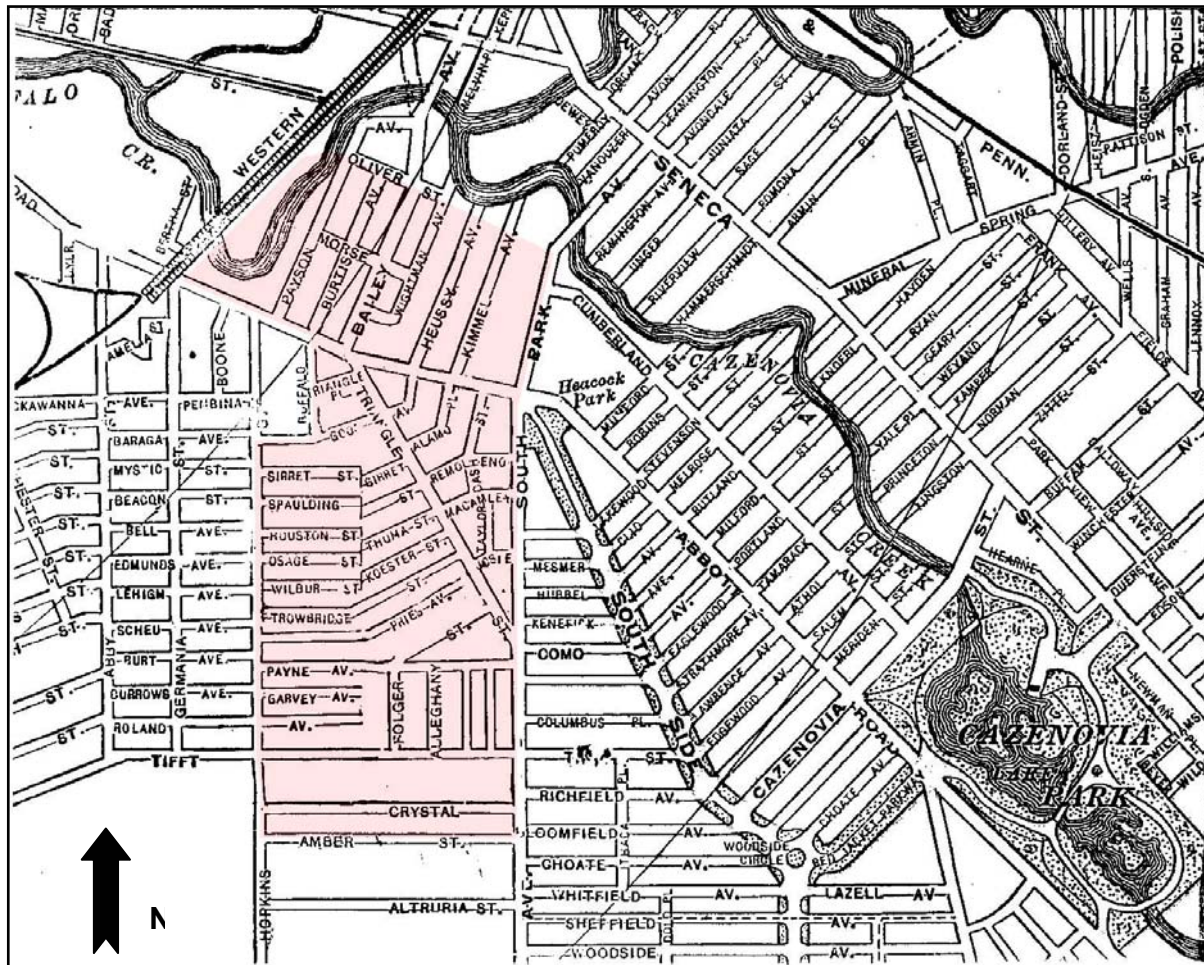


Figure 3-2. Triangle Neighborhood in 1899
 Note South Side Parkway (Current McKinley Parkway) and Cazenovia Park.
 (Map of the City of Buffalo, Chicago: George F. Cram, 1899)

Another important street construction project that affected the development of the Triangle neighborhood took place in the 1920s when the city undertook to dredge and straighten the Buffalo River and Cazenovia Creek. (These two waterways define the northern boundary of the Triangle neighborhood.) From time immemorial these two lazy bodies of water had caused widespread annual flooding. "These two streams wander about the district southeast of the Lackawanna Railroad as though they didn't have any particular place to go and didn't care when they got there," observed a Buffalo resident in the mid 1920s. "They have no purpose in life but to furnish raw material for mud pies," he quipped.²⁷ In order to correct this situation and make the area suitable for buildings, the city dug a new channel for the Buffalo River which ever after abandoned the bend that came perilously close to South Park Avenue. The new, straight channel and a similar trench that diverted the waters of Cazenovia Creek from its former meandering riverbed now define the northern boundary of the Triangle neighborhood. In conjunction with this work, Bailey Avenue was extended from the bridge over Cazenovia Creek southwest to Abbott Road (the present South Park Avenue) at Triangle Street. From here traffic could easily reach Hopkins Street, which the city paved and extended to South Park. A new branch of McKinley Parkway was also created running southeasterly from the Bailey Avenue bridge over Cazenovia Creek to the intersection of Abbott Road and Heacock Park. At the same time, Tiff Street was extended on the east and the west so that it became a major artery for commercial traffic passing through South Buffalo.

These changes were seen as both opening up new areas to development²⁸ and as bringing new tourist dollars to area businesses. In the new age of the automobile, the improvements to Hopkins Street and Bailey Avenue created a new way northward to Niagara Falls that avoided the congested downtown area. "A Bailey Avenue straightened out and connected with Hopkins street, running clear through to the city line at South Park," said a local booster, "will mean that fifty per cent of the tourists coming to Buffalo from the south will never go near the center of town. They will have an easy, straight thoroughfare out Bailey avenue to the Niagara Falls Boulevard at the north of the city, and as anyone who has ever done any touring knows, they, tourists, would a good deal rather take it. . . . But this in turn means that all the great transient trade in tourists' supplies, now the exclusive property of the downtown merchants, will belong to South Park dealers . . . [and] that the South Park merchants will live on the fat of the land."²⁹

3.2.2 The Triangle Neighborhood as a "Streetcar Suburb"

The Triangle neighborhood contains architecture that reflects the buildout period of the city's history from the 1890s to the 1930s. One of the initial urbanites to move into the area was William J. Connors. In 1890, Connors, the owner of a Buffalo newspaper and a powerful figure in city politics, erected an imposing brick and stone Queen Anne style residence together with a large carriage barn and a green house on property he purchased at the northwest corner of South Park Avenue (then called White's Corners Road) and Tiff Street. (The Connors' property is the present site of Holy Family Roman Catholic Church.) For many years, Connors' house was the largest dwelling in South Buffalo. Dr. Frederick M. Boyle, a respected physician, lived nearby in another large Queen Anne style house at 1445 South Park Avenue. (This house had earlier been the residence of William H. Fitzpatrick, a man responsible for erecting many of the houses in the Triangle neighborhood.) A third early large dwelling, with stable, still stands at 1737 South Park Avenue. It was built in 1894 by F. C. Pries, whose presence in the area is remembered in the name of adjacent Pries Street. But large dwellings lived in by influential, well-to-do citizens were not to be common in the Triangle neighborhood. Rather, Olmsted's reference to rise of factories and other industries near the district identified the driving force behind the formation of most of the residential streets in the area. Nearby industries, such as, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Lackawanna Iron and Steel, National Aniline, and the Goodyear

Rubber Company brought many working class families to live on the land that had formerly been the reserve of the Seneca Indians.

