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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

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LANDMARKS PRESERVATION
COMMISSION

THE CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION: OAK POINT SITE

CE QR No. 90-012X
1990

PRELIMINARY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
REVIEW

63

HISTORICAL
PERSPECTIVES INC.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

OAK POINT SITE

PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

prepared

by: Historical Perspectives, Inc.
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One Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10119

date: October 1990

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FOREWARD

The New York City Department of Correction has proposed the siting of an 800-bed outboard correctional facility and a 1000-bed inboard correctional facility at Oak Point in the Bronx. This site must undergo the Uniform Land Use Review Procedure. The first task in the work program was the preparation of a Project Data Statement (PDS) to evaluate the potential impact of new correctional facility construction and to determine the need for an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) procedures. A PDS was prepared in July 1989, scoping activities for an EIS were completed in June 1990, and a Preliminary Draft EIS (PDEIS) is currently in preparation.

A preliminary assessment of potential archaeological resources on the Oak Point Site is one of the studies necessary for the completion of the PDEIS. Historical Perspectives, Inc. has conducted a preliminary archaeological assessment on the proposed outboard and inboard facility locations. The research was designed to enable the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission to determine whether further, in-depth archaeological examination is indicated for any of the site, or to conclude that prior subsurface adverse impacts destroyed any prehistoric and historic potential and that additional archaeological consideration is not warranted.

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INTRODUCTION

The New York City Department of Correction (DOC) has proposed the Oak Point Site in the Bronx as a permanent location for both an inboard, 1000 bed-facility and an outboard vessel-based facility. In consideration of the City Environmental Quality Review procedure requirements for the proposed site development, a preliminary archaeological review of the prehistoric and historic sensitivity potential has been conducted by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI). Specifically, the following preliminary archaeological assessment addresses the concerns listed in the "Revised Scoping Document" (June 1990), including (1) preliminary research regarding archaeological potential; (2) site file searches; (3) survey of on-site structures for architectural and historical significance; (4) assessment of potential project effects; and (5) identification of potential mitigation needs.

LOCATION AND CURRENT CONDITIONS

The Oak Point Site, formerly owned and operated as a freight yard for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, is located between Hunts Point and Port Morris in the Bronx (see Figure 1). The East River forms its southern boundary, and the nearest named streets are East 149th to the west, Bruckner Boulevard and Bruckner Expressway to the north, and Barry Street and Oak Point Avenue to the east.

Multiple railroad tracks lie between the site and Bruckner Boulevard and Expressway, and are also visible in the eastern portion of the site that is not covered by debris (see Photograph A). An easement leads from East 149th Street to a single-story truck bay that abuts the western property line (see Figure 2 and Photograph B). Another easement, off Barry Street and Oak Point Avenue, also provides access to the site. Along the river, the remains of wooden pilings are visible, leading out from the shoreline toward the pierhead line.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

It is difficult to understand how this tract of land could ever have been called a "point," since it appears on maps today as a cove-like setting between the filled land of Barretto and Hunts Points and Port Morris. In earlier times, however, it jutted into the East River, and an understanding of this original environment is critical to the assessment of the archaeological potential of the site.

The USGS map of 1891 (Figure 3) clearly shows the land mass that formed the early Oak Point as surrounded by wetlands. An 1895 Coast and Geodetic Survey chart (#273), not included in this

report, notes an "Oak Bluff Light" on the site shoreline with wetlands to the east and west. By 1924 most of these wetlands had been filled in but the outline of the original shoreline of the Point was still recognizable (compare Figures 3 and 4). Outcroppings of the Manhattan Schist bedrock that form the Point can be seen in several places on a 1938 WPA map from the New York City Office of Subsurface Exploration (see Figure 5). This same map shows the western portion of the project area, i.e., the East 149th Street area, as overlaying the old Bungay Creek watercourse. This watercourse, also known as Bound Brook and the Sacrahung (McNamara 1984:326), accounts for the 10 to 21 feet of fill along East 149th Street (Figure 5).

The eastern portion of the site is clearly illustrated in property maps of the 1850s. These show Leggett's Creek and, approximately 55 yards west of it, a hill crowned first by Leggett's and then Whitlock's house (see Figure 6). The actual location of these identified farmsteads appears to be immediately northeast of the project site, while unlabeled nineteenth-century structures fall within the site.

Although the Oak Point site borders the East River, it must be appreciated that this current shoreline is relatively new and does not correspond to the shoreline of 10,000 years ago, 3,000 years ago, or even 100 years ago. And although the current landscape appears relatively level, the irregular topography of the pre-modern era is most important in appreciating the potential for prehistoric archaeological sensitivity.

LAND USE HISTORY

Prehistoric

The Oak Point area, prior to massive topographic changes at the turn of this century, was in part a tidal wetland, dotted with elevated knolls and traversed by creeks and, later, drainage ditches. The tidal estuaries of these streams, and the marsh into which they emptied, provided prehistoric man with an environment of astounding natural richness. These resources included shellfish (some edible genera available all year long), reeds and shrubs (edible, e.g., beach plum; utility, e.g., cord grass and salt hay), water fowl, fish, and small mammals. Woodland Indians preferred well-drained, elevated sites near a large-scale marsh biome (Kearns and Kirkorian 1988:9).

From a topographical and ecological analysis, Oak Point would appear to have offered great potential for hosting Late Archaic and Woodland period habitation and processing sites. These sites would have been situated, most likely, on the elevated, dry edges of the wetland and on the flat terraces of the well-drained knolls. In the southern New York area, archaeological deposits of the Late Archaic and Woodland times are not deeply buried, often being revealed through erosion, plowing, or house construction. Also,

it is very probable that earlier prehistoric period cultural groups exploited the project area and resources from this earlier time were deposited on land subsequently inundated by the rising sea level.

"The prehistory of the Bronx has been researched extensively and the available data provides excellent background material with which to assess the project area. A search of the literature on the project area, which includes Skinner 1909, Cook 1913, Parker 1920, Bolton 1922, and 1934, Smith 1950, and The Coastal Archaeology Reader 1978, has identified prehistoric sites in close proximity to Barretto Point. [Oak Point is approximately 4000 feet west of Barretto Point.] These documented sites, although directly outside our immediate project zone, give us a good picture of prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns" (Lenik 1986:11-12). There is no association between Oak Point and these recorded sites noted in the assessment of a nearby parcel. Grumet's 1981 work, Native American Place Names in New York City, does not place a trail, planting field or habitation site in the Oak Point area.

Inquiries directed to the New York State Museum and the New York State Historic Preservation Office yielded information on 6 underwater sites, 8 prehistoric sites, and 5 National Register-nominated historic sites in the vicinity of the NYCDOC project site. (The entire correspondence is attached in the Appendix to this report.) These inventoried files do not, however, indicate that a prehistoric, historic, or underwater site is actually on the development parcel.

Historic

Oak Point lies in what was once called the "debatable land" at the southwest corner of West Farms that was part of a tract of land bought from nine Indians on March 12, 1663, by Edward Jessup and John Richardson. Their purchase, extending west from the Bronx River, included what is now Hunts Point and ended at "a small stream called Bungay Creek by the English, or 'Sackwrahung' by the Indians" (Jenkins 1912:42-43).

The debate, which raged from 1666 to 1740, was over which of the several streams in the vicinity was the true boundary. The patentees of West Farms claimed for Bungay Creek, but Colonel Morris said it was the brook east of there, called Wigwam and later Leggett's Creek. The latter view finally prevailed, and the land went to the manor-lord of Morrisania (Jenkins 1912:43). By 1679, Leggett was in possession of the strip of "debatable land" (Jenkins 1912:381), although it did not bear his name until the eighteenth century (McNamara 1984:426).

During the Revolutionary War, Oak Point was known as Jeaffard's Neck, although it is unclear why. "On the seventh of November, Colonel De Armond [French Nobleman commander of Partisan Legion] proceeded by way of Tarrytown to the vicinity of Morrisania and surprised the house of Alderman William Leggett at Jeaffard's Neck

[Legget's, or Oak, Point], where he captured Major Baremore and five others" (Jenkins 1912:165). Subsequently, this house, which was outside the project boundaries, burned during a British occupancy.

"It is generally agreed that on 24 November, 1780, during the evacuation of New York by the British, His Majesty's Ship Hussar, a sixth-rate frigate of 28 guns ... was attempting to negotiate that section of the East River known as Hell Gate. At the mercy of the current, Hussar bilged herself on a large rock known as "the Pot," was carried through Hell Gate and finally came to rest on the shore at Morrisania, to the north of North Brother Island" (Reedy 1988:1-2). North Brother Island is directly south of the Oak Point site.

During the nineteenth century, the Leggett family regained control of Oak Point and erected a home, called "Rose Bank," on the site of the burned dwelling. Later bought and extensively renovated by E. Whitlock, a wealthy grocer of New York, the mansion in the days before the Civil War "was the scene of a lavish hospitality; and the generation of bon vivants just passed away were frequent guests at its generous board" (Jenkins 1912:387-388).

The more recent use of Oak Point as a rail freight yard was created approximately ninety years ago to serve expanding railroad company needs. The Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad (hereafter referred to as the New Haven) was put into service in 1873; it is sometimes referred to as the Harlem River and Portchester, its original corporate title. The rail line roughly paralleled Long Island Sound and the East River from New Rochelle (the junction with the main line from New Haven) to a terminal on the Harlem River at the southern tip of the Bronx. This branch provided the New Haven's main route for freight bound for New York City and an alternate route for passenger service. Freight traffic increased enormously on the New Haven in the last decade of the nineteenth century, as a result of the acquisition of many feeder and rival lines throughout southern New England. As the terminal yard of the Harlem River Branch was already about as large as it could become, the railroad resolved to build an additional yard at Oak Point (Poor's Handbook of Railroads, 1884, p. 104; Chamberlain, 1896; Webb, 1890).

Oak Point was, at that time, an irregularly-shaped piece of land, facing the East River across from North Brother Island. It stood only about 10 feet above high water (one map called it a "hummock") and was perhaps only 600 yards by 200 to 300 yards. On its southwest side were the marshes of Bungay and Middle Creeks, while on its northeast side was another marsh around Leggett's Creek. A neck of land perhaps 300 yards wide connected this area to the higher ground behind, where the Harlem River Branch ran through a neighborhood called Casanova on older maps.

Offshore from Oak Point, the water became deep very rapidly, apparently reaching a depth of 83 feet within 100 yards. (See the attached figures: the best illustration of the shape is probably given by the Bien 1890 and 1891 maps, Figures 7 and 8; the creek

names are shown on the Beers 1867 Atlas, Figure 9, which calls Oak Point a "hummock", while the Coast and Geodetic Survey 1895 chart, not included in this report, shows it with a few buildings and a navigation light and shows the water depths. No contour lines above 20 feet are suggested for Oak Point on any of these maps.

According to the New York Times of January 23, 1895 (p. 15), the New Haven had by that date acquired 100 acres of land at Oak Point, including a mile of waterfront on the East River, and planned to build extensive terminal facilities there, including docks for ocean-going vessels. However, this article was misleading in that the waterfront was actually much less than a mile and typically, whenever a railroad developed a waterfront terminal in the vicinity of New York, even for local use, there was usually an announcement about its future accommodation of deep-water ships.

In 1899, the railroad completed plans for Oak Point. The railroad owned the land between what are now Cabot and East 149th (earlier Bungay) Streets, measuring approximately 1500 feet wide (i.e., in an east-west direction along the waterfront) and 2500 feet from north to south at its longest point, namely the eastern boundary along Cabot Street. The projected grade (i.e., the level of the track) was about 3 feet above mean high water level at the waterfront, rising somewhat toward the main line at Casanova. The land was graded by the expedient of excavating the portions above grade level and dumping the material into the swampy parts of the tract (namely, the marshes of Bungay Creek between Oak Point and Bungay Creek; the creek was covered over at about the same time and became Bungay Sreet, later renamed East 149th Sreet). This involved the excavation of about 200,000 cubic yards of material, of which about one-seventh was rock. Tracks were laid on the parts of this tract that had been excavated, and two pairs of float bridges were constructed at the waterfront end of the yard. No tracks were laid as yet on the filled-in parts of the tract; it was (and is) customary practice on the part of railroads to let such landfill settle and stabilize for a period of a year or several years (depending on the nature of the ground and the timetable of construction) before building on them (Webb, 1900) (see Figure 10).

Good engineering practice on railroads requires material beneath the tracks for drainage. It is likely, therefore, that a layer of cinders was placed on top of the ground before laying track, and it is possible that a quantity of cinders was used as fill, if the excavated material was insufficient.

The Harlem River Branch, and Oak Point Yard, were soon to be improved. Already in 1900 it was planned to upgrade the Harlem River Branch from two to four tracks in the near future (Webb, 1900). In the years 1905 to 1910 the branch was given six tracks from Oak Point North to New Rochelle. This entailed the building of two six-track Scherzer rolling list bridges over the Bronx River and Pelham Bay, and an automatic signaling system. Much of the Branch was raised 20 feet in 1906 to eliminate grade crossings with city streets, and most passenger stations were rebuilt. Provisions

were made for electrification. Just south of Oak Point, connections were put in and a viaduct erected about 1912 for the connection with the new Hell Gate Bridge to Long Island, completed in 1917 (Railroad Gazette, 1904; Railroad Gazette, 1905; Engineers Record, 1907; Ammann, 1918).

As part of this rebuilding, operating plans were to be changed. Previously, most freight had gone to Harlem River Yard, while Oak Point was used to give greater carfloating capacity. Now, however, all through-freight trains would stop at Oak Point for classification. Only local freight, that is, freight to be delivered by lighter and carfloat along the East and Harlem Rivers, would go to the Harlem River Terminal. All freight cars destined for the railroad west of the Hudson would be floated from Oak Point. In the future, when the Hell Gate line (officially known as the New York Connecting Railroad) was completed, Oak Point would send trains on to it. This new operating pattern required expansion of the yard onto the previously placed fill, and the construction of new electrically-operated float (transfer) bridges that represented the most advanced design in the field (Engineers Record, 1910; Engineers Record, 1907).

The annual report of the railroad for 1910 reported that 8 of the proposed 12 new float bridges were complete (the additional four were never built) and other yard work was progressing. The 1911 annual report noted that more tracks had been added to the yard. By 1913 the yard had been electrified (that is, catenary had been erected over all the tracks) and electric switching locomotives were now at work. Also at Oak Point, a new office building, storehouse, carfloat mooring cribs, and three freight transfer platforms (for handling less-than-carload shipments) were ready (New Haven Railroad 1913 Annual Report).

The Bromley 1912 Atlas (Figure 11) shows the yard at the end of this period of improvements. The Bromley Atlas of 1923 shows an almost identical arrangement. In addition, a series of maps from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Port Series: New York Harbor, from the years 1932 through 1965, is appended (Figures 12 - 15). There were no radical changes in the yard after 1912, as can be seen in these figures, although there were some track additions and rearrangements. (For an aerial view, circa 1931, see Figure 16.)