The Triangle neighborhood was one of those that developed as a typical "streetcar suburb" where most breadwinners worked in nearby industries. Its many new residential streets became lined with small, closely spaced single-family houses or two-story, double family flats. Able to travel to places of employment by streetcars (the first line in the Triangle neighborhood was in operation in 1897) running along Abbott Road, South Park Avenue, and Hopkins Street,³⁰ and later by automobile (all homes erected on Crystal Avenue in the 1920s, for example, had garages), local residents, like thousands of their counterparts in other cities, could enjoy the pleasures of home life away from the immediate proximity of commerce and industry. Since the middle of the nineteenth century, Americans had been seeking out locations in the suburbs for domestic life. Olmsted and Vaux's 1868 design for Riverside, Illinois, became a model that many later residential suburbs were to follow. In 1870, the same landscape architects had proposed that Buffalo lay out Parkside as a similar residential neighborhood adjacent to the new park system in North Buffalo. Like Riverside, Parkside's streets were to be gently curving, tree lined and provided with pedestrian sidewalks. Housing in the Triangle neighborhood and other streetcar suburbs provided, in the words of social historian Dolores Hayden, "a cut-rate version of the verdant residential ideal expressed in the picturesque enclaves" such as Parkside.³¹ Her generic description of such a locality aptly describes Buffalo's Triangle neighborhood:

Served by the . . . electric streetcar, these new buildouts began as linear real estate developments along the expanding transit lines. Sometimes they were adjacent to urban or suburban industries. Owners of large tracts of land subdivided and marketed lots to many second-generation Americans, children of immigrants who had grown up in inner-city tenements. Subdividers sometimes organized construction of houses, but more commonly small builders took over, or the owners built themselves. Houses were usually on a modest scale. They included single-family, two-family, and three-family dwellings, plus some commercial and apartment structures.³²

3.2.3 The Development of the Triangle Neighborhood

While some of the houses in the Triangle neighborhood belonged to owner-builders, most were put up on speculation by a number of private developers. Some of these, such as the Metropolitan Mutual Savings and Loan (especially active here in 1899), H. B. Construction Company (especially active here in 1913-1914), Lodge Realty Corporation (especially active here in the 1920s), were city-wide corporations; others, such as Adolf Langendorfer (who lived in the neighborhood in a home he built in 1909 at 212 Southside Parkway (Figure 3-3) and was especially active here c. 1915), Walter H. Nelson, George Schifferle, and William H. Fitzpatrick (the latter three were especially active here in the 1920s), were individual entrepreneurs. Of the group, Fitzpatrick, who had started building houses on Hopkins Street in 1897, was clearly the most important. An influential politician who together with W. J. Connors dominated Democratic party politics in the city, Fitzpatrick, said the *Courier-Express* at the time of his death in 1932, had "built hundreds of houses in South Buffalo and is credited generally with developing the section into a residential area."³³ In rough and tumble Buffalo politics of the 1920s, "Buy a home from 'Fitz' and get a job" was a phrase with which many were familiar.³⁴

The types of dwellings that Fitzpatrick and other speculators erected were invariably free standing, of frame construction and similar in style and design. Such "repetitive building" was common to these new types of neighborhoods. "No special regulatory body was needed to tell most builders what was appropriate," notes historian Sam Bass Warner, Jr., "the other houses

in the area presented them with models They were a conservative group and sought safety in their operations by restricting themselves to one or two house styles and catering to a limited price range of customer."³⁵ Nearly identical hipped-roofed bungalows at 69 (Figure 3-4), 75 (Figure 3-5), 79 (Figure 3-6), 108, and 112 Crystal Avenue bear witness in the Triangle neighborhood to Warner's observation.

A few double houses depart from the general of clapboard or shingle siding. When John Jepson erected a house at 102 Macamley Street (Figure 3-7) in 1911, he chose to clad the wooden frame with red brick and to add white stone trim elements. Quoins boldly define corners and frame windows in an earnest bid to give a stand-out-from-the-crowd, monumental appearance to the standard gable fronted, two-story house type. Jepson erected a similar house the same year at 11 Remoleno Street. Also sporting stone quoins is the double house at 144 Macamley, which is one of the few solid brick houses in the neighborhood.



Figure 3-3. Residence of local developer Adolph Langendorfer at 212 Southside Parkway (1909)



Figure 3-4. Single-family house at 69 Crystal Avenue (1926) built by Lodge Realty Corp.



Figure 3-5. Single-family house at 75 Crystal Avenue (1926) built by Lodge Realty Corp.



Figure 3-6. Single-family house at 79 Crystal Avenue (1926) built by Lodge Realty Corp.



Figure 3-7. John Jepson's single-family house at 102 Macamley Street (1911)

3.2.4 The Predominance of Houses Built from Mail-Order Plans

Neither individual nor speculative builders in the Triangle neighborhood employed architects to design their houses. Rather, like most developers in such "zones of emergence," they used plans that could be purchased cheaply from various house plan companies. Some (especially individual owners) may also have built popular mail-order or "kit houses," complete house units designed to be assembled on the buyer's site. Architectural historian Daniel D. Reiff has identified more than seventy-five companies that between 1883 and 1951 sold house plans through the mail. Builders throughout the country relied on the good-looking plan catalogues from such Chicago companies as the Radford Architectural Company, Sears, Roebuck & Company, and the Chicago House Wrecking Company rather than on professional architects for designs, blue prints, and specifications for buildings they erected. "All this detailed information will [enable you to] . . . estimate almost to the dollar what the building when completed will cost," read a typical claim in such literature.³⁶

Single family homes in the Triangle neighborhood are in a limited variety of styles. A number are based on the hipped-roofed Foursquare or Box House form that began to appear around the turn of the century in such sources as *Shoppell's Modern Houses* (1900) and Radford's *Modern American Homes* (1903). These houses with porches on the front were simple in form, economical to build, and ample in the accommodation they afforded. Furthermore, their squareish footprint fit nicely onto the long rectangular lot that was standard property type in the Triangle neighborhood. Good examples are at 80 Allegany Street, 202 Crystal Avenue, 142 Folger Street, and 192 Southside Parkway (Figure 3-8). This style of buildings also seemed to the people who bought them to be a modern version of the Georgian house of colonial America.³⁷ This association was often reinforced by the presence of such ornamental details as columns and corner pilasters, as appear on the house at 192 Southside Parkway.



Figure 3-8. American Foursquare with Colonial Revival detailing at 192 Southside Parkway Built by C.P. Stevenson in 1895.

Most other single family homes in the Triangle neighborhood were modeled on the bungalow style. This style of domestic architecture was popularized by the writings of Gustave Stickley in such publications as *The Craftsman* magazine. Stickley emphasized simplicity in design and undisguised expression of material in construction. So-called Craftsman houses depended on such elements as solid piers, roof brackets and exposed rafter ends for architectural expression. Smaller single family dwellings in the Triangle neighborhood often take the form of what Reiff calls the gabled bungalow. Houses of this type are one-and-a-half stories, have gabled roofs, often with a side dormer, and are covered with shingles or clapboard, sometimes in combination. Craftsman style details can be present, especially in the form of brackets beneath the eaves of the front gable. With the narrow end of the house facing the street, they invariably have a porch across the front. Good examples survive at 62 Amber Street, 112 Folger Street, 230 Southside Parkway, and at 173 (Figure 3-9), 176, 184, and 185 Crystal Avenue. The latter building retains its original eave brackets and generally resembles a kit house that appeared in the catalogue of Bennett Homes of Buffalo in 1927.³⁸ Bungalows with distinctive clipped gable roofs stand along Crystal Avenue at 80 (this house resembles one sold in the 1928 Bennett catalogue³⁹), 129, 180 (Figure 3-10), and 195. Another type of bungalow present in the area is the hipped-roof bungalow. In 1926, Lodge Realty built three of these on Crystal Avenue at 69, 75, and 79. They resemble designs sold by Sears, Roebuck and Company in its 1922 and 1925 catalogues.⁴⁰



Figure 3-9. Craftsman bungalow at 173 Crystal Avenue (1926; George E. Schifferle, builder)



Figure 3-10. Craftsman bungalow at 180 Crystal Avenue
(1927; George E. Schifferle, builder)

The freestanding single-family Colonial Revival dwelling so popular in the 1920s in more affluent garden suburbs is generally absent from the Triangle neighborhood. A notable exception to this rule is the dwelling that stands at 3 Heussy Street (Figure 3-11) is splendidly preserved house is nearly identical to the gambrel-roofed "Dutch" Colonial design that Bennett Homes sold as a kit-house in its 1927 catalogue⁴¹; surely the builder (William H. Fitzpatrick & Sons, the initial developers of Heussy Street) purchased the structure from this local house company.

The majority of residences in the Triangle neighborhood are two-family flats (also commonly called double houses or simply "doubles"). Typically, these rectangular, two-story with-attic frame dwellings contained distinct apartments on each floor. Invariably oriented with the short side toward the street, they are covered with clapboard siding or wooden shingles. They usually have a simple gable roof or, less often, a hipped roof with a front dormer. A porch (often enclosed) extends across the front of the ground floor, and its roof serves as the floor for a porch for the upper apartment. Entrances are provided on both the street front and driveway side. Stylistic elements on these plain but substantial buildings are sparse and generally confined to such details as porch columns or eave brackets. Residences of this type drew the attention of the *Courier* in 1902 when it informed its readers that many of them were to be found in the new neighborhoods around South Park. "They are all sixteen-room houses," stated the reporter, "nicely decorated, eight rooms to each flat, two stories high and contain all modern improvements, including gas, water, cellar, mantles and granolithic walks." A dwelling like this—of the many in the neighborhood, 28 Alamo Street, 119 Folger Street (Figure 3-12, and 147 Good Avenue, are well preserved examples—brought home ownership within the means of working class families who would typically rent the upper flat to boarders in order to cover mortgage payments. Now factory workers, noted the *Courier*, "are becoming real estate holders in what is regarded as the most likely section of the city for real estate investment."⁴²



Figure 3-11. Single-family “Dutch” Colonial Revival residence at 3 Heussy Street (1924; W. H. Fitzpatrick & Sons)



Figure 3-12. Two-family house (‘flats’) at 119 Folger Street (1924; James McNaught, builder)

3.3.5 Non-Residential Architecture in the Triangle Neighborhood

The influx of residents into the Triangle neighborhood and South Buffalo, generally, spurred the development of commercial structures, churches, and public buildings. The Triangle neighborhood retains a number of examples of such building types, although some are now used for purposes other than that for which they were designed.

Most commercial buildings are found along South Park Avenue, the primary neighborhood thoroughfare. Generally two stories high, these are pedestrian oriented with ground level shops entered directly from the street. The floor above the street would have apartments or offices. The brick building at 83-87 Abbott Road is a well-preserved representative of the type. With a stringcourse defining the floor levels, a projecting cornice, and stone keystones in the flat-arched second story windows, the structures displays the modest pretensions to Classical styling common the many such buildings of the period. The single-story block of stores and offices at 36 Abbott Road is another example of the use of Classical detailing to give a dignified character to neighborhood enterprises. Trimmed with pilasters, cornice and pediment, this sadly neglected building once housed the office of William H. Fitzpatrick, the now-forgotten caesar of South Buffalo Democratic politics and the initial developer of adjacent Heussy Avenue.

Mercy Hospital, the first hospital in South Buffalo, originally met health care needs of the many new residents in the Triangle neighborhood. In 1904, the Sisters of Mercy purchased the former William J. Connors home at the northwest corner of Tiff Street and South Park Avenue. (Prior to that time, the house had served as the rectory of Holy Family Church.) Moved a new site nearby on Tiff Street, Connors' commodious house became the first Mercy Hospital. Transforming the former conservatory into the operating room and fitting out the first floor parlors as offices, pharmacy, and three private rooms, the Sisters of Mercy equipped the facility with beds to care for fifty patients.⁴³ The adaptively reused building, however, was demolished in the late 1920s when the institution erected a much larger structure on Ridge Road, outside of the Triangle neighborhood. After the nuns sold the property with 200 feet of frontage on Tiff Street, the present frame dwellings were erected there.

Several Christian denominations also established themselves in the Triangle neighborhood around the turn of the twentieth century. Most of the existing church buildings in the district date from this time, and all were designed by local architectural firms.⁴⁴ The earliest religious group to erect a church was St. Jude's Episcopal Church. In 1896, the congregation purchased a site at the northeast corner of Macamley and Dash Streets and constructed a small frame chapel that the local bishop dedicated in the summer of 1896. The congregation grew in size and in 1922 parishioners undertook to erect a new church on the site of the original chapel. After working with one architect, the congregation turned to the well-known Buffalo firm of North & Shelgren. (Robert North was the architect to the Episcopal dioceses of Western New York.) They designed a stone church in an updated version of the Early English Gothic parish church style 124 Macamley Street (Figure 3-13) that nineteenth-century Episcopal churchmen had pronounced the best model for modern-day worship. The asymmetrical, random ashlar building, which has a parish building attached at the rear and an entrance tower nicely punctuating the street intersection, was finished, except for the spire (which is still lacking), in 1932.



Figure 3-13. St. Jude's Episcopal Church (1928-1931) at 124 Macamley Street
Designed by North & Shelgren, architects

In 1900, German Evangelical Reformed Church employed Buffalo architect Jacob Oberkircher to erect the present St. John's Evangelical Reformed Church at 14 Good Street. Unfortunately altered from its original appearance, the simple symmetrical structure with small entrance tower is still in use by successors to the original German-American congregation. (Plans for a larger church to be built next to the chapel were never carried out.) The roots of the present South Park Baptist Church go back to 1887 when the Buffalo Baptist Union started a Sunday school in the area. After worshipping for nearly three decades in a building that the group had purchased in 1891 at the corner of Good and Triangle Street (the present South Park Avenue), the congregation purchased property at 187 South Side Parkway and erected the present church complex that North, Shelgren & Swift designed in 1925 (Figure 3-14). The red brick Georgian Revival building reflects the renewed interest that traditional architects were taking at the time in America's colonial architecture due to the well-publicized restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia. (Indeed, the spire of the South Park Baptist Church tower recalls that of the famous Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg.) And surely by intent, the architects arranged their grouping of church, tower, and parish hall to effectively terminate the eastward vista down Koester Street, which ends in front of the church.