In 1942, additional tracks were added at Oak Point due to large increases in traffic (1942 New Haven Railroad Annual Report). Certain buildings were added in the 1950s. The largest of these was built circa 1954: a masonry warehouse parallel to East 149th Street but east of it, along the edge of the yard (see Port Series 1965 map) at a cost of approximately \$300,000, and measuring 114 feet x 1290 feet (Dept. of Ports and Terminals Permit Book 6, 7-

20-54, p.93). It replaced some tracks, and others were built on some of the fill. (See Figures 14 and 15.) This warehouse is extant.

In 1969 the New Haven became part of the Penn Central Railroad and carfloating practically ceased. The part of the yard next to the main line continued in service to receive freight trains from a connection with the Port Morris yard of the former New York Central, just south of Oak Point. However, the rest of the yard was taken out of service and the tracks were removed in the mid-1970s, and the float bridges were torn down in 1976 or early 1977.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The land use history indicates three time periods of potential archaeological resources: Native American marsh-biome exploitation, Revolutionary War frigate, and nineteenth century farmstead/residence.

1) Native American Exploitation

Inquiries directed to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation and the New York State Museum yielded extensive information on both prehistoric and historic sites in the vicinity of the Oak Point site. We know that Native Americans exploited the natural resources of the Long Island coast for thousands of years before the colonists arrived. The southwest shore of the Bronx hosted estuarine shellfish processing stations. Settlement pattern data of the prehistoric culture periods do indicate a strong association between habitation and processing sites and (1) the confluence of water courses; (2) the proximity to a major watercourse; (3) the proximity to a marsh biome; and/or, (4) well-drained, elevated land. According to these criteria, portions of the pre-1900 Oak Point would have been an attractive, preferred site location. These portions -- the naturally elevated, well-drained knolls -- were likely exploited by prehistoric peoples.

However, Oak Point no longer resembles the marsh biome of the last century. The grading, filling, and excavation activities conducted by the railroad company during the last one hundred years forever removed from the landscape the elevated knolls and marsh margin zones that would have hosted Late Archaic and Woodland resources. Also, it must be appreciated that concurrent waterfront expansion activities deeply buried any potential resources of the earlier Amerindian period that may have survived the wave and tidal action of the East River. It is estimated that Oak Point has not retained sufficient intact prehistoric archaeological potential to warrant further investigations.

2) Revolutionary War Sunken Ship

A series of documented attempts to salvage the Hussar have been made over the last 300 years. Recently, between 1985 and 1988, Maritime Explorations conducted archival research, various forms of remote sensing, and underwater explorations in a concerted effort to locate the Hussar (Reedy 1988). Although unsuccessful in locating the remains of the frigate, the exhaustive research clearly indicates that the Hussar is not to be expected to lie off the Oak Point project site shoreline but to the southwest of the site. Further consideration of underwater archaeological resources is, therefore, not warranted.

3) Farmstead/Residence

The Oak Point area was clearly the site of eighteenth and nineteenth century farmsteads and elegant residences. However, there is no indication that any of these substantial homes were on the project site. The project site appears, perhaps, to have ancillary structures. Archaeological research on these structures and anticipated "backyard" features, e.g., privies, cisterns, and wells, might be warranted if the historical record were to indicate subsurface integrity. The c.1900 grading of the hummocks, the introduction of overburden, the laying of railroad tracks, and the installation of railroad company support systems each unwittingly acted to insure that earlier historic resources were forever destroyed. It is estimated that Oak Point has not retained sufficient intact historic archaeological potential to warrant further investigations.

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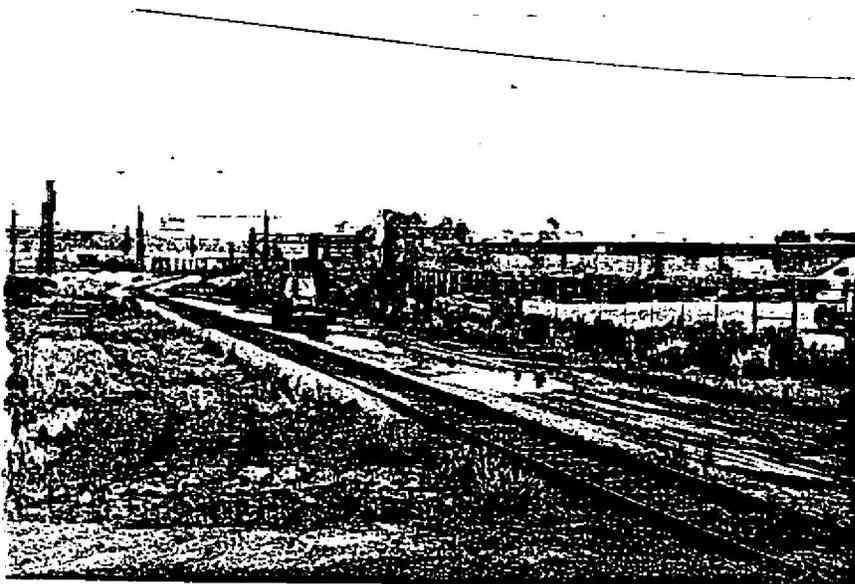
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Photograph A
view: northeast to southwest, eastern portion of Oak Point Site



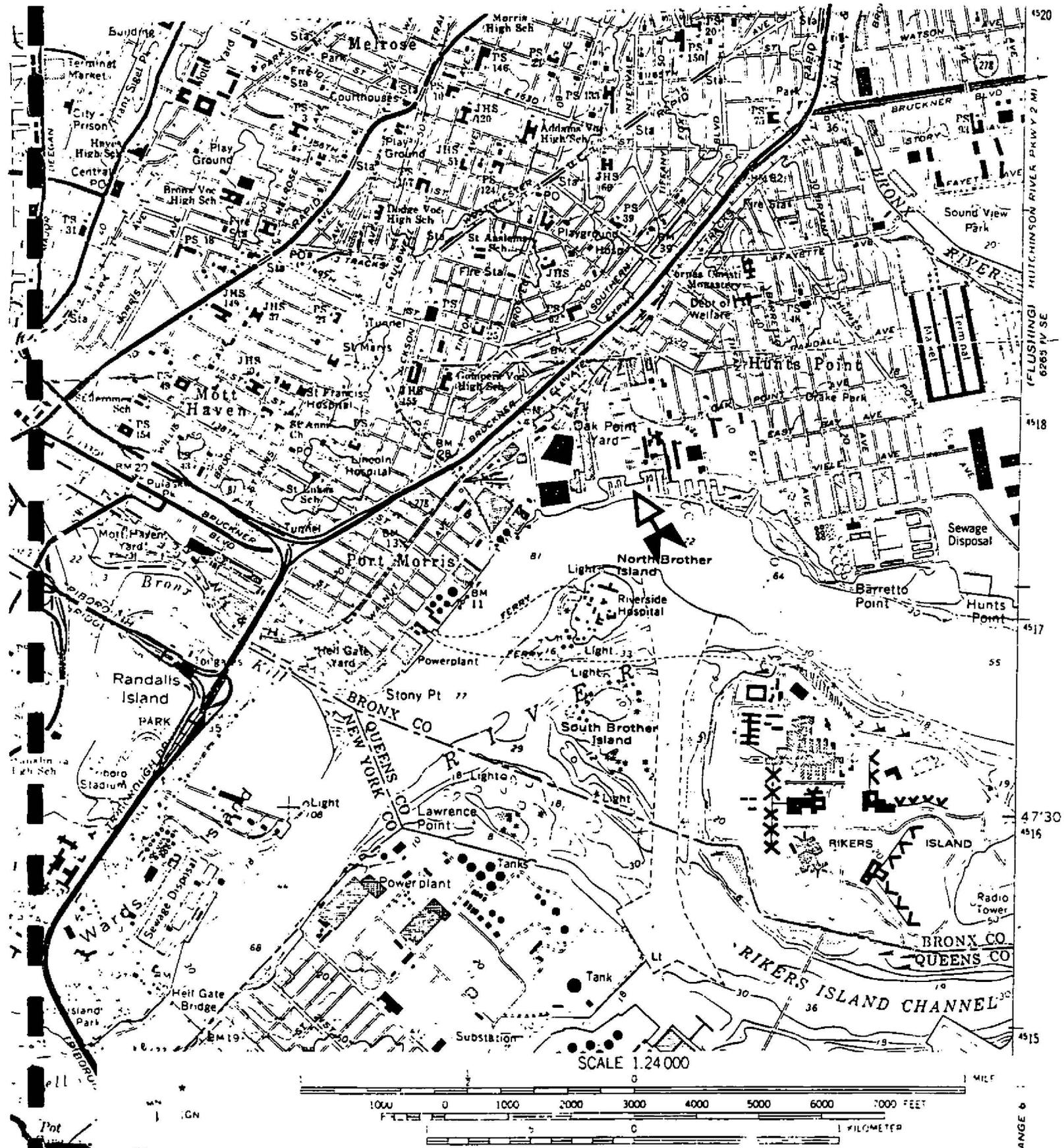
Photograph B
view: west to east of the western portion of the Oak Point Site
Photograph taken from a vantage point west of the Oak Point site.



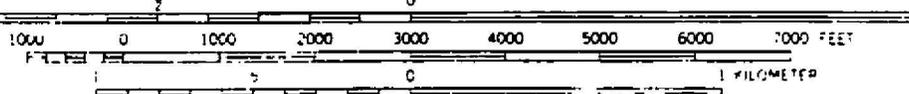
Photograph C
view: west to east, shoreline of Oak Point Site



Figure 1
U.S.G.S. Topographic Map/Central Park Quad



SCALE 1:24 000



12° 21' 30" N
74° 0' 42" W
21.3 MILES
12 MILES

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE

INTERCHANGE 6
6 MI

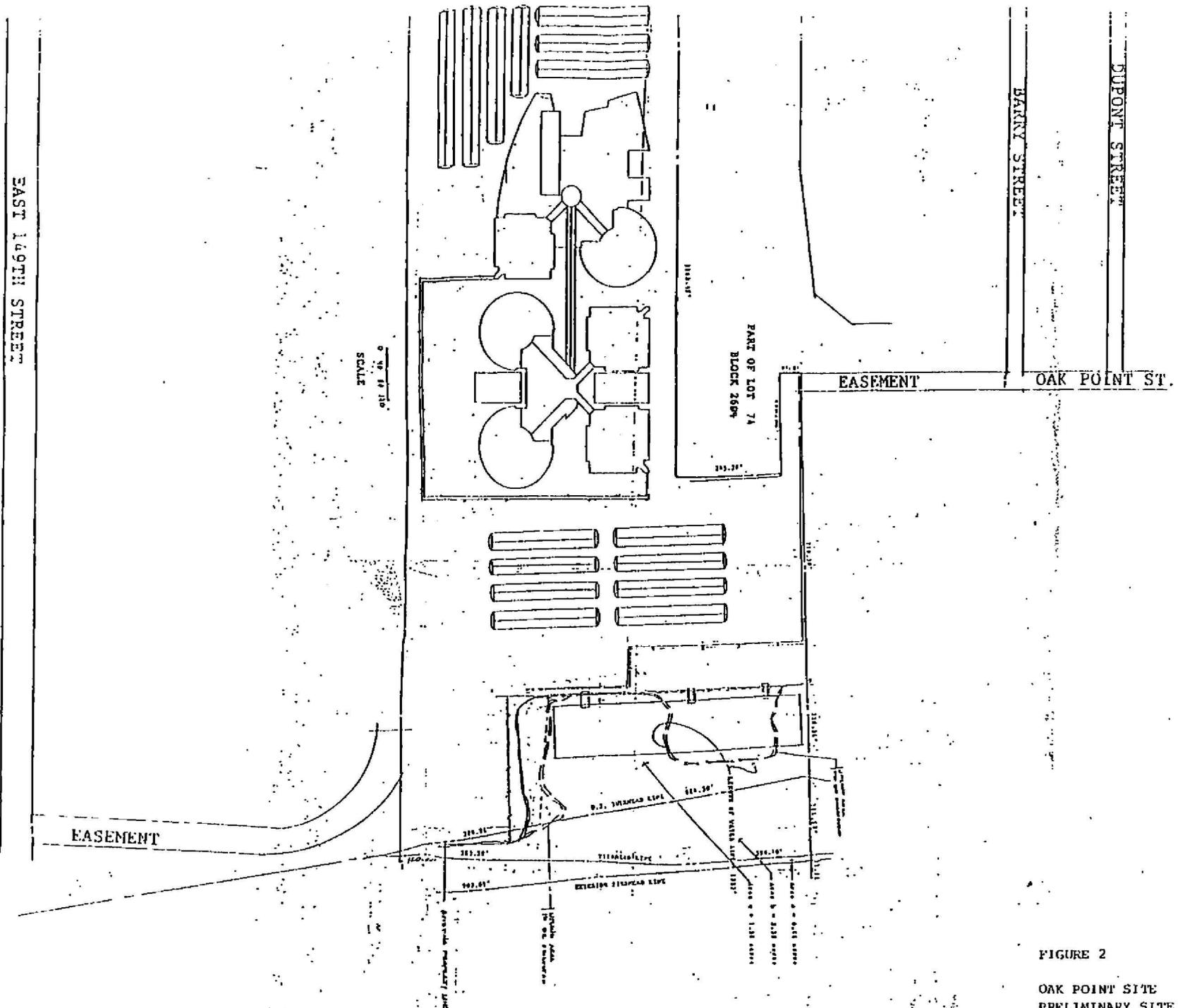


Figure 2
 Provided by the client

FIGURE 2
 OAK POINT SITE
 PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN
 MAY 1990