Figure 3-14. South Park Baptist Church (1925) at 187 South Side Parkway
Designed by North, Shelgren & Swift, architects

The largest house of worship in the Triangle neighborhood is Holy Family Roman Catholic Church (Figure 3-15), located at the northwest corner of South Park Avenue and Tiffet Street. Built to serve the many Irish-American and German-American Catholics who had moved into the area, the imposing twin-towered Romanesque style stone edifice followed designs by Buffalo's Lansing & Beierl. It was constructed (together with the picturesque rectory) between 1905 and 1908. Before that time, the congregation had worshiped in the carriage barn and home of William J. Connors, which the church purchased in 1902. Together with South Park High School, the church is the most significant piece of historic architecture in the Triangle neighborhood. The last church to go up in the Triangle neighborhood was St. Agatha's (formerly All Souls) Roman Catholic Church at southwest corner of Abbott Road and Good Street. Although the congregation, which was composed mostly of Italian-American families, dates to 1909, the present church and school building, designed by Mortimer J. Murphy, were not erected until 1954.

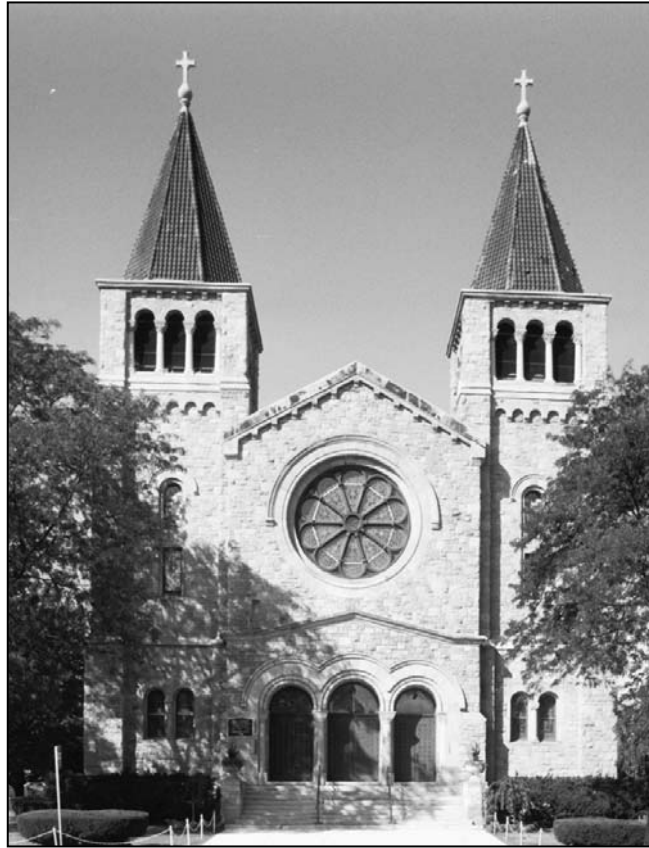


Figure 3-15. Holy Family Roman Catholic Church (1905-1908) at 1887 South Park Avenue
Designed by Lansing & Beierl, architects

Public buildings were also erected around the turn of the twentieth century in the Triangle neighborhood to serve the growing number of residents. The largest of these was the South Buffalo Market, which was constructed by the city in 1926 on the east side of Bailey Avenue, north of Abbott Road.⁴⁵ Today, the sprawling one-story, plain brick structure, to which additions have been made in a different type of brick, is used by the Board of Education as a transportation facility. In 1907, the city erected a firehouse for Hook & Ladder No. 10 at 731 Southside Parkway. The pale-toned brick structure, designed by Buffalo city architect Howard L. Beck, is reminiscent of old Dutch town houses and seems right at home in this residential neighborhood. Its cheerful face is a pleasant addition to the streetscape and a reminder of the days when even modest civic buildings were designed with taste. Closed in 1982, it enjoys renewed life as a small apartment building.

The first public grade school to go up in the Triangle neighborhood was built on the site of a former duck pond at the corner of Triangle Street and Abbott Road. The present Public School No. 28 is the modern-day successor at the site to the original one-and-a-half-story, brick and stone Colonial Revival style structure.⁴⁶ Public grade school education was supplemented by two area parochial schools. In 1915, Holy Family Church erected on land behind the church on Tiff Street a flat-roofed, yellow brick school building designed by Max G. Beierl in a simple Neo-

Classical style; nine years later George J. Dietel designed a similar building adjacent to it. Both of these buildings continue to function as schools, as does the grade school that St. Agatha's church opened in its new parish building 1954. The largest school building in the Triangle neighborhood is South Park High School, which occupies a spacious site on South Park Avenue bordered by Macamley, Taylor, and Josie Streets. Designed by the prominent local architectural firm of Green and Wicks, the yellow brick and sandstone building is one of the leading of the Neo-Classical style in Buffalo.⁴⁷

The grandest commercial structure in the district is the building designed in 1919 by Henry L. Spann as the South Park Theatre (Figure 3-16). The steel frame structure with red brick walls at 1770 South Park Avenue was once the principle locale for vaudeville and motion picture entertainment for residents of the Triangle neighborhood. Now owned by the American Legion Post 64, it retains a significant amount of its exterior terra cotta Classical ornament as well as the original proscenium arch and other interior features. Occupying a major neighborhood intersection, it yet manages, despite alterations, to convey a festive appearance. Well cared for by the present owners, the theater survives as a poignant reminder of the days when the Triangle neighborhood began its life as a vibrant streetcar suburb.



Figure 3-16. Henry L. Spann's South Park Theatre (1919)
1770 South Park Avenue

And in those early days, many groups had a stake in the growth and development of the Triangle neighborhood and South Buffalo. Giving coherent voice to the aspirations of home owners, speculative builders, religious organizations and businessmen, were civic organizations. Chief among these early groups was the South Buffalo Citizens' Association. "No better example of what an intelligent, enthusiastic, broad-minded body of citizens can accomplish to build up a community could be asked than a report of the activities" of that group, said *Heacock's* magazine of the Association that formed in 1921.⁴⁸ Among its successful campaigns that directly affected the Triangle neighborhood were the improvement of Bailey Avenue, the installation of street lamps on many streets, and the creation of the new South Buffalo Market. The Association also endeavored to promote the image of the area, which many Buffalonians regarded as an urban wasteland. "I wish every resident of the section would make it his business to urge his friends in other parts of the city to come and look over the neighborhood," remarked Frank Schreck, the association treasurer. By the mid-1920s, this quarter of the city had improved so much that, as Schreck asserted, it "would certainly be a surprise to the rest of Buffalo, particularly those people who are used to thinking of South Buffalo as a region entirely given over to frogs and factories."⁴⁹

¹ This overview could not have been written without the research carried out by Christine Longiaru, Martin Wachadlo, and Thomas Yots.

² See the Buffalo Grain Elevator National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form for more information about this aspect of the city's history.