Figure 3
Sanborn Perris Insurance Map of the City of New York, Vol. 12
1891

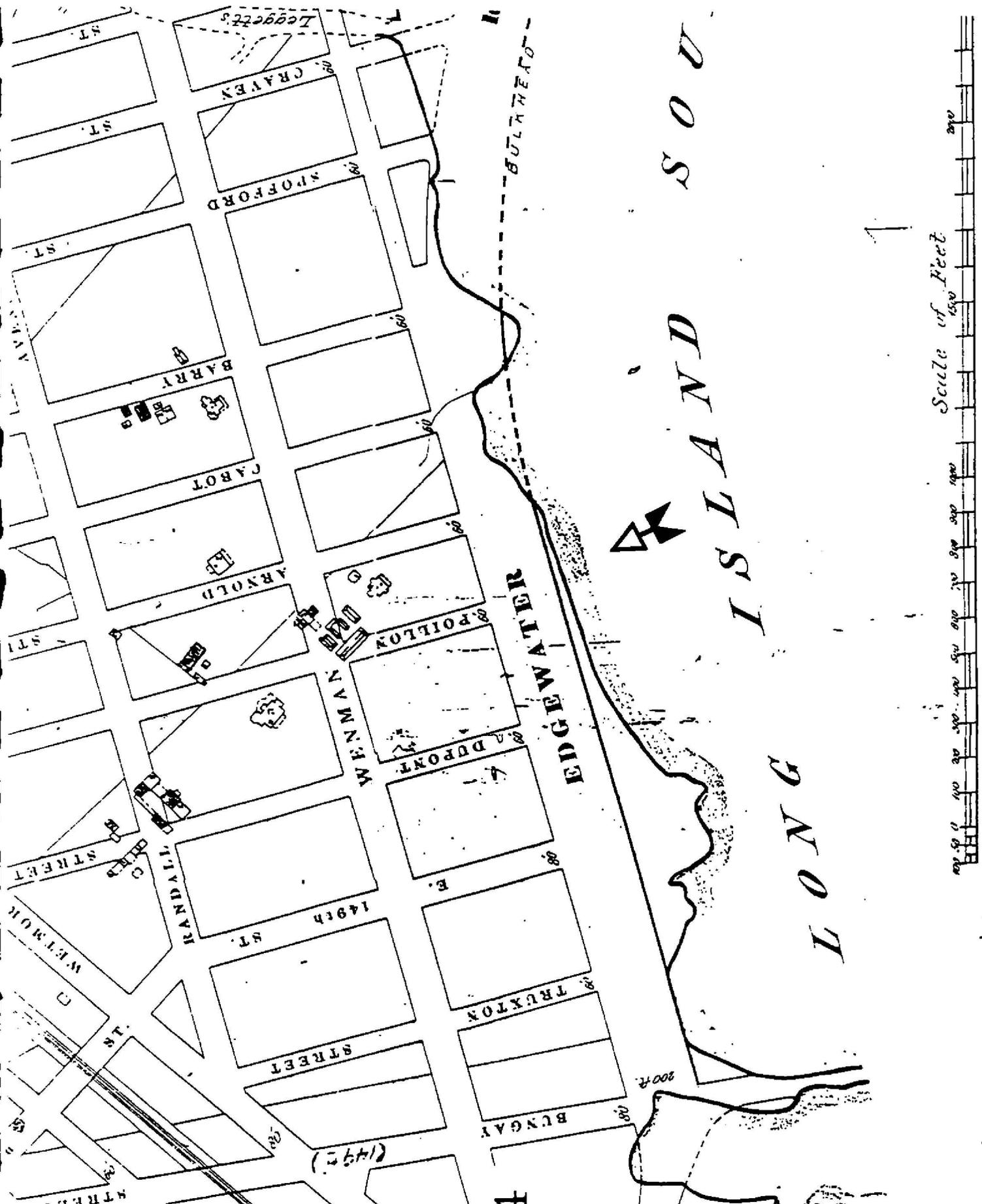
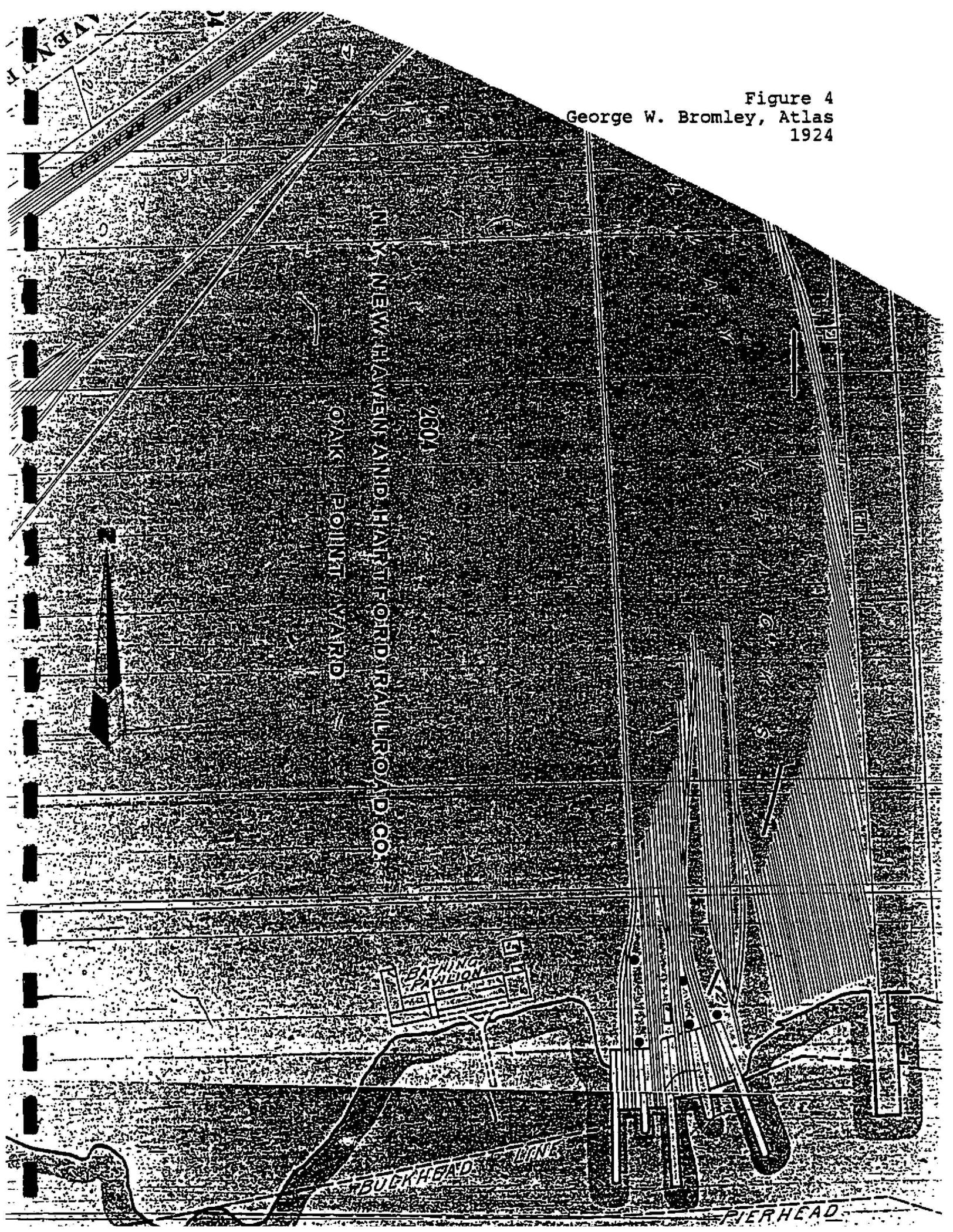


Figure 4
George W. Bromley, Atlas
1924



NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD CO.

2601

OAK POINT YARD

BUCKHEAD LINE

PIERHEAD

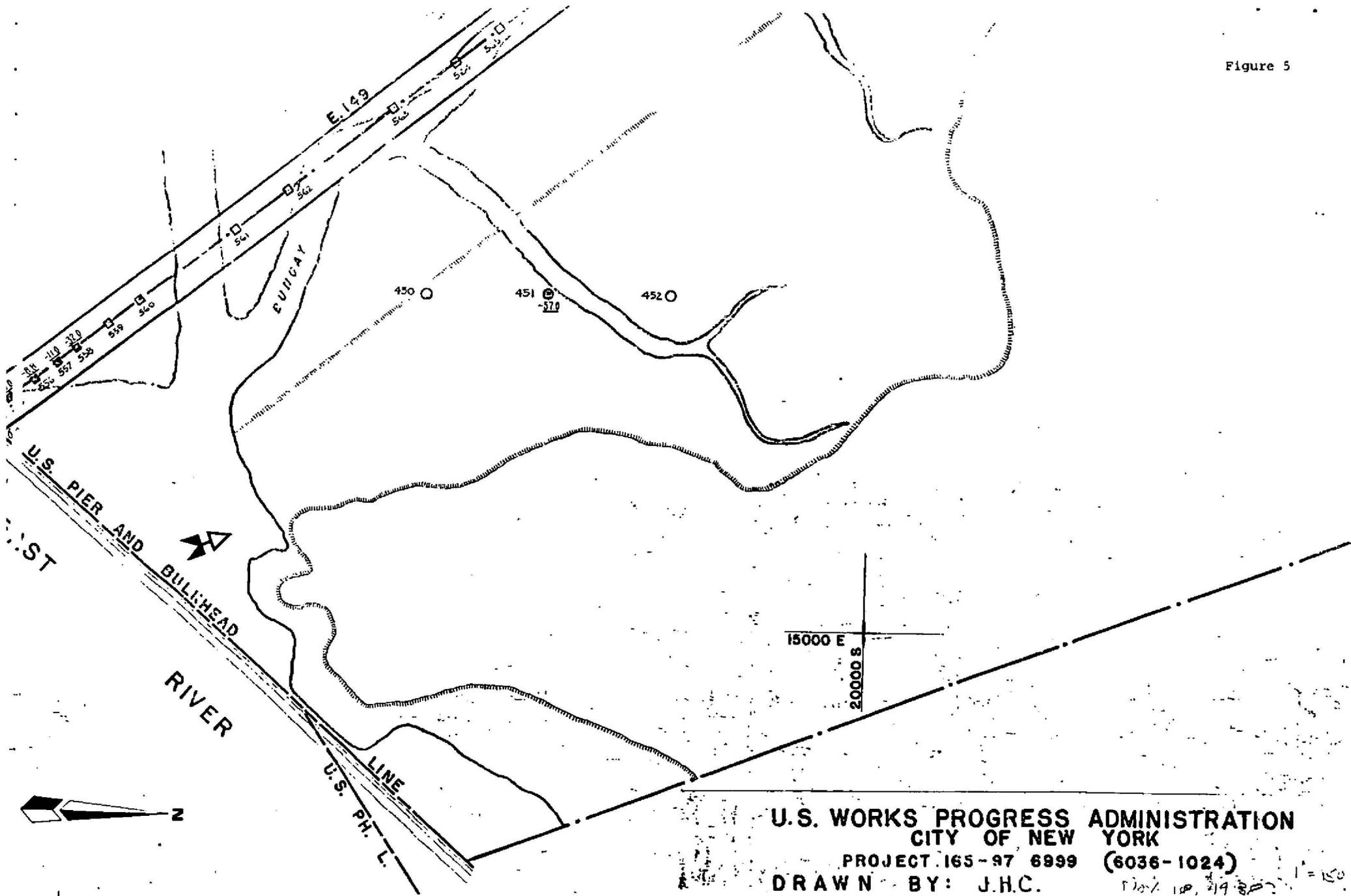


Figure 5

U.S. WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
 CITY OF NEW YORK
 PROJECT 165-97 6999 (6036-1024)
 DRAWN BY: J.H.C.

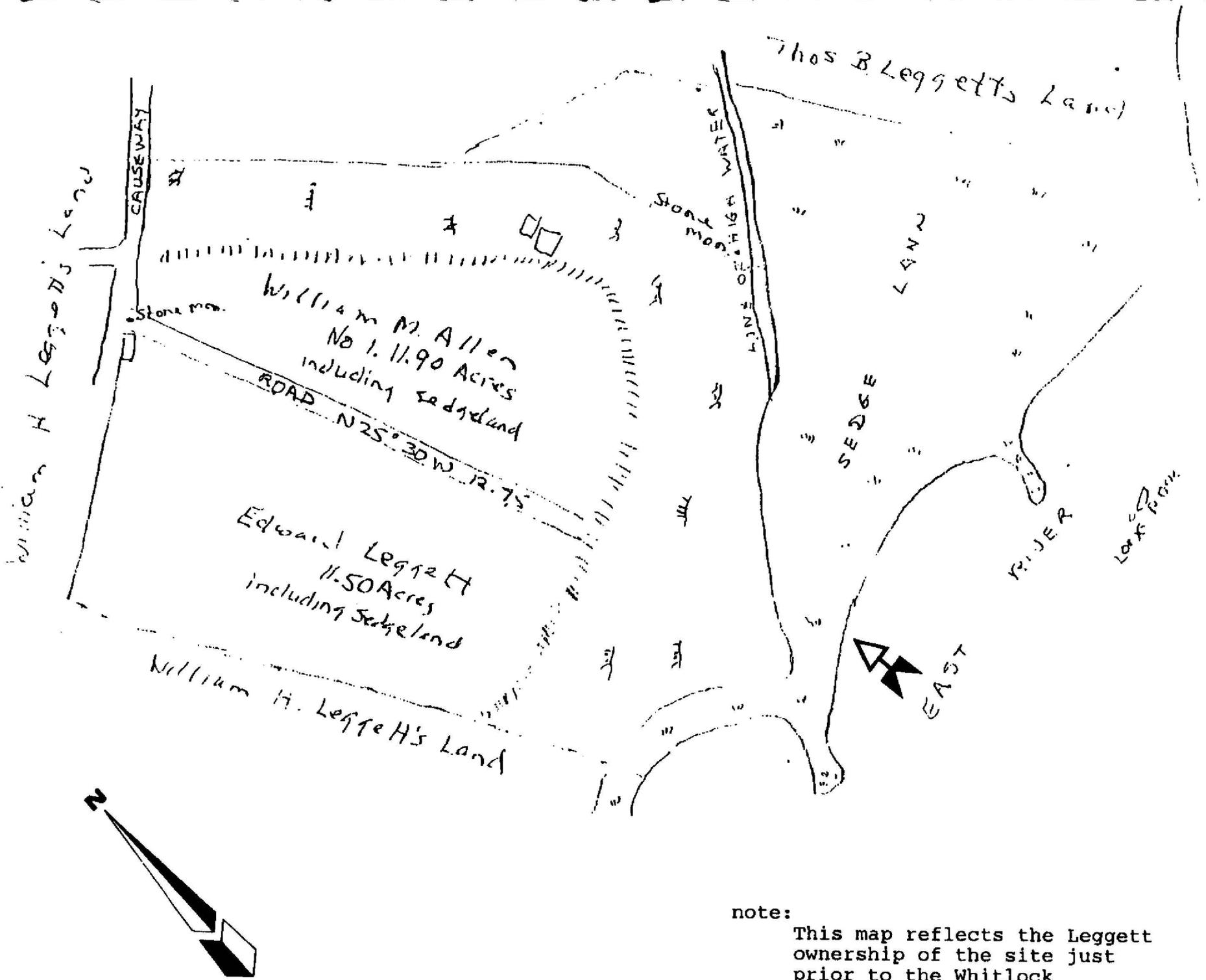


Figure 6
Tracing, E. Robinson, Atlas, plate 49
1852

note:
This map reflects the Leggett ownership of the site just prior to the Whitlock purchase and renovation.

Figure 7
Bien
1890



Figure 8
Bien
1891

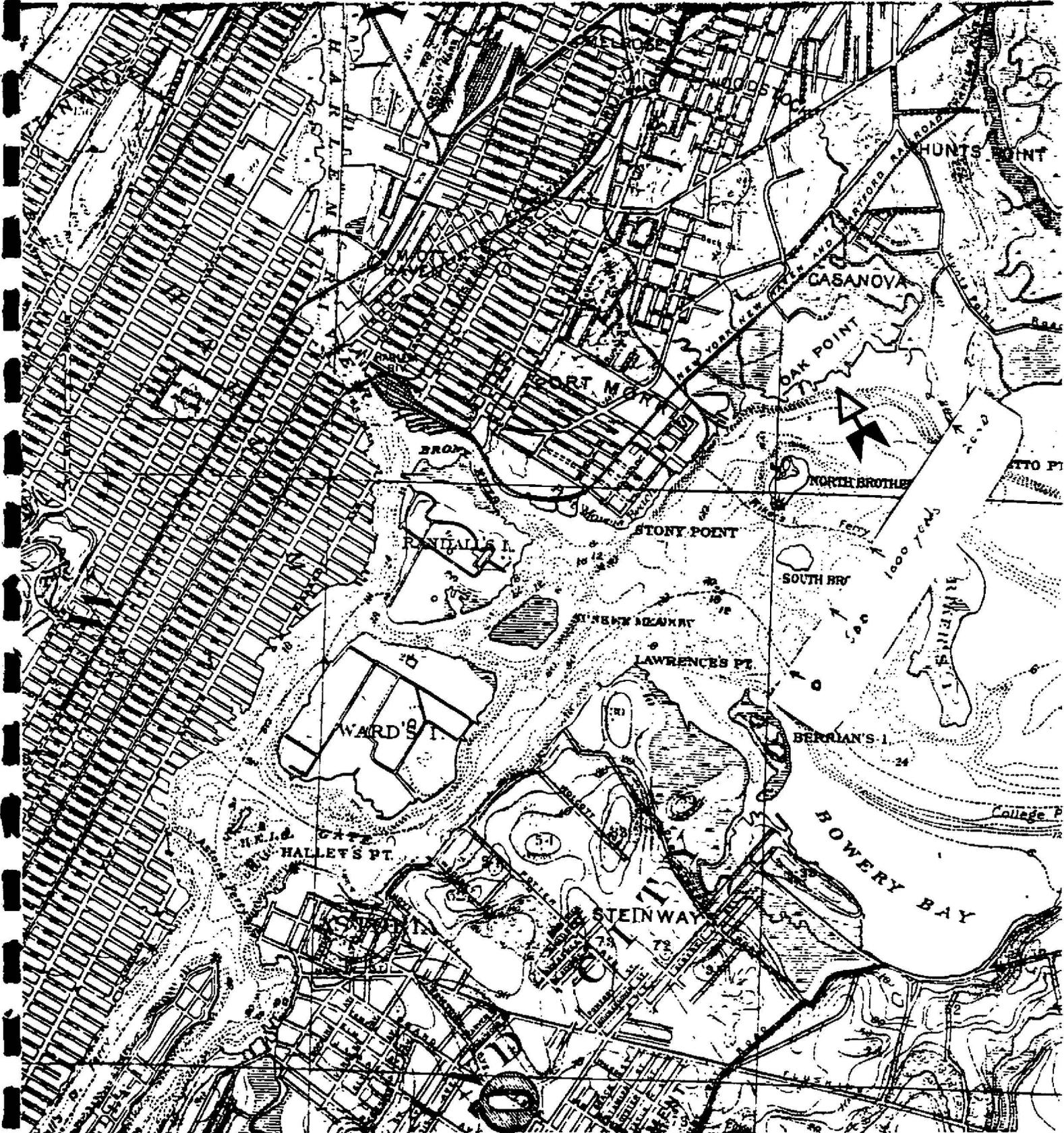




Figure 9
F. W. Beers
Atlas of New York and Vicinity
Plate 4 1867

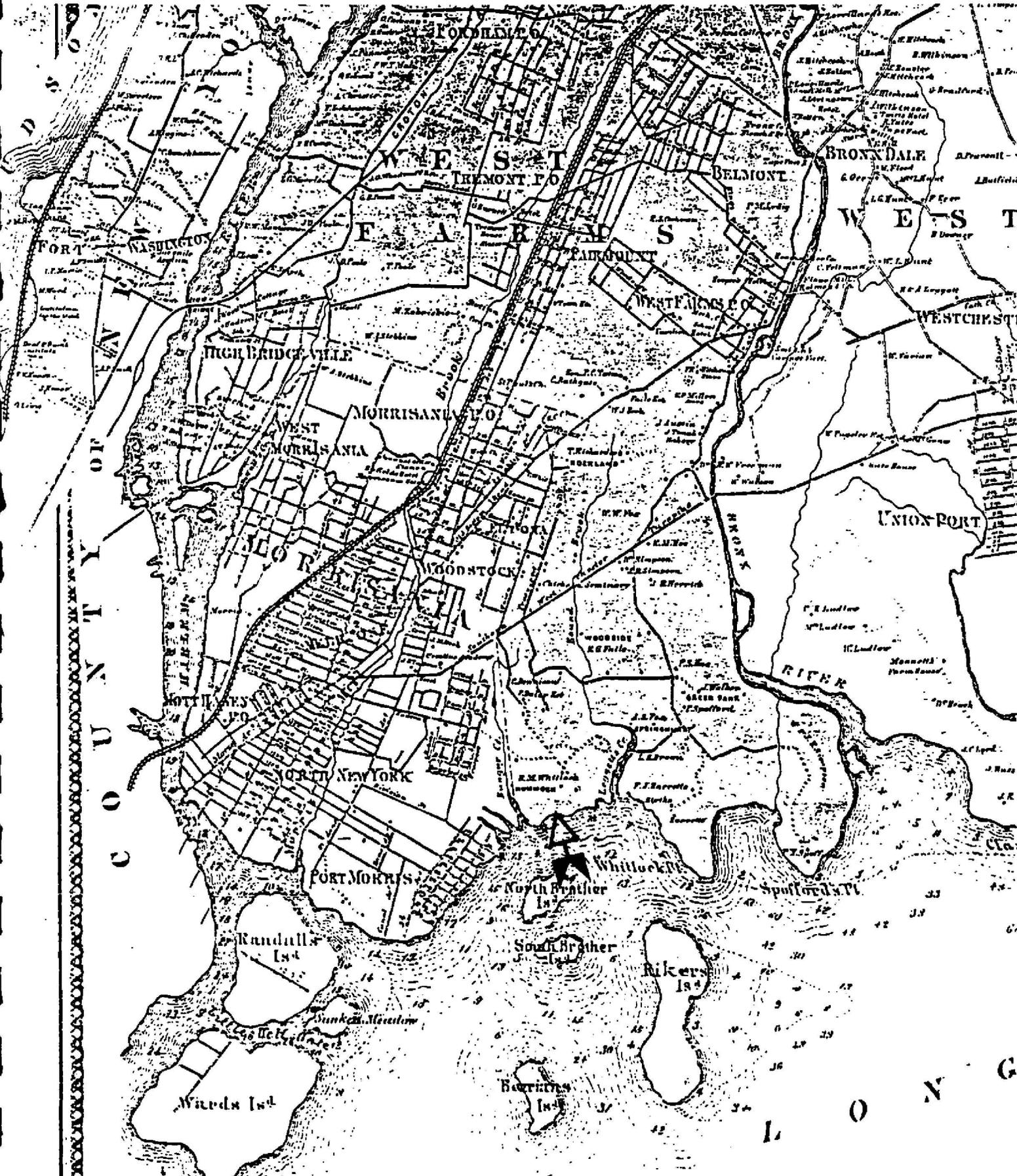
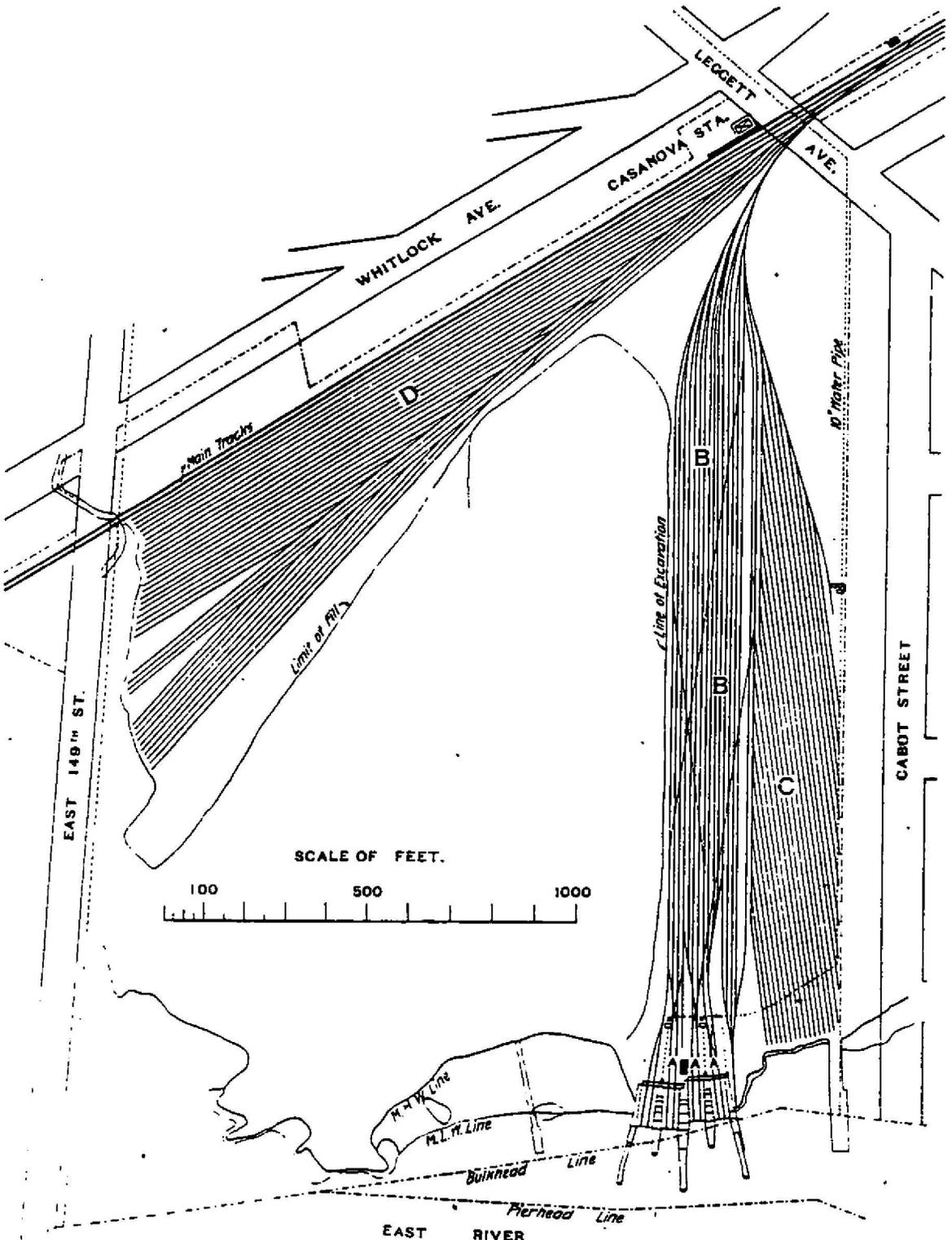
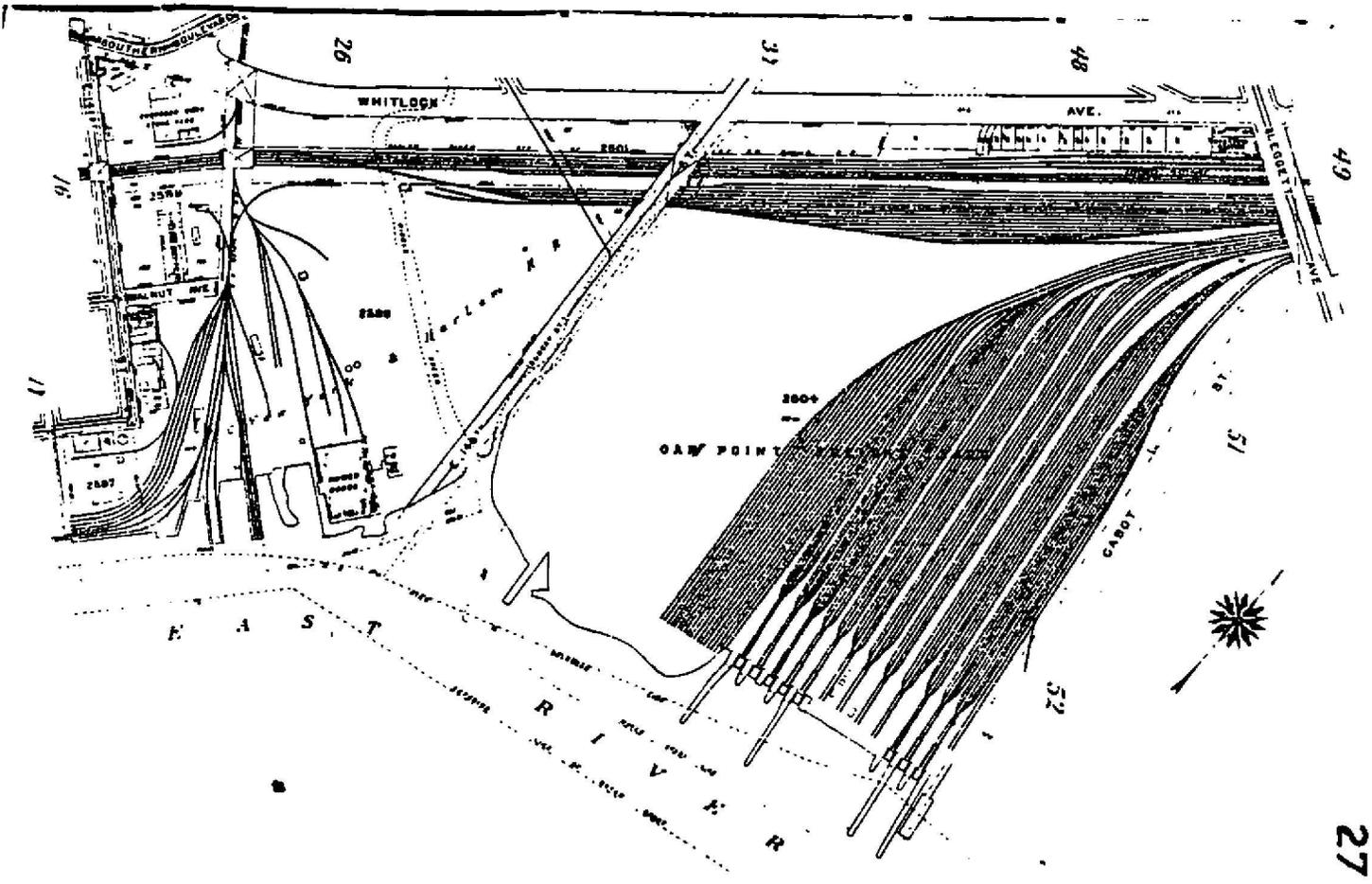