³ H. W. Hill, *Municipality of Buffalo: A History, 1720-1923* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1923), I, p. 50. It is probable that the Senecas chose to settle in the area because some of their number had knowledge of it prior to 1780.

⁴ William Ketchum, *An Authentic and Comprehensive History of Buffalo* (Buffalo: By the author, 1865), p. 9.

⁵ *Index to Records of Streets, Public Grounds, Waterways, Railroads, Gas Companies, Water Works, etc., of the City of Buffalo, from 1814 to 1896* (Buffalo: bureau of Engineering, 1896), pp. 5-6.

⁶ Mark Goldman. *High Hopes: The Rise and Decline of Buffalo, New York* (Albany: SUNY Press, 1983), p. 32.

⁷ "Journals of Henry A. S. Dearborn," *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society*, VII(1904), p.116; 123.

⁸ *Index*, 501, and *Proceedings of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo*, 1854, p. 25. The land was still known as the Indian Reservation.

⁹ Goldman, p. 32.

¹⁰ This road, the present South Park Avenue, was first surveyed from the Hamburg line to Abbott's Corners Road (the present Abbott Road) in 1845. In 1849, it was granted to the Plank Road Company and in 1850 it was recorded as a public road. See *Index*, p. 659.

¹¹ *Index*, p. 739.

¹² *Index*, p. 732.

¹³ *Index*, p. 338.

¹⁴ *Index*, p. 740.

¹⁵ *Buffalo Morning Express*, extra number, September 4-14, 1888, rear cover.

¹⁶ "Common Council," *Buffalo Morning Express*, March 1, 1887, p. 6.

¹⁷ Frederick Law Olmsted and John C. Olmsted *The Projects Park and Parkways on the South Side of Buffalo* (Buffalo: City of Buffalo, Park Commission, 1888), in S. B. Sutton (ed.), *Civilizing American Cities: A Selection of Frederick Law Olmsted's Writings on City Landscape*, Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1979, p. 145.

¹⁸ See David Schuyler, "Cityscape and Parkscape," in F. Kowsky (ed.), *The Best Planned City: The Olmsted Legacy in Buffalo* (Buffalo: Burchfield Art Center, 1992), pp. 6-17.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 145.

²⁰ *Index*, p. 659.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 149. Frederick Law Olmsted thought that the new parkways would be mostly for the enjoyment of southside residents, for he envisioned that most people traveling from other parts of town would reach the new park by streetcar, railroad, or even by boat.

²² This suggestion is probably the genesis of the later Southside Parkway (the present McKinley Parkway).

²³ This suggestion is probably the genesis of the future Red Jacket Parkway and Cazenovia Park.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 150-151.

²⁵ See the Buffalo Park and Parkway System National Register nomination.

²⁶ Charles Beveridge, "Frederick Law Olmsted's Vision for Buffalo," in F. Kowsky (ed.), *The Best Planned City: The Olmsted Legacy in Buffalo*, Buffalo: Burchfield Art Center, 1992, p. 25.

²⁷ "The Rebirth of South Park," *Heacock's*, X (September 1924), p. 7.

²⁸ Shortly after this work was completed, the South Buffalo Market went up on the new section of Bailey Avenue, as did most of the houses behind the market on Heussy Street.

²⁹ *Ibid.* p. 8.

³⁰ The Crosstown Street Railway initiated service in the Triangle neighborhood in 1897 on Abbott Road from Triangle Street to Cazenovia Street. In 1902, the company extended service from the neighborhood into downtown via South Park Avenue, Triangle Street, Abbott Road (both of these streets are now called South Park Avenue) and Elk Street. The line was part of sixteen miles of new track laid in South Buffalo in 1916. See William R. Gordon, *90 Years of Buffalo Railway* (Buffalo, by the author, 1970), p. 73.

³¹ Dolores Hayden, *Building Suburbia, Green Fields and Urban Growth, 1820-2000* (New York: Pantheon Books, 2003), p. 71. For Parkside, see the National Register for Historic Places historic district nomination.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ "Fitzpatrick's Body Arrives from New York," (Buffalo) *Courier-Express*, January 8, 1932, p. 8. By the time of his death, Fitzpatrick had brought his sons into the business, which was known as W. H. Fitzpatrick & Sons.

³⁴ "William H. Fitzpatrick Still 'Trying to Get Out of Politics,'" (Buffalo) *Times*, January 2, 1931.

³⁵ Sam Bass Warner, Jr., *Streetcar Suburbs: The Progress of Growth in Boston, 1870-1900* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1978), p. 76.

³⁶ Daniel D. Reiff, *Houses from Books, Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogs in American Architecture, 1733-1950: A History and Guide* (University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000), p. 185.

³⁷ These houses are discussed and illustrated in Robert Schweitzer and Michael W. R. Davis, *America's Favorite Home: Mail-Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990), pp. 161-168.

³⁸ For an illustration of the Bennett Homes house, see Reiff, p. 282.

³⁹ See Reiff, p. 289, Fig. 616.

⁴⁰ See Reiff, p. 287.

⁴¹ See Reiff, p. 294, Fig. 662, for an illustration of the Bennett Homes house.

⁴² "New Modern Residences in the Steel Plant District," *Buffalo Courier*, August 10, 1902.

⁴³ See "Mercy Hospital Will Open Soon," *Buffalo Express*, July 28, 1904, and "South Side's New Hospital," *Buffalo Courier*, August 14, 1904.

⁴⁴ Information on the churches of the Triangle neighborhood is drawn from James Naporal, "Houses of Worship: A Guide to the Religious Architecture of Buffalo, New York" (unpublished Masters thesis, School of Architecture, University at Buffalo, 1995).

⁴⁵ See *Proceedings*, 1923, pp. 465-466; 1923, p. 2681; and 1926, p. 164.

⁴⁶ For a description and illustration of the original P.S. No. 28, see "Out in the Street," *Buffalo Courier*, May 4, 1894.

⁴⁷ The school is included in an earlier survey.

⁴⁸ "South Park Citizens Unite for Progress," *Heacock's*, X (September 1924), p. 3.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

4.0 ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

The Triangle neighborhood's character is defined by the cohesiveness and integrity of its early twentieth century building stock. Characteristic of a "streetcar suburb," blocks within the neighborhood are largely rectangular in shape and contain parcels of differing-size. Residential lots are typically narrow (30-ft wide) and deep (100-ft). Residential streets in the Triangle neighborhood have unified streetscapes with houses of the same general age, form, size, materials, and setback. Streets widths range from 50-ft wide residential streets to a 100-ft wide parkway (McKinley Parkway). Large shade trees line many of the residential streets. Sidewalks are set close to the curb with an average planting strip width of 3 feet (ft). Streets in the Triangle neighborhood retain their original sandstone curbing. However, roads that were originally lined with brick pavers have been resurfaced with modern road surfacing. Intact brick pavers were noted on Folger Street, which was in the process of being resurfaced at the time of the fieldwork.