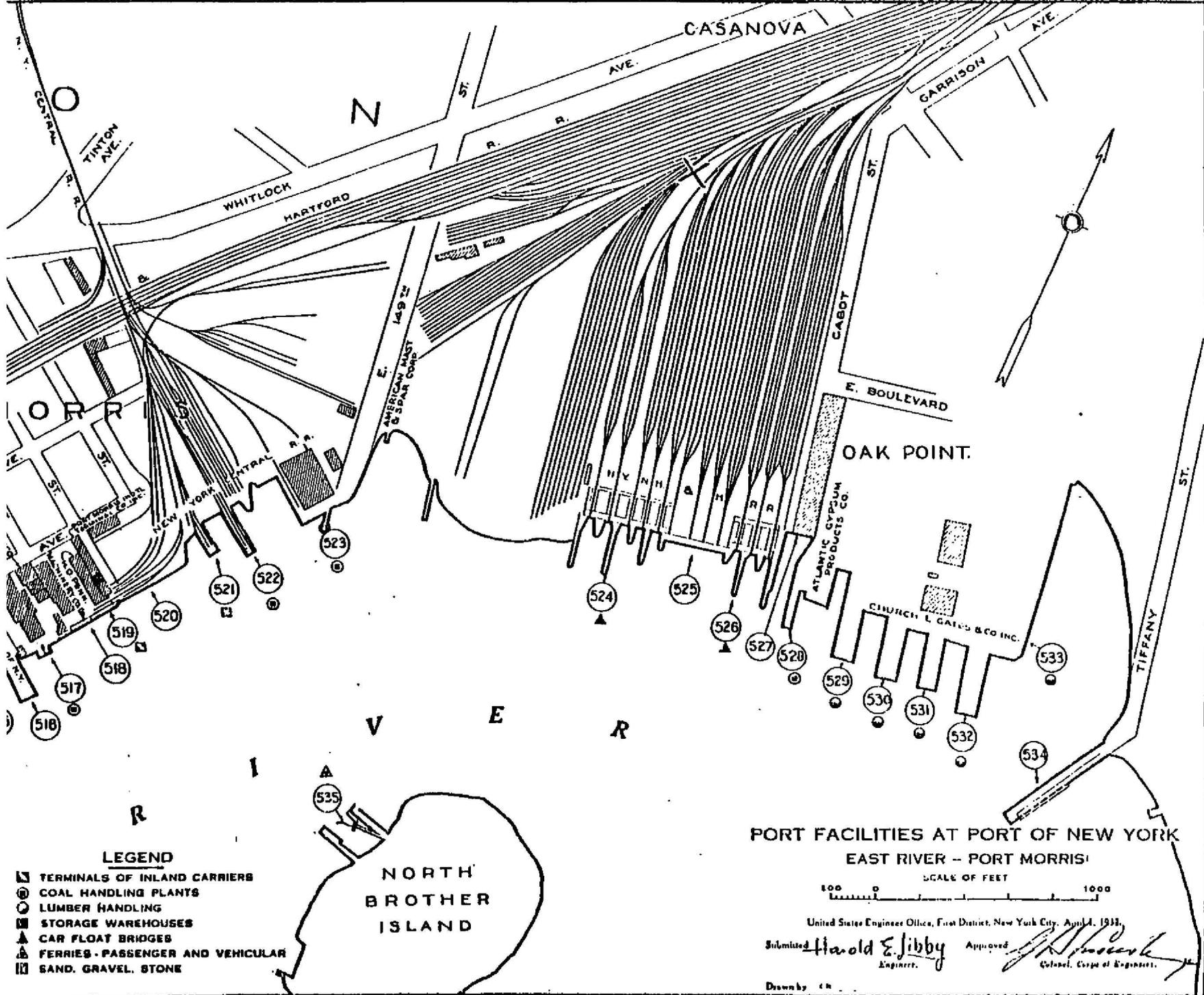
Figure 10
Photocopied from Webb, 1900



The Oak Point Freight Yard of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Figure 11
G. W. Bromley
1812





U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1932 Port Series Map # 44 Figure 12

PORT FACILITIES AT PORT OF NEW YORK
EAST RIVER - PORT MORRIS

SCALE OF FEET
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000

United States Engineer Office, First District, New York City, April 1, 1933.

Submitted *Harold E. Jibby*
Engineer.

Approved *[Signature]*
Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

Drawn by C.R.

- LEGEND**
- ▣ TERMINALS OF INLAND CARRIERS
 - ⊙ COAL HANDLING PLANTS
 - ⊙ LUMBER HANDLING
 - ▣ STORAGE WAREHOUSES
 - ▲ CAR FLOAT BRIDGES
 - ▲ FERRIES - PASSENGER AND VEHICULAR
 - ▣ SAND, GRAVEL, STONE

NORTH
BROTHER
ISLAND

Figure 14
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1953 Port Series
 Map #19

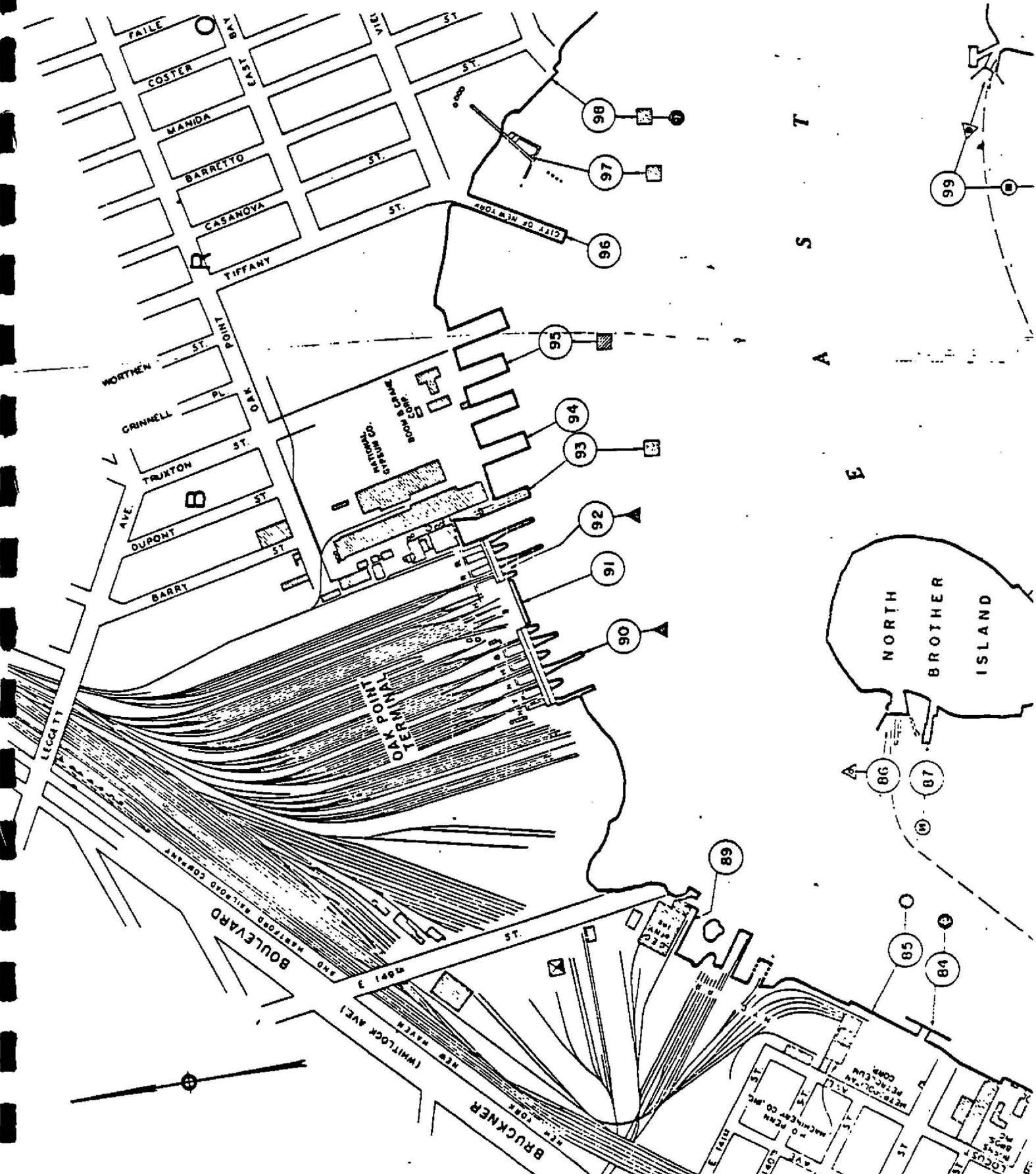
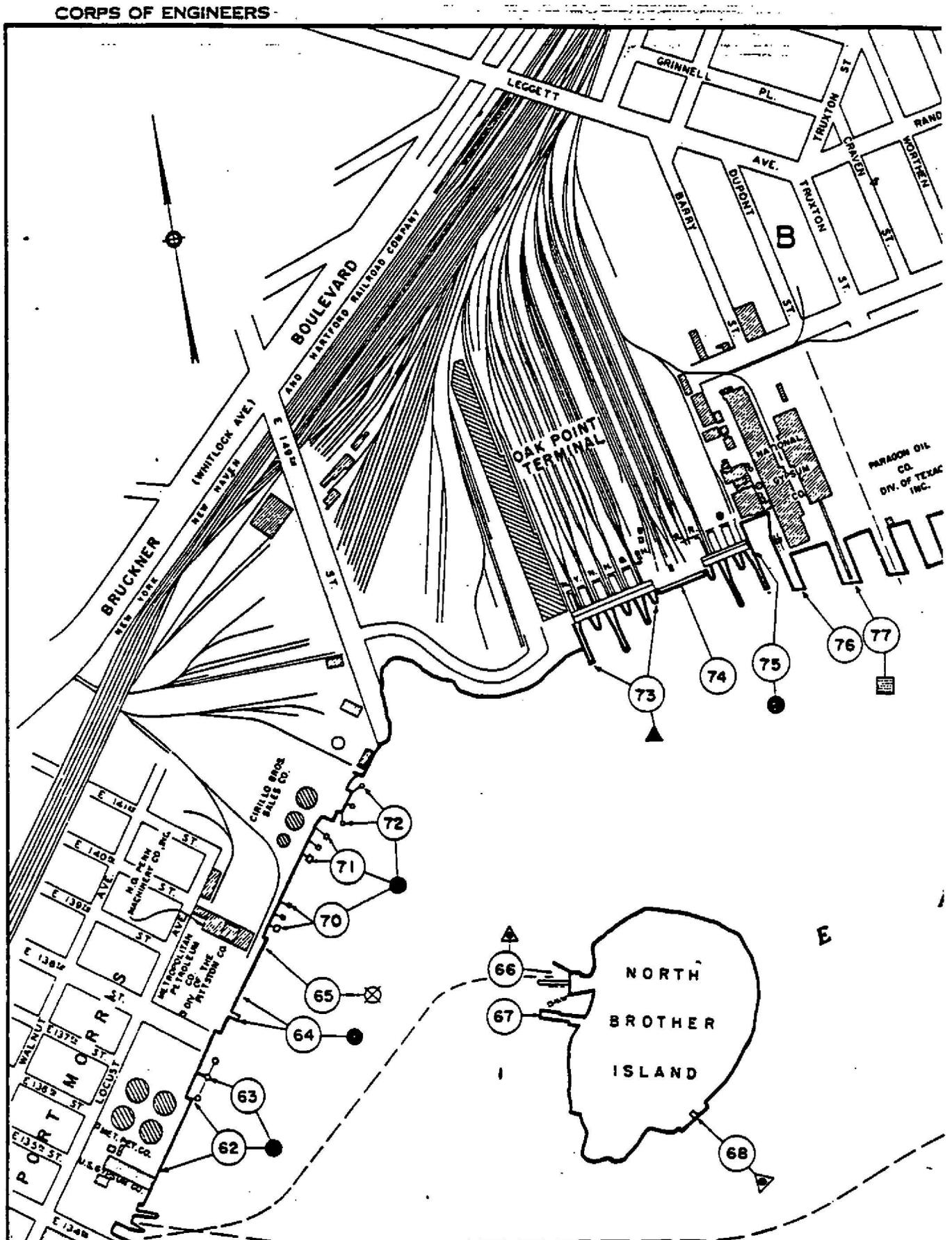
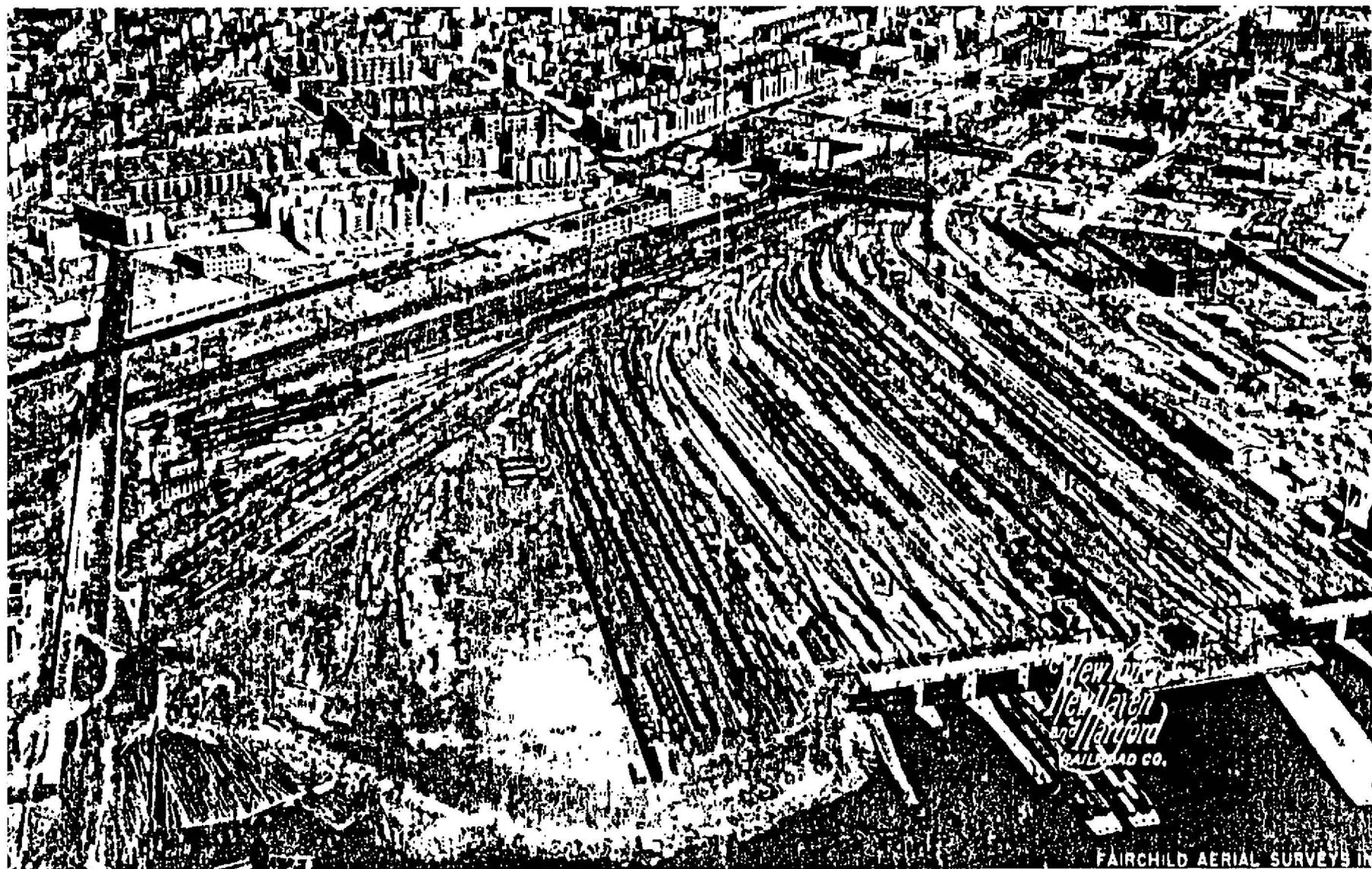


Figure 15
 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1965 Port Series
 Map #19





Aerial view of Oak Point circa 1931, from Hall and Wuchert, 1985

Figure 16

Aerial view of Oak Point from the cover of *ALONG THE LINE* of October, 1931. At the middle left of the picture is the Bungay Street facilities for the electric, and in the lower right hand corner are the eight electric float bridges.

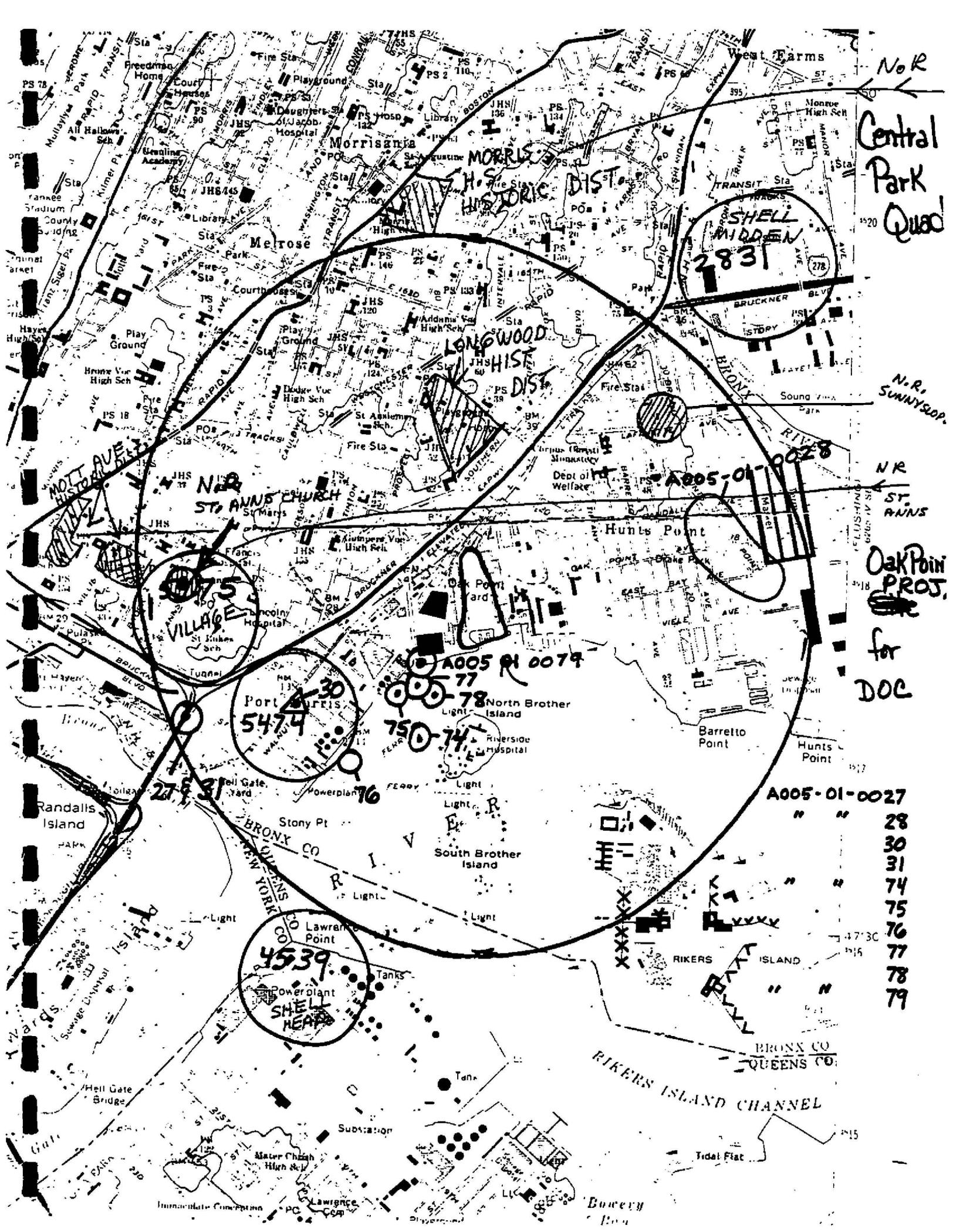
APPENDIX

SITE FILE SEARCH RESULTS:

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM

and the

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A005-01-0074

Project Identifier _____

Date 27 July 89Your Name Mark W. EwingPhone (716) 271-4320 ext 345Address 657 East Ave Box 1480Rochester, NYZip 14603-1480Organization (if any) Rochester Museum & Science Center1. Site Identifier(s) HMS Hussar Target #22. County Brook One of following City _____Township Brook

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evidentFoundation: above below (ground level) not evidentStructural subdivisions apparent X Only surface traces visibleX Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Wooden, single-planked design vessel

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland UplandNever cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain PasturelandSoil Drainage: excellent good fair poorSlope: flat gentle moderate steepDistance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 0Elevation: 75 ft below surface of East River

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface X date(s) April 1987Site Map (Submit with form*)Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____

no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator James R. Reedy, Jr.

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase I Preliminary Report HMS Hussar Search1985-1988

Target #2

Dates dived: 4/87

Description of site:

Bottom: sand and rock

Depth: 75-80ft

Visibility: 8in

Inspection technique: inspection of individual features

Target orientation: NE-SW

Target location:

0860	620ft	NDOL
2090	1000ft	WESS

Target description: target was reported to be the wreck of a modern wooden vessel of single-planked design

Oak Point

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A005-01-0075

Project Identifier _____

Date 27 July 59

Your Name Mark W. Ewing

Phone (716) 271-4320 ext 345

Address 657 East Ave, Box 1480

Rochester, NY

Zip 14603-1480

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum & Science Center

1. Site Identifier(s) HMS. Hussar Target #3

2. County Bronx One of following: City _____
Township Bronx
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

steel-hulled barge

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pasture/rela

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 0

Elevation: 55-70ft below surface of East River

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) September 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator James R. Reedy, Jr.

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase I Preliminary Report HMS Hussar Search

1985-1988

Target #3

Dates dived: 9/86

Description of site:

Bottom: inclined bank, mud over rock

Depth: 55-70ft

Visibility: 6-10in

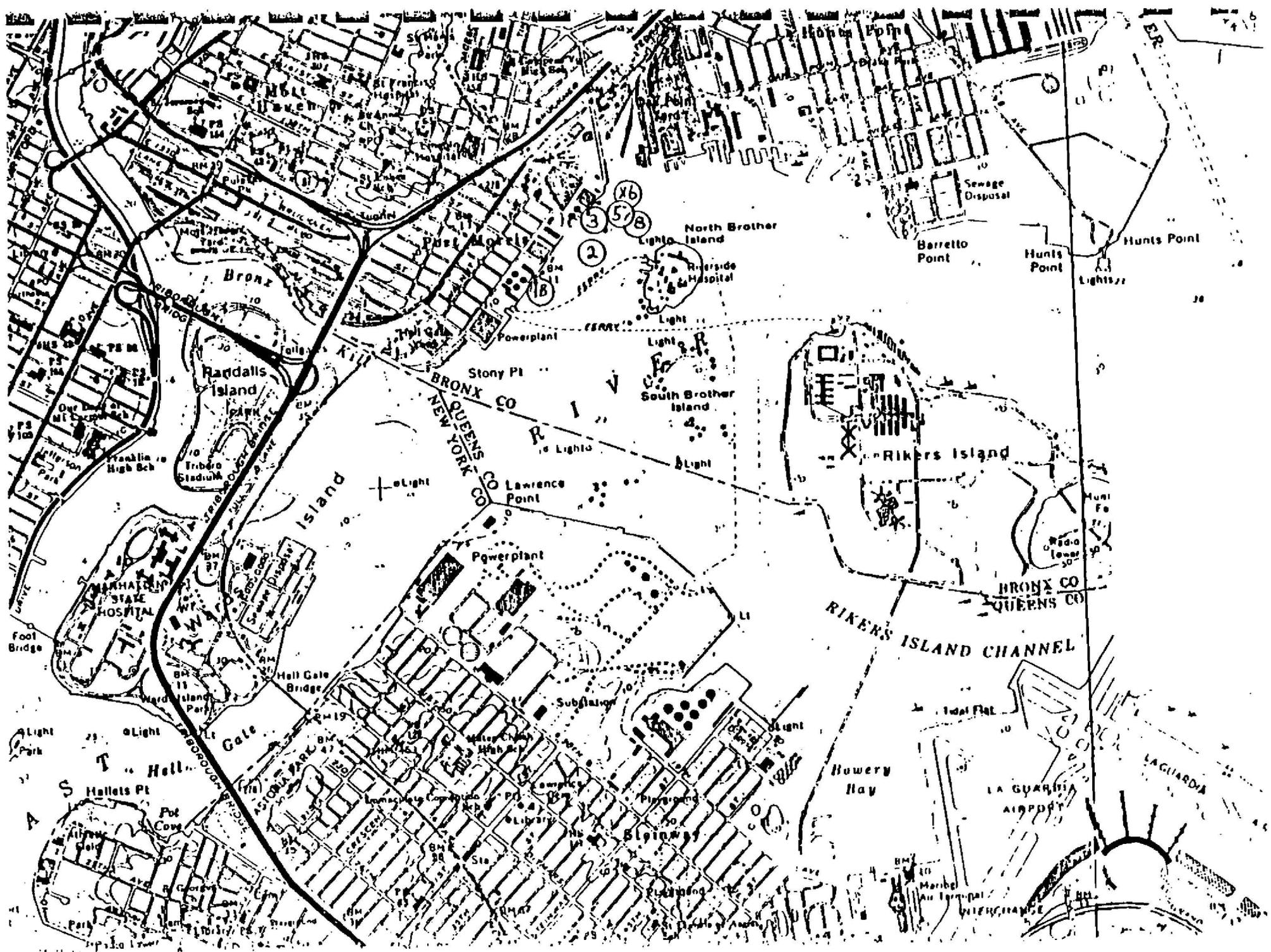
Inspection technique: inspection of individual features

Target orientation: NW-SE

Target location:

0650	600ft	NDOL
3010	1505ft	WESS

Target description: target consists of a steel-hulled
barge of modern vintage



oak point

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A005-01-0076

Project Identifier _____

Date 27 July 89

Your Name Mark W. Ewing

Phone (716) 271-4330 ext 345

Address 657 East Ave. Box 1480

Rochester, NY

Zip 14603-1480

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum & Science Center

1. Site Identifier(s) HMS Hussar Target #4B

2. County Rox One of following: City _____
Township Rox
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Wooden Barge

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 0

Elevation: 42-71 below surface of East River

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) 18+19 January, 23+24 February, 4 March 1988

Site Map (Submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator James R. Reedy, Jr.

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase I Preliminary Report HMS Hussar Search

1985-1988

Target #4B

Dates dived: 1/18-19, 2/23-24, 3/04

Description of site:

Bottom: inclined bank, rocks and rip-rap on mud

Depth: 42-71ft

Visibility: 6in-2ft

Inspection technique: circle search, surface directed search, inspection of individual features

Target orientation: E-W

Target location:

0430	445ft	NFFT
1450	125ft	SFTC

Target description: Target appears to be a barge of much later date than Hussar, buried under deteriorated pilings, manila hawser, planks and badly degraded wire rope. The target contains the remains of one or more wooden structures known as "dolphins," which were used to moor large vessels. A small capstan was recovered from this target (see Appendix IV, 1).

oak point

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A005-01-0077

Project Identifier _____

Date 27 July 89

Your Name Mark W. Ewing

Phone (716) 291 4370 ext 345

Address 657 East Ave Box 1480
Rochester, NY
Zip 14603-1480

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum & Science Center

1. Site Identifier(s) HMS. Hussar Target # 5

2. County Bronx One of following: City _____
Township Bronx
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____
Address _____
Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site
Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
 Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):
Double-planked sailing vessel

Grounds
Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland
Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland
Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor
Slope: flat gentle moderate steep
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 0
Elevation: 75 below surface of East River

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface date(s) 1 October 1986
Site Map (Submit with form*)
Collection
Subsurface--date(s) _____
Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator James R. Reedy, Jr.

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):
Phase I Preliminary Report HMS Hussar Search
1985-1988

Present repository of materials _____

oak point

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A005-01-0078

Project Identifier _____

Date 27 July 89

Your Name Mark W. Ewing

Phone (716) 271-4320 ext 345

Address 657 East Ave, Box 1480

Rochester, NY

Zip 14603-1480

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum & Science Center

1. Site Identifier(s) HMS Hussar Target #8

2. County Bronx One of following: City _____

Township Bronx

Incorporated Village _____

Unincorporated Village or _____

Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____

Address _____

Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):

Structure/site

Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident

Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident

Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible

Buried traces detected

List construction materials (be as specific as possible):

Double-planked sailing vessel.

Grounds

Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland

Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pastureland

Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor

Slope: flat gentle moderate steep

Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 0

Elevation: 90' below surface of East River

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):

Surface--date(s) 2 October 1986

Site Map (Submit with form*)

Collection

Subsurface--date(s) _____

Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____

no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)

Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____

(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator James R. Reedy, Jr.

Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase I Preliminary Report HMS Hussar Search

1985-1988

oak point

NEW YORK STATE HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

For Office Use Only--Site Identifier A005-01-0079

Project Identifier _____
Your Name Mark W. Ewing
Address 657 East Ave, Box 1480
Rochester, NY
Zip 14603-1480

Date 27 July 89
Phone (716) 271-4320 ext 375

Organization (if any) Rochester Museum & Science Center

1. Site Identifier(s) HMS Hussar Target # X6
2. County Bronx One of following: City _____
Township Bronx
Incorporated Village _____
Unincorporated Village or Hamlet _____

3. Present Owner _____
Address _____
Zip _____

4. Site Description (check all appropriate categories):
Structure/site
Superstructure: complete partial collapsed not evident
Foundation: above below (ground level) not evident
Structural subdivisions apparent Only surface traces visible
 Buried traces detected
List construction materials (be as specific as possible):
Coal Barge

Grounds
Under cultivation Sustaining erosion Woodland Upland
Never cultivated Previously cultivated Floodplain Pasturela.
Soil Drainage: excellent good fair poor
Slope: flat gentle moderate steep
Distance to nearest water from structure (approx.) 0
Elevation: 80 below surface of East River

5. Site Investigation (append additional sheets, if necessary):
Surface date(s) 22 & 23 March 1988
Site Map (Submit with form*)
Collection
Subsurface--date(s) _____
Testing: shovel coring other _____ unit size _____
no. of units _____ (Submit plan of units with form*)
Excavation: unit size _____ no. of units _____
(Submit plan of units with form*)

* Submission should be 8 1/2"x11", if feasible

Investigator James R. Reedy, Jr.
Manuscript or published report(s) (reference fully):

Phase I Preliminary Report HMS Hussar Search
1985-1988

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0027
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

518 474-0479

REPORTED BY: Susan Kardas

YOUR ADDRESS: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): NYAC

DATE: 6/1/77

.....