Setbacks for houses in the Triangle area typically range from 10-ft to 25-ft, leaving open lawn to the front. Many of the houses have foundation plantings and landscaping that enhance the suburban character of the neighborhood. Commercial buildings along the primary arteries of the neighborhood abut the sidewalk. A popular trend in the early twentieth century in neighborhoods throughout the City of Buffalo was the transformation of residential streets to mixed commercial and residential. Commercial cores were vital to the "streetcar" neighborhood. In the early twentieth century, storefronts or offices were built on the lawns of residential lots to accommodate expanding commercial districts. The establishment of a commercial core altered the original residential streetscapes, but this modification represents the development and prosperity of the neighborhood. The commercial fronts are generally one- or two-story rectangular blocks with a brick veneer. Examples of this trend in the Triangle neighborhood are located on South Park Avenue and Abbott Road, here the gable peaks and hipped roofs of original residences rise from behind the flat roofs of the commercial blocks.

Houses in the district were constructed in the first three decades of the twentieth century. The earlier houses were constructed as single family houses or "flats" without garages. Typically, detached garages were built later in a similar style as the house. Despite the prevalence of single family houses in the Triangle area, there are a large number of two-family houses suggestive of income generating properties.

This section provides a general summary of architectural styles and forms represented in the Triangle neighborhood. Consult the previous section (beginning with 3.2) for a detailed narrative of the architectural development and existing conditions of the neighborhood.

4.1 Architectural Styles and Forms: Triangle Neighborhood

American architectural practice became increasingly professionalized during the late and early twentieth centuries. Through education and travel, architects obtained a broader and deeper knowledge of historical architecture, which greatly affected their approach to design. The eclectic reinterpretation of historic styles formed the basis for the highly individualistic and inventive compositions of the period. Transitional architectures of past eras and the vernacular structures of other times and cultures were favorite sources. As before, builders and contractors modeled their efforts after the works of trained architects, producing structures that were usually less sophisticated but often still charming in spite of, or perhaps because of, slight aberrations of awkwardness in design.

4.1.1 Queen Anne

The Queen Anne is the earliest architectural style represented in the Triangle Neighborhood. Named for the early eighteenth-century British monarch, the Queen Anne movement began in England in the 1860s. The term is associated there with the revival and reinterpretation of several stylistic currents that prevailed in Britain from the late fifteenth through the early eighteenth centuries. Sources ranged from strictly medieval ones, such as the half-timbered structures of the Tudor era, to the mixed styles of the later periods: either the Elizabethan and Jacobean modes, in which Renaissance classicism was beginning to influence traditional Gothic design, or provincial Late Stuart and Early Georgian architecture, which incorporated holdovers from the Gothic period in buildings conceived in the Renaissance manner.

Aspects of the English Queen Anne spread to America in the 1870s. In this country, the style bears no relation to actual English Architecture of Queen Anne's reign. First to appear were the Tudoresque dwellings modeled after the early works of English architect Richard Norman Shaw; hence the term Shavian sometimes used for this variant. However, the name is most commonly used for a highly-picturesque eclectic style that freely combines elements copied or abstracted from medieval and classical sources. Not all features were derived from English precedents. French architecture became increasingly influential, as American architects who trained and traveled in France returned with sketches of old buildings, which were then published in periodicals.

These varied sources all come together in Queen Anne building. The influence of medieval England and France is reflected in asymmetrical massing; use of overhangs and jetties; tall chimneys with pilasters, corbelled tops, or other patterned brickwork; and richly patterned and textured wall surfaces. Where financial resources permitted, exterior surfaces were covered with several materials; stone, brick, slate, terra cotta, stucco, half-timber, clapboard, and shingle. Stucco might be molded or studded with stones or broken glass to emulate the parquetry found on old English dwellings. Patterned shingles, very common even on inexpensive houses, imitated in wood the sheathing of slates or tiles found on some medieval structures. High hip roofs and cylindrical or polygonal towers or turrets with conical roofs emulate forms derived from the chateaus, manors, and farmhouses of northwestern and central France. Classical applied ornament is usually derived from American Colonial and Federal sources: broken-scroll pediments; Palladian, elliptical, and circular (bull's-eye) windows; and garland-and-swag decoration. The inclusion of projecting and recessed porches and balconies, often decked with spindles and turned posts, is one of the less derivative, more inventive features of the American Queen Anne Style. A large number of houses in Buffalo's West Side dwellings incorporate such elements.

The pure Queen Anne is relatively rare, while the Modern Colonial, Colonial Revival, and hybrid Queen Anne/Modern Colonial and Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles are plentiful. Further, the influence of the Queen Anne persisted in vernacular building practice, as contractors continued to build projecting bays and towers on residences until the First World War and to use patterned shingle work on dwellings into the 1920s.

The naissance of the Triangle Neighborhood corresponds to the latter part the Queen Anne style's popularity. The style dominates the residential building stock of the last decade of the nineteenth century and early part of the first decade of the twentieth century. The City of Buffalo offers a wide range of Queen Anne residences from modest to high style. Also common are hybrid examples of the style with elements of the Colonial Revival or Craftsman. The best

represented sub-type of the Queen Anne in the Triangle area is the 2.5-story, front gabled residence with modest stylistic features that were adapted by local builders. Also of note within the Triangle area are a few extant, though highly modified and in poor condition, examples of Queen Anne commercial buildings on South Park Avenue.

4.1.2 Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial

Growing interest in classical design and greater regard for more “correct” composition encouraged the development of the Colonial Revival style. Colonial Revival houses typically have massing and detail derived from Colonial and Federal prototypes, but the size and scale of Colonial Revival house are larger than those of the original models. Most Colonial Revival buildings have contained rectilinear massing, broken perhaps by bay windows; symmetrical facades with central entrances; front porches with columns and classical balustrades; relatively uniform roofs, sometimes elaborated on the façade by a cross gable or a row of dormers; and window shutters. Palladian windows, corner pilasters, and garland-and-swag trim are common decorative elements.

Of the many forms of the Colonial Revival style, the Dutch cottage variant is among the most distinctive. Adapted from eighteenth century farmhouses erected by Dutch settlers, Dutch Colonial Revival houses are typically a tall one-and-one-half story building with a large flank-gambrel roof containing the second floor and attic. The lower roof slopes at both front and rear are broken by large full-width shed dormers on the second story level; the dormers usually dominate the roof, and the gambrel form is sometimes evident only on the end walls.

The defining characteristic of the style is a gambrel roof, which was introduced to America by the Dutch in the Mid-Atlantic colonies. The double-pitch of the gambrel roof created more space in the upper story, while allowing for the rapid run-off of rainfall, common to the eastern seaboard. Traditional Colonial Revival forms are uncommon in the Triangle neighborhood. Speculative builders applied Colonial Revival stylistic details to their rectangular or Four-Square boxes.

4.1.3 Two-Family Houses

Two-family houses generally conform to a smaller range of basic shapes and plans than do single-family structures. This house form represents 30 percent of Buffalo’s residential housing (Kowsky et. al 1981: 241). There are two categories of multiple-family housing common in Buffalo: the double house and the two-decker. Each category is characterized by the special organization of the dwelling units within it. Multiple-unit dwellings reflect the same stylistic influences and progressions seen in and generally first utilized for single family houses. Typically the double house comprises two mirror-image plans, multiple-floor units placed side by side. However, through plans and massing may vary. The earliest form has principal entrances and halls placed next to each other at the facade’s center. Stylistic treatments of double houses span the same range of historically inspired architectural styles used for single-family residences. Two-decker residences are most common in Buffalo. The form evolved from the standard side-hall-plan dwelling, expanded and adapted to accommodate identical plan units stacked on two floors. The two-decker form is well represented in the Triangle neighborhood

4.1.4 Craftsman/Bungalow

The Craftsman style was the most popular design for small residential buildings built throughout the country in the first three decades of the twentieth century. The bungalow was a new form of

dwelling that was first used in the 1890s for rustic vacation or resort cottages, it was initially adapted for suburban residential purposes in California. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts Movement and Oriental and Indian architecture, the style was popularized by the work of two brothers, Charles S. and Henry M. Greene. The Greene's began practicing architecture in Pasadena, California in 1893, and in the ensuing two decades designed a number of large, elaborate prototypes of the style. Their innovative designs received a significant amount of publicity in national magazines such as *Western Architect*, *The Architect*, *House Beautiful*, *Good Housekeeping*, and *Ladies' Home Journal*. By the turn of the century, the design had been adapted to smaller houses, commonly referred to as bungalows. It was this scaled down version of the Craftsman style that became a ubiquitous has in residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century.

The Craftsman bungalow is typically a one- or one-and-one-half-story building with a low-pitched gable (or hipped-roof) set end to the street. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that either extend to ground level or sit on brick piers. Shingle, stone, and stucco, sometimes used in combination, were the most common materials. Windows are usually double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash. Another stylistic variation for the bungalow is the use of stock colonial elements. As a modest, convenient, and economical building type, the bungalow became popular with housing contractors and house buyers of limited means.

4.1.5 Early Twentieth Century Commercial 1900-1930

In the early 1900s a new commercial style developed as a reaction to the ornate Victorian architectural styles of the late nineteenth century. The new style became popular because of its adaptability to a variety of building types, especially the new one-story, flat roofed commercial building, which appeared in the City of Buffalo in the early 1900s. The character of the Early Twentieth Century Commercial buildings is determined by the use of patterned masonry wall surfaces, shaped parapets at the roofline that were often uninterrupted by a project cornice and large rectangular windows arranged in groups. The "Chicago window," a three-part window with a wide, fixed central light flanked by two narrower double-hung sashes, is a common feature. Identifying features of this style include a plain, flat appearance that is relieved by the use of panels of brick laid in patterns and sparingly used inset accents of tile, concrete, limestone or terra cotta.

During the early twentieth century, isolated commercial clusters emerged in the Triangle neighborhood. The commercial blocks are important components in the historic development pattern of the Triangle area because they interrupt the homogeneity of the residential neighborhood. Commercial buildings in the Triangle area are small sized, one-part commercial blocks displaying stylistic detailing of the surrounding residential neighborhood. The one-part block is a one-story, free-standing building that was a popular commercial design in small cities and towns during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It was adapted from the lower part of the more numerous two-part commercial block during the Victorian period. The one-part block is a simple rectangular building often with an ornate facade. It is most often utilized for retail or office space. A subtype of the one-part commercial block in the neighborhood is the enframed window wall with glazed area for display and a simple surround. Contemporaneous commercial buildings with the trolley line display popular period revival style materials with textured tapestry brick facades and sections of Mediterranean pantile roofing.

4.1.6 Neoclassical Revival

Inspired by the architecture of ancient Greek and Roman temples, the Neoclassical Revival style is a bold, monumental style that relies on classical design elements. Common architectural details include columns, pilasters, pediments and cornices. Neoclassical Revival buildings are usually constructed of masonry with smooth limestone serving as the preferred material, though terracotta and brick were also widely used. This style was most commonly applied to municipal, institutional and commercial buildings.

South Park High School (1914) is the best example of a Neoclassical Revival building in the Triangle neighborhood. Designed by Green & Wicks, the school is a massive four-story building with a I-type plan (wing added in 1936). Design elements include a main entry with a classical stone entablature, a pair of two-story Doric columns and bronze spandrels with highly stylized Roman grillwork motif. Classical style copper cresting accents the roofline. Other examples of the style in the Triangle area include the South Park Theater.

4.1.7 Sears and “Kit” Houses

Sears, Roebuck and Company and other mail-order catalogs offered designs that reflected popular American architectural styles of the first four decades of the twentieth century. From 1908 to 1940 Sears offered approximately 450 ready-to-assemble designs ranging from mansions to bungalows (Stevenson and Jandl 1986:19). Other national companies active in the mail-order business included Hodgson Company, Aladdin Homes and Montgomery Ward. Sears houses were ordered by mail and delivered by train. These mail-order houses became popular because they filled a need for sturdy, inexpensive, modern homes during a period of rapid suburbanization in America.

In the Buffalo area, the biggest local supplier of ready-cut homes was Ray H. Bennett Lumber Co., Inc of North Tonawanda. In *Bennett's Small House Catalog 1920* the company boasted about their designs as being more attractive and impressive than average homes. The catalog offered more than fifty designs of houses that were previously constructed. Bennett Homes emphasized economy of construction through standardization of materials. Bennett's solution for excessive costs of home-building was the replacement the traditional hand method of manufacturing with labor-saving machines. The company had a huge modern mill in the heart of the lumber market with lumber-docks on one side and main-trunk railroads access on the other side. Builders during this period commonly purchased designs with the intent of re-using them. This practice is evident in the Triangle neighborhood. Several blocks contain rows of houses with same or similar designs.

4.2 Results and Recommendations

The intensive level historic resources survey of the Triangle neighborhood included the documentation of 104 buildings. This final number takes account of two previously inventoried buildings on Southside Parkway (South Park High School and Hook & Ladder No. 10 [Engine #30]) and one outbuilding (1933A South Park Avenue). Designed by Green & Wicks, the Neoclassical-style South Park High School at 126 Southside Parkway is an excellent example of early twentieth-century urban school architecture. The school has served as a prominent landmark in the neighborhood. Hook & Ladder No. 10 was designed by Howard L. Beck and is one of three extant buildings of similar design. It was converted into apartments in the 1980s. Updated photographs of each previously inventoried property are presented in Appendix B.

Of the 104 buildings surveyed, NYS Historic Resource Forms were completed for 101 properties (Appendix C). The majority of surveyed buildings were freestanding single- and two-family "kit" houses." Two-thirds of the 91 residences documented were originally constructed as single-family dwellings. As discussed earlier in Section 3 of this report, neither individual nor speculative builders in the Triangle neighborhood employed architects to design their houses. Rather, like most developers in such "zones of emergence," they used plans that could be purchased cheaply from various house plan companies. Some (especially individual owners) may also have built popular mail-order or "kit houses," complete house units designed to be assembled on the buyer's site.

The study included four church complexes, all of which were architect designed. St. Jude's Episcopal Church (124 Macamley Street) and South Park Baptist Church (187 Southside Parkway) are individual buildings that are residential in scale, while St. Agatha's Roman Catholic Church and School at 36-46 Abbott Road is a large, three-story block located on one of the principal arteries of South Buffalo. The largest house of worship in the Triangle neighborhood is Holy Family Roman Catholic Church located at the northwest corner of South Park Avenue and Tiff Street. Built to serve the many Irish-American and German-American Catholics who had moved into the area, the imposing twin-towered Romanesque style stone edifice followed designs by Buffalo's Lansing & Beierl. It was constructed (together with the picturesque rectory) between 1905 and 1908. The Holy Family complex also includes a school (892 Tiff Street) that was designed by Max G. Beierl.