1. SITE NAME: Ranachqua (#14, Central Park Quad)

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: _____ VILLAGE: _____

3. LOCATION: Cypress Ave + 131st St

4. PRESENT OWNER: _____

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- STANDING RUINS
- SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE
- UNDER CULTIVATION
- NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE
- CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
- WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
- EROSION
- OTHER _____
- UNDERWATER

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- TESTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- EXCAVATION BY WHOM Calver + Baltus DATE 1970
- NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: _____

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Late Woodland, Historic Aboriginal

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Bolton, H. M. 1920. "The Indians of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park"
Indian Villages and Monuments, Great Smoky Mountains National Park,
Vol. 1, no. 1, p. 306
Bolton, H. M. 1920. "Indian Villages and Monuments of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park"
Indian Villages and Monuments, Great Smoky Mountains National Park,
Misc. # 2, pp. 221-222

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Probably destroyed by Tribal Park

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Central Park
15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Harris (S4) (1/4)
U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: 18 T E91250 N17150
D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

NEW YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

SITE SURVEY FORM

Part

NYAC SITE NO: _____

Location Classification: Unrestricted _____ Restricted _____

SITE NAME	Official	Institution				
	Other	NYSAA				
		Collector				
PERIOD	Paleo.	Archaic E M L	Transitional	Woodland E M <u>(L)</u>	Historic	
CULTURE(S)	Land purchased 1639 from Indians			Aboriginal, and later colonial "EMMAUS"		
SITE TYPE	Stray Find	Pictograph	Kill Site	Cemetery	Camp	Commercial/Factory
	Cave	Quarry	Shell Midden	Ossuary	Cabin/House	Government
	Rockshelter	Workshop	Mound	Family Plot	Village	Military
	OTHER: Aboriginal NOT described except as "TRACES"					
LOCATION	State	NEW YORK		Township		
	County	BRONX		Lot		
	Town	Range				
MAP	U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Quad Name	No.	Quarter	Coordinates		
	CENTRAL PARK	14	NW SW	NE SE	18T E91250 N17150	
PROPERTY	Name:	Owner	Tenant		Previous Owner/Tenant	
	Address:	Cypress Ave. and 131st St.			Probably ... !	
	Phone:	()	()		()	
SITE INVESTIGATION	Who	Surface Collection	Testing		Excavation	
	Project	Culver & Feldman			Five places ...	
	Dates	1955				
COLLECTIONS	Who:					
	Cat Nos					
PHOTOS	Who					
	B & W Color Slides I-R					
REFERENCES	Pub	1955:303				
	Unpub	1955:303				

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0039
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

518 474-0479

REPORTED BY: Susan Kardas

YOUR ADDRESS: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): NYA

DATE: 6/1/77



1. SITE NAME: Quinnahung

2. COUNTY: Bronx TOWN/CITY: _____ VILLAGE: _____

3. LOCATION: Hunts Point Rd at Randall Ave

4. PRESENT OWNER: _____

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- STANDING RUINS
- SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE
- UNDER CULTIVATION
- NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE
- CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
- WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
- EROSION
- UNDERWATER
- OTHER _____

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- TESTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- EXCAVATION BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: _____

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: Historic Aboriginal

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

Bolton, R. P., "The History of the Great
Metropolis", Indianapolis, Ind., 1912, p. 123,
Heyz Foundation, 1982

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

Wiped out by Hon's Terminal Market,

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Central Park

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: Harlem (SW/4)

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: 18T E94200 N18100

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

(ATTACH)

copies (white and yellow) and send third copy (pink) to the NYAC Central Office. Coding space is provided on the right margin. Take pad apart at top first.

NEW YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

SITE SURVEY FORM

P. 11

NYAC SITE NO:		Location		Classification: Unrestricted		Restricted			
SITE NAME	Official	Institution							
	Other	NYSAA							
PERIOD	Paleo.		Archaic: E M L		Transitional		Woodland: E M L		
							Historic		
CULTURE(S)								(Aboriginal)	
SITE TYPE	Stray Find	Pictograph	Kill Site	Cemetery	Camp	Commercial/Factory			
	Cave	Quarry	Shell Midden	Ossuary	Cabin/House	Government			
	Rockshelter	Workshop	Mound	Family Plot	Village	Military			
	OTHER: PLANTING Ground								
LOCATION	State: NEW YORK			Township:					
	County: BRONX			Loc:					
	Town:			Range:					
MAP	U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Quad Name		No.	Quarter		Coordinates			
	CENTRAL PARK		15	NW SE		18T E94200 N18100			
PROPERTY	Name:	Owner		Tenant			Previous Owner/Tenant		
	Address:	Near old hunt house Ground + Spring on DICKENS ESTATE, Hunt's Pond - on a mound surrounded by trees Eastern BLVD. is extended.							
	Phone:								
SITE INVESTIGATION	Who:	Surface Collection		Testing			Excavation		
	Project:	Lump out by Hunt's Pond TECHNICAL LABORATORY							
	Dates:								
COLLECTIONS	Who:								
	Cat. Nos.								
PHOTOS	Who								
	B & W Color Slides I-R								
REFERENCES	Pub:	R. P. BOLTON 1922:222							
	Unpub.								



ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK

518 474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0030
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

REPORTED BY: DeLennu, Cathen / Parsons

YOUR ADDRESS: _____ TELEPHONE: _____

ORGANIZATION (if any): U.S. D.O.T.

DATE: _____

.....

1. SITE NAME: EARLY BRONX (#32)

2. COUNTY: BRONX TOWN/CITY: N.Y. VILLAGE: _____

3. LOCATION: PORT MORRIS

4. PRESENT OWNER: _____

5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:

- STANDING RUINS
- SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE
- UNDER CULTIVATION
- NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE
- CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
- WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
- EROSION
- UNDERWATER
- OTHER DOCUMENTED

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- TESTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- EXCAVATION BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: _____

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: HISTORIC

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: CENTRAL PARK, NY-NJ

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: _____

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: _____

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK
518 474-0479

UNIQUE SITE NO. A005-01-0031
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG. NO. _____

REPORTED BY: De Lencur, Cather, Parsons
YOUR ADDRESS: _____ TELEPHONE: _____
ORGANIZATION (if any): U.S.D.O.T.
DATE: _____



1. SITE NAME: BRUCKNER (#33)
2. COUNTY: BRONX TOWN/CITY: N.Y. VILLAGE: _____
3. LOCATION: RT. 87 and BRUCKNER BLVD. INTER
SECTION (TUNNEL)

4. PRESENT OWNER: _____
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS: _____

6. DESCRIPTION, CONDITION, EVIDENCE OF SITE:
- STANDING RUINS
 - SURFACE TRACES VISIBLE
 - UNDER CULTIVATION
 - NO VISIBLE EVIDENCE
 - CELLAR HOLE WITH WALLS
 - WALLS WITHOUT CELLAR HOLE
 - EROSION
 - UNDERWATER
 - OTHER DOCUMENTATION

7. COLLECTION OF MATERIAL FROM SITE:

- SURFACE HUNTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- TESTING BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- EXCAVATION BY WHOM _____ DATE _____
- NONE

PRESENT REPOSITORY OF MATERIALS: _____

8. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL AFFILIATION OR DATE: PREHISTORIC

9. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION OF SITE:

10. POSSIBILITY OF SITE DESTRUCTION OR DISTURBANCE:

11. REMARKS:

12. MAP LOCATION

7 1/2 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: CENTRAL PARK, N.Y. — N.J.

15 MINUTE SERIES QUAD. NAME: _____

U.S.G.S. COORDINATES: _____

D.O.T. COORDINATES: (if known) _____

ATTACH SKETCH, TRACING OR COPY OF MAP

SOURCE OF MAP:

13. PHOTOGRAPHS (optional)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Morris High School Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet not for publication

city, town Bronx vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Bronx code 603

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bronx County Register's Office

street & number 1960 Benedict Avenue

city, town Bronx state N. Y. 10462

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

(LP-1258)
title Landmarks Preservation Commission has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date December 21, 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Landmarks Preservation Commission 20 Vesey Street

city, town New York state N. Y. 10007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Sunnyslope

and or common Bright Temple A.M.E. Church

2. Location

street & number 812 Faile Street not for publication

city, town Bronx vicinity of

state New York code 036 county Bronx code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Bright Temple A.M.E. Church

street & number 812 Faile Street

city, town Bronx vicinity of state New York 10474

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bronx County Register's Office

street & number 1960 Benedict Avenue

city, town Bronx state New York 10462

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Landmarks Preservation Commission (LP-1079) has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 28, 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Landmarks Preservation Commission, 20 Vesey Street

city, town New York state New York 10007

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date NA
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Sunnyslope, located in a section of the South Bronx built up with tenements, is a two-and-a-half story Gothic Revival house built in the Picturesque mode. It is situated on a small landscaped city lot that is enclosed with a wrought-iron fence. No reminders of its original estate setting are extant. It is constructed of dark grey stone with light stone trim. Two broad chimneys with pointed chimney pots rise above the high gable roof. Banded colored slates arranged in broad horizontal stripes cover the roof. The roofline of the house is dominated by a large gable at the righthand corner of both the front (Faile Street) and side (Lafayette Avenue) facades; the gable on the side facade marks a slight projection of the corner from the main wall. The side facade has a small gabled dormer window terminating in a crocket, while another larger gabled dormer breaks the eaves line on the front facade. Each gable has a pointed-arched attic window in its center, while the first and second floor windows are treated as paired or tripled lancets grouped together under a stone label lintel.

The gabled entry porch on Faile Street has a lancet-arched doorway surrounded by a heavy stone enframingent. To the right of the entrance a rectangular bay with multiple trefoil panels is surmounted by a blank fascia and elaborately carved crenellation. The latter is highlighted by quatrefoils. The south elevation has paired and triple lancet-arched windows surmounted by label lintels. A small gabled dormer has a pair of lancet windows. The cross-gable has a pointed-arch attic window. The north elevation has a triple lancet-arched window on the first floor, a three-sided oriel window with trefoils in the upper sash on the second floor, and a trefoil attic window. The rear also has lancet arches.

A small one-story addition at the southeastern corner of the building is of indeterminate date. It is entered by a short flight of brick steps. The addition is non-contributing. Other alterations include a fire escape on the north elevation, blackout windows (sash intact), and a neon cross-shaped sign on the facade. These alterations, including the addition, are relatively minor, and Sunnyslope has retained a high degree of integrity.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400-1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500-1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600-1699	X ___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social
___ 1700-1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ humanitarian
X ___ 1800-1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
___ 1900-	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1859-64 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Sunnyslope is architecturally significant as a rare surviving example of a Gothic Revival style suburban residence in New York City built in the Picturesque mode popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing and Calvert Vaux. Built circa 1860 for Peter S. Hoe, a successful businessman, the residence was originally part of a 14.6 acre estate in what was then rural Westchester County. Although the architect of Sunnyslope is unknown, the influence of Vaux's Villas and Cottages (published in 1857) is apparent in the configuration of the structure, the choice of materials, the asymmetrical arrangement of gables and dormers, and the use of Gothic ornamentation on windows and doors--all of which contribute to the structure's picturesque appearance. Even though the residence has lost the integrity of its original estate setting, Sunnyslope survives as an important reminder of the suburban past in a now urban area of the Bronx.

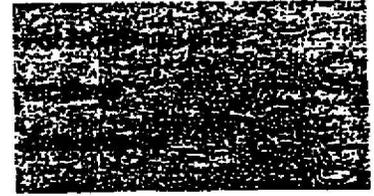
Sunnyslope was built in the early 1860's for Peter S. Hoe. Hoe was the younger brother of Richard M. Hoe and a member of his brother's firm, R.M. Hoe & Company, one of the most innovative and successful manufacturers of printing equipment in the nineteenth century. Hunt's Point was then a part of the town of West Farms, a quiet suburban area of estates and manor houses. Peter Hoe bought the 14.6 acre estate for \$20,000 in 1859, and sold it in 1864 for \$55,000; the tripling in value of the estate in five years suggests that the estate house was built during those years, and the style of Sunnyslope seems to confirm a date of 1859-64.

Sunnyslope is a Gothic Revival style house designed in the mid-nineteenth century Picturesque tradition which produced many of the handsomest estates in New York City. A square, compact, high-style stone villa, it is in the manner of Calvert Vaux, the English-born associate of Andrew Jackson Downing and Frederick Law Olmsted. There is no known connection between the Hoe house and Vaux, but there is a great resemblance between Sunnyslope and several of the designs published in Vaux's Villas and Cottages (1857). Design No. 16, a "Picturesque Square House" (Moore House) bears a distinct resemblance to Sunnyslope. The designs share stone construction, a generally square shape, and picturesquely arranged large and small gables, which, with dormers and chimneys, make an expressive roofline. Sunnyslope does not have the overhanging eaves, the vergeboard, or the brackets of the Moore House, and its details are more literally Gothic, but its general configuration is similar enough that the influence of Vaux's widely known designs, published just two years before Hoe purchased his estate, seems likely.

Although Hoe sold Sunnyslope in 1864, it remained a suburban estate for the next several decades, despite New York City's annexation of West Farms and the rest of the West Bronx in 1874. Eventually, like most Bronx estates, the acres surrounding Sunnyslope were sold off for development. The house survived the transformation of Hunt's Point into a built-up city neighborhood. In 1919 the house was sold to Temple Beth Elohim to serve

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Sunnyslope
 Bronx County, N.Y. Item number 8

Page 2

the Jewish community of the neighborhood. Today the house is occupied by the Bright Temple A.M.E. Church and serves as a religious center for the area of which it was once the centerpiece. Sunnyslope today is one of the finest of the small number of suburban estate houses surviving within the limits of New York City.

1. Bronx Liber Deeds, New York Liber 110, page 6 (=Westchester Liber 531, page 108), Peter S. Hose to Mary Emmeline Stearns.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Central Park, N.Y.-N.J.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>18</u>	<u>59381410</u>	<u>41511881410</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The nominated property occupies Borough of the Bronx Tax Map Block 2762, Lot 27, as outlined on the attached map with a scale of 150 feet to one inch.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries NA

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name title Austin O'Brien, Program Analyst

organization Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau date August 1983

street & number Agency Building I, Empire State Plaza telephone (518) 474-0479

city or town Albany state New York 12238

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Oliver Lehman*

title Commissioner date 8/15/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Sunnyslope
Bronx County, New York Item number 9

Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Westchester County, New York, including Morrisania, Kings Bridge, and West Farms, which have been annexed to New York City. Philadelphia: L.E. Preston & Co., 1886.
- Vaux, Calvert. Villas and Cottages. Originally published 1857. New York: Da Capo Press, 1968.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Sunnyslope
 Bronx County, N.Y.

Item number 11

Page 2

Form researched and prepared by:

Fred Wasserman
Landmarks Preservation Commission
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y. 10007

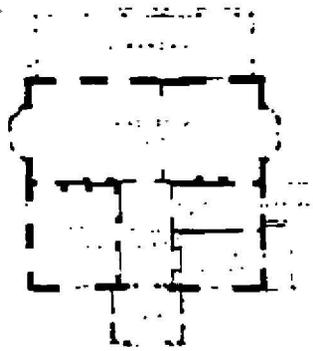
June 1983

SUNNYSLOPE
812 Faile Street
Bronx County, New York

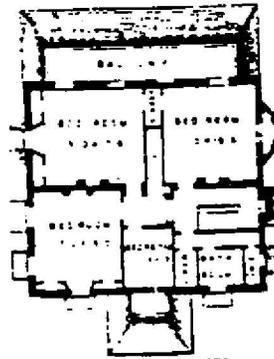
DESIGN No. 16 — (D. & V.)