Another school building represented in the Triangle neighborhood includes Public School 28 at 1445 South Park Avenue. The oldest section of the school was designed by Ernest Crimi in 1927. The nineteenth century sections of the school were demolished for two modern additions in the 1960s.

The study recorded five early twentieth century commercial buildings. One of which is the former South Buffalo Market at 95 Bailey Avenue, now the John F. Jones Service Center, a Transportation Facility for the City of Buffalo Board of Education. Two of the commercial properties buildings (83-87 Abbott Road and 1968 South Park Avenue) documented are one-story, multiple-storefront, free-standing buildings. The remaining two commercial buildings were the common mixed-use commercial/office and residential.

The following list identifies historic resources in the Triangle neighborhood that possess a high architectural and/or historical significance.

Crystal Street holds a large number of intact single-family "kit" houses modeled on the bungalow style. Constructed by local developers, these homes typically are one-and-a-half stories, have gabled roofs, often with a side dormer, and are covered with shingles or clapboard, sometimes in combination. Craftsman style details can be present, especially in the form of brackets beneath the eaves of the front gable. With the narrow end of the house facing the street, they invariably have a porch across the front.

3 Heussy Street is an excellent example of a well-preserved "kit" house that is nearly identical to the gambrel-roofed "Dutch" Colonial design that Tonawanda, NY-based Bennett Homes sold as a kit-house in its 1927 catalogue; surely the builder (William H. Fitzpatrick & Sons, the initial developers of Heussy Street) purchased the structure from this local house company.

35 Heussy Street is an excellent example of a well-preserved, two-story Craftsman bungalow constructed by William H. Fitzpatrick & Sons, the initial developers of Heussy Street. This “kit” house intact historic building fabric and Craftsman detail.

102 Macamley Street is one of several brick and frame homes in the Triangle neighborhood with architectural pretensions. A few double houses in the area depart from the general of clapboard or shingle siding. When John Jepson erected this house in 1911, he chose to clad the wooden frame with red brick and to add white stone trim elements. Quoins boldly define corners and frame windows in an earnest bid to give a stand-out-from-the-crowd, monumental appearance to the standard gable fronted, two-story house type. Jepson erected a similar house the same year at 11 Remoleno Street. Also sporting stone quoins is the double house at 144 Macamley, which is one of the few solid brick houses in the neighborhood. These buildings represent a vernacularized version of a standard type.

St. Jude’s Church Episcopal Church at 124 Macamley Street is an excellent example of a stone church in an updated version of the Early English Gothic parish church style. This congregation was the earliest religious group to erect a church in the neighborhood (1896). The congregation grew in size and in 1922 parishioners undertook to erect a new church on the site of the original chapel. After working with one architect, the congregation turned to the well-known Buffalo firm of North & Shelgren. (Robert North was the architect to the Episcopal dioceses of Western New York.).

Holy Family Roman Catholic Church Complex at the northwest corner of South Park Avenue and Tiff Street is historically significant for its association with Irish-American and German-American Catholics who had moved into the area. The largest house of worship in the Triangle neighborhood, Holy Family Church is architecturally significant as a notable example of a twin-towered Romanesque style stone edifice followed designs by Buffalo’s Lansing & Beierl.

South Park Baptist Church at 187 Southside Parkway was designed by North, Shelgren & Swift designed in 1925. The red brick Georgian Revival building reflects the renewed interest that traditional architects were taking at the time in America’s colonial architecture due to the well-publicized restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia. (Indeed, the spire of the South Park Baptist Church tower recalls that of the famous Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg.) And surely by intent, the architects arranged their grouping of church, tower, and parish hall to effectively terminate the eastward vista down Koester Street, which ends in front of the church.

South Park Theatre at 1770 South Park Avenue is the grandest commercial building in the Triangle neighborhood. Designed in 1919 by Henry L. Spann, the steel-frame building with red brick walls and terra cotta detailing was once the principle locale for vaudeville and motion picture entertainment for residents of the neighborhood. Now owned by the American Legion Post 64, it retains a significant amount of its exterior terra cotta Classical ornament as well as the original proscenium arch and other interior features. Occupying a major neighborhood intersection, it yet manages, despite alterations, to convey a festive appearance. Well cared for by the present owners, the theater survives as a poignant reminder of the days when the Triangle neighborhood began its life as a vibrant streetcar suburb.

83-87 Abbott Road is a well-preserved representative example of an early twentieth century commercial building. With a stringcourse defining the floor levels, a projecting cornice, and stone keystones in the flat-arched second story windows, the structures displays the modest pretensions to Classical styling common the many such buildings of the period.

Selection criteria and guidelines were developed to guide the selection of those properties that were inventoried. The criteria were based on the historic themes and property types established in the historic and existing conditions overviews, and on the National Register Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. The National Register Criteria are stated as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

6.0 Triangle Bibliography

- Beveridge, Charles, "Buffalo's Park and Parkway System," in F. R. Kowsky, et. al. *Buffalo Architecture: A Guide*, Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1980, pp15-23.
- Foster, Mark S. *From Streetcar to Superhighway: American City Planners and Urban Transportation, 1900-1940*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981.
- Goldman, Mark. *High Hopes, The Rise and Decline of Buffalo*, New York, Albany: SUNY Press, 1983.
- Hayden, Dolores. *Building Suburbia*. New York: Pantheon Books, 2003.
- Hill, Henry W. *Municipality of Buffalo, New York: A History, 1720-1923*, 4 vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1923.
- Index to Records of Streets, Public Grounds, Waterways, Railroads, Gas Companies, Water Works, etc., of the City of Buffalo, from 1814 to 1896*. Buffalo: Bureau of Engineering, 1896.
- Kowsky, Francis R. (ed.). *The Best Planned City: The Olmsted Legacy in Buffalo*. Buffalo: Burchfield Art Center, 1992.
- Kowsky, Frank (et. al). *Buffalo Architecture A Guide*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1981
- Leary, Thomas E. and Sholes, Elizabeth. *Buffalo's Waterfront*, Charleston: Arcadia Press, 1997.
- McAllester, Virginia & Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994.
- Naporal, James. *A Guide to the Religious Architecture of Buffalo, New York*. Master of Architecture thesis, SUNY Buffalo, 5 Dec. 1995.
- Reiff, Daniel D. *Houses from Books, Treatises, Pattern Books, and Catalogs in American Architecture, 1738-1950: A History and Guide*, University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2000.
- Schweitzer, Robert, and Davis, Michael W. R. *America's Favorite Homes: Mail-Order Catalogues as a Guide to Popular Early 20th-Century Houses*. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1990.
- Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl. *Houses By Mail, A Guide to Houses from Sears. Roebuck and Company*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1986.
- Sutton, S. B. (ed.), *Civilizing American Cities: A Selection of Frederick Law Olmsted's Writings on City Landscape*, Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1979.
- Tielman, Timothy (ed). *Buffalo's Waterfront: A Guidebook*. Buffalo. Preservation Coalition, 1990.

Woods, Robert A., and Kennedy, Albert. *The Zone of Emergence*, edited by S. A. Warner, Jr., Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1962.

Weed, G. Morton. *Houses of Worship: School Days of Yesterday: The Story of the Buffalo Public Schools*. Buffalo, NY: privately published, 2001.