FRONT VIEW

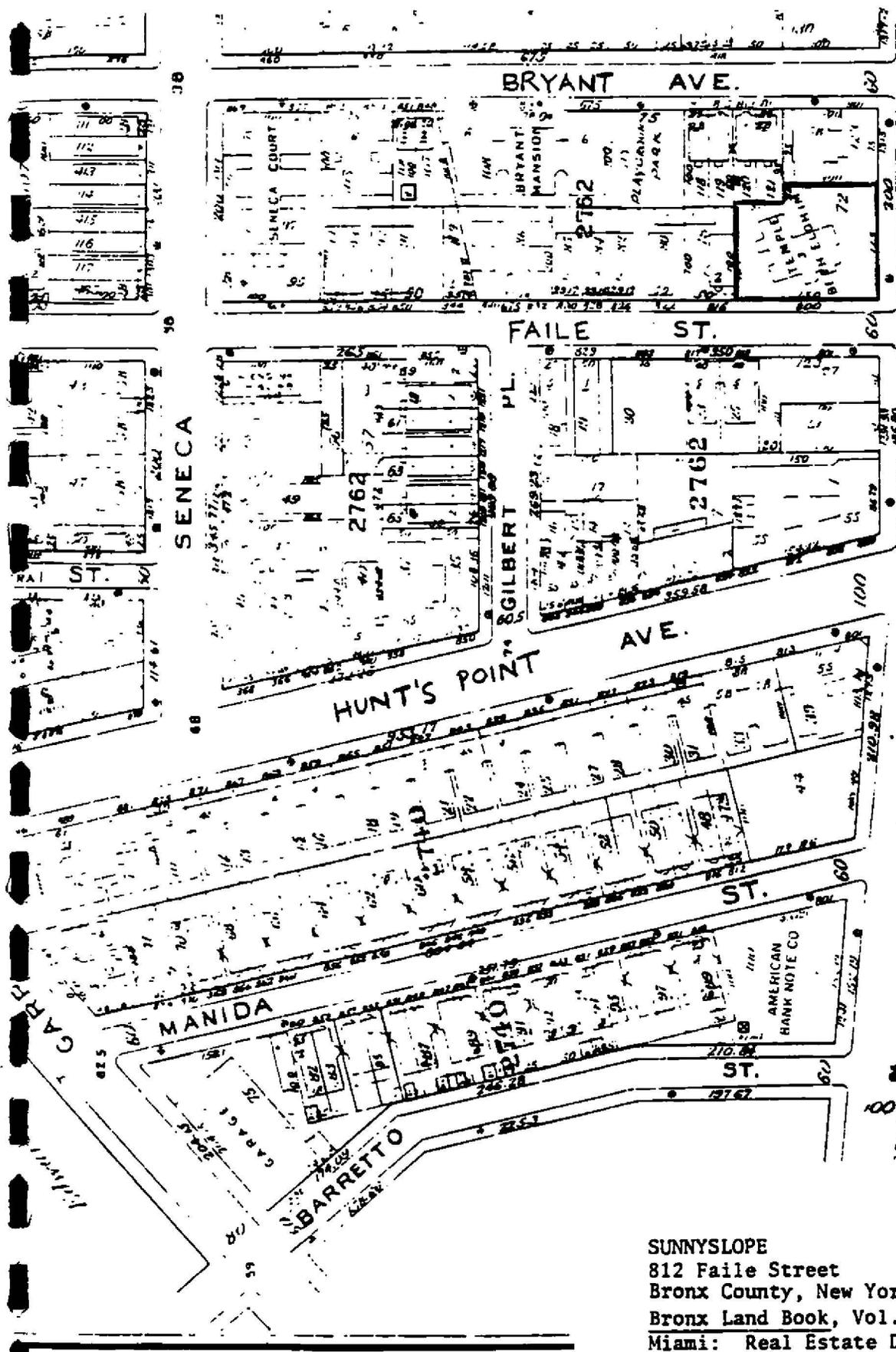


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR



PLAN OF CHAMBERS

Design No. 16. "Picturesque Square House."
Gilbert Vaux. Villas and Cottages
(from reprinted edition, New York: Da Capo
Press, 1965, p.212).



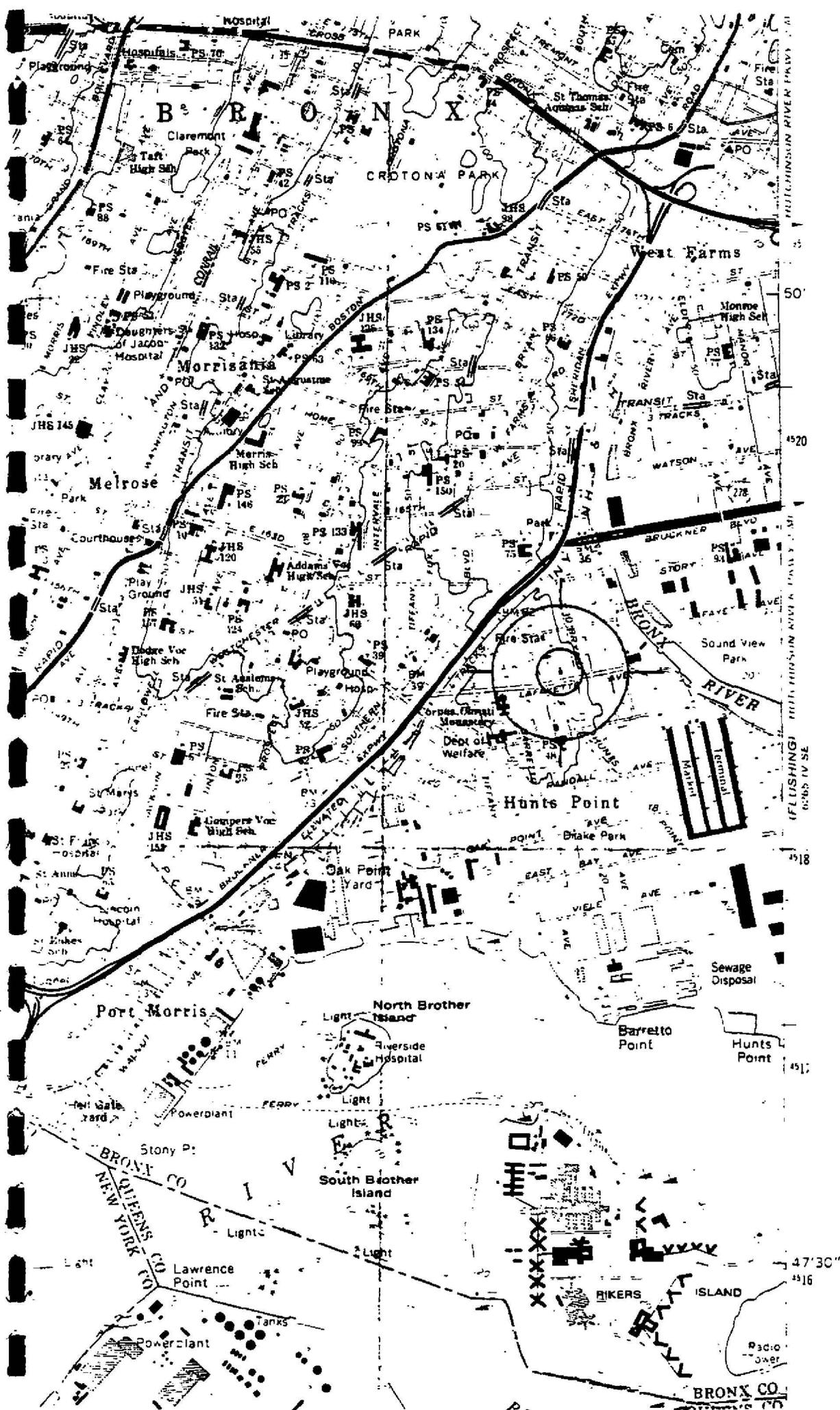
238

P. Spol York
Map No. 41 W.P.

LAFAYETTE

SUNNYSLOPE
812 Faile Street
Bronx County, New York
Bronx Land Book, Vol. 1, Plate 235
Miami: Real Estate Data, Inc., 1982

Scale: 1" = 150'



SUNNYSLOPE
812 Faile Street
Bronx County, New York
UTM Reference:
18/ 593840/ 4518840
Central Park, N.Y.-N.J. Quad

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRA use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Ann's Church Complex

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 295 St. Ann's Avenue not for publication

city, town Bronx vicinity of congressional district 21

state New York code 036 county Bronx code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Corporation of St. Ann's

street & number 295 St. Ann's Avenue

city, town Bronx vicinity of state New York

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bronx County Courthouse

street & number 851 Grand Concourse

city, town Bronx state New York

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title LP-0101
Landmarks Preservation Commission has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June 9, 1967 federal state county local

depository for survey records Landmarks Preservation Commission, 305 Broadway, New York

city, town New York state New York

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. Ann's Church Complex is situated in a grassy yard enclosed by a fine iron fence along St. Ann's Avenue. The terrain, marked by rocky outcroppings, rises gradually to the north. The church and adjoining parish buildings stand at the north border of the property.

Erected in 1840 by its donor, Gouverneur Morris, as a family memorial, the fieldstone church is a simple Gothic Revival building with a Greek Revival vernacular tower.

Cruciform in plan, with shallow transepts, the east and west elevations of this small parish church are only three bays wide. The plain English Gothic pointed-arch windows are framed with brick as are the other windows and doors of the building. The south elevation contains a large, centrally located, stained-glass window with arched tracery, flanked by two entrance doors. This facade embraces a broad platform, extending the width of the building, and five steps comprise the entrance stairs to the church. Rising above the low-pitched gable roof, a square base, handsomely framed with plain pilasters, supports an octagonal-shaped louvered belfry, surmounted by a low spire and topped with a bold, yet simple, cross.

The church interior was severely damaged by two fires in the late 1960s. The narthex was gutted, and the roof and tower damaged. The interior has been carefully restored with a wooden dado and simple wooden pews.

A bronze plaque commemorating the Morris family is affixed to the entrance wall opposite the altar.

A parish house, added in 1916, is located northeast of the chancel. This section, Gothic in style, has a covered walkway containing a series of seven Gothic arches. Built of random ashlar stone walls pointed up with brick, it is handsomely related to the church building in style and architectural character. A sharp gable centered in the second floor dominates the facade and contains three pointed arches with traceried windows. In the parish house are clergy offices on the first floor and two apartments on the second floor.

The church's Sunday School/gym building, which adjoins the parish house, is similar in style to it, although it appears to date from the late nineteenth century. The lower level of the Sunday School/gym building has a long, L-shaped room, simple and utilitarian in appearance, with an adjoining kitchen. The upper level of the building has a three-quarter size basketball court.

The graveyard occupies an area south of the Sunday school building adjacent to St. Ann's Avenue. A few weatherworn tombstones and the Morris family crypt, overgrown with weeds and tall grass, provide a rather sad but romantic setting for this peaceful enclave surrounded by the tenements and stores of this rundown Bronx neighborhood.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1840; 1916

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

St. Ann's Church, an outstanding example of a simple parish church in the Gothic Revival style, is the oldest surviving church building in the Bronx. The historic associations of the church and the individuals interred in the graveyard are of exceptional importance to the city and the nation.

St. Ann's was erected by Gouverneur Morris in a field on his estate which had been hallowed for some time, as it contained the sepulchre of his parents. A brass tablet on the wall facing the altar bears the inscription "Gouverneur Morris born February 9, 1813; died August 20, 1888. Founder of this Parish, to which he gave church and lands for the glory of God and in memory of his mother." She was Ann Carey Randolph of Roanoke, Virginia, a lineal descendant of Pocahontas, wife of the Hon. Gouverneur Morris. She died in 1837 and is interred in a large vault beneath the chancel. Also in the crypt are vaults containing the remains of Judge Lewis Morris (d. 1746), first Lord of the Manor of Morrisania and first Governor of the Province of New Jersey; Major General Lewis Morris (d. 1798), a member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Commander of Westchester Militia Continental Army. This vault is known as the "Signers Vault," and it contains the remains of other illustrious members of the family. In the graveyard are vaults in a crypt where lie the remains of the Hon. Gouverneur Morris (d. 1816) and a dozen other distinguished members of the family. It was from the Morris family that the village of Morrisania received its name.

The Morris family has been associated with the history of the Bronx since 1670, when Richard and Lewis Morris, merchants from Barbados, acquired the Bronck estate, 500 acres of land between the Harlem and Aquahung (now Bronx) Rivers. Although the Morris family manor did not extend much above the present 150th Street, the name Morrisania today applies to most of the area between the Harlem and Bronx Rivers south of 170th Street.

The most conspicuous member of the Morris family was Gouverneur Morris, who was born at Morrisania, January 30, 1752. He graduated from King's College in 1768 at the age of sixteen. He studied law and became one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers in America. Upon the approach of hostilities he became a member of the Provincial Congress, and on July 8, 1775, a member of the Committee of Safety of Westchester County. During the whole of the struggle with Great Britain he was in the active service of his country, serving it in a political capacity. He was a close friend and confidant of Washington. Morris was a member of Congress during the war, and he was also a member of the Con-

(See continuation sheet)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

St. Ann's Church Complex, Bronx County
CONTINUATION SHEET Borough of Bronx ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

stitutional Convention of 1787. As a member of the latter body he framed the final draft of the Constitution as submitted to the states for ratification, and the beautiful, clear and forceful English of that instrument is almost entirely his work. As a financier, he ranked after the financier of the Revolution, Robert Morris, whose assistant he had been, and after Alexander Hamilton, the first great Secretary of the Treasury. Gouverneur Morris was a man of brilliant parts, with a rough, caustic tongue and pen which made him many enemies. Morris was at last made minister to the Court of Versailles, and he remained in Paris during the period of the Reign of Terror. After his replacement as minister by Monroe in August, 1794, he returned to the United States. He was United States Senator from the State of New York from 1799 to 1803. Morris was nominated chairman of the first commission to inquire into the feasibility of the Erie Canal, and he went to much trouble to promote the idea. He was the first president of the New York Historical Society.

St. Ann's Church still serves as a parish church, a unique memorial to a distinguished American family. This site is being nominated for national significance because of its associations with the Morris family whose members made significant contribution to the success of the American Revolution and the stability and direction of the early republic.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Landmarks Preservation Commission. St. Ann's Church and Graveyard (LP-0101).
New York: City of New York, 1967.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approx. 2 acres

Quadrangle name Central Park, NY. NJ.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8
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5	9	1	3	0	0
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4	5	1	7	8	4	0
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Zone

Easting

Northing

B

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Zone

Easting

Northing

C

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Borough of the Bronx Tax Map, Block 2267, Lot 44

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Contact: Elizabeth Spencer-Ralph 518-474-0479
Gloria McDarrah, Research Assistant

organization Landmarks Preservation Commission date October 10, 1979

street & number 305 Broadway telephone 566-7577

city or town New York state New York

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Director, Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

date 2/20/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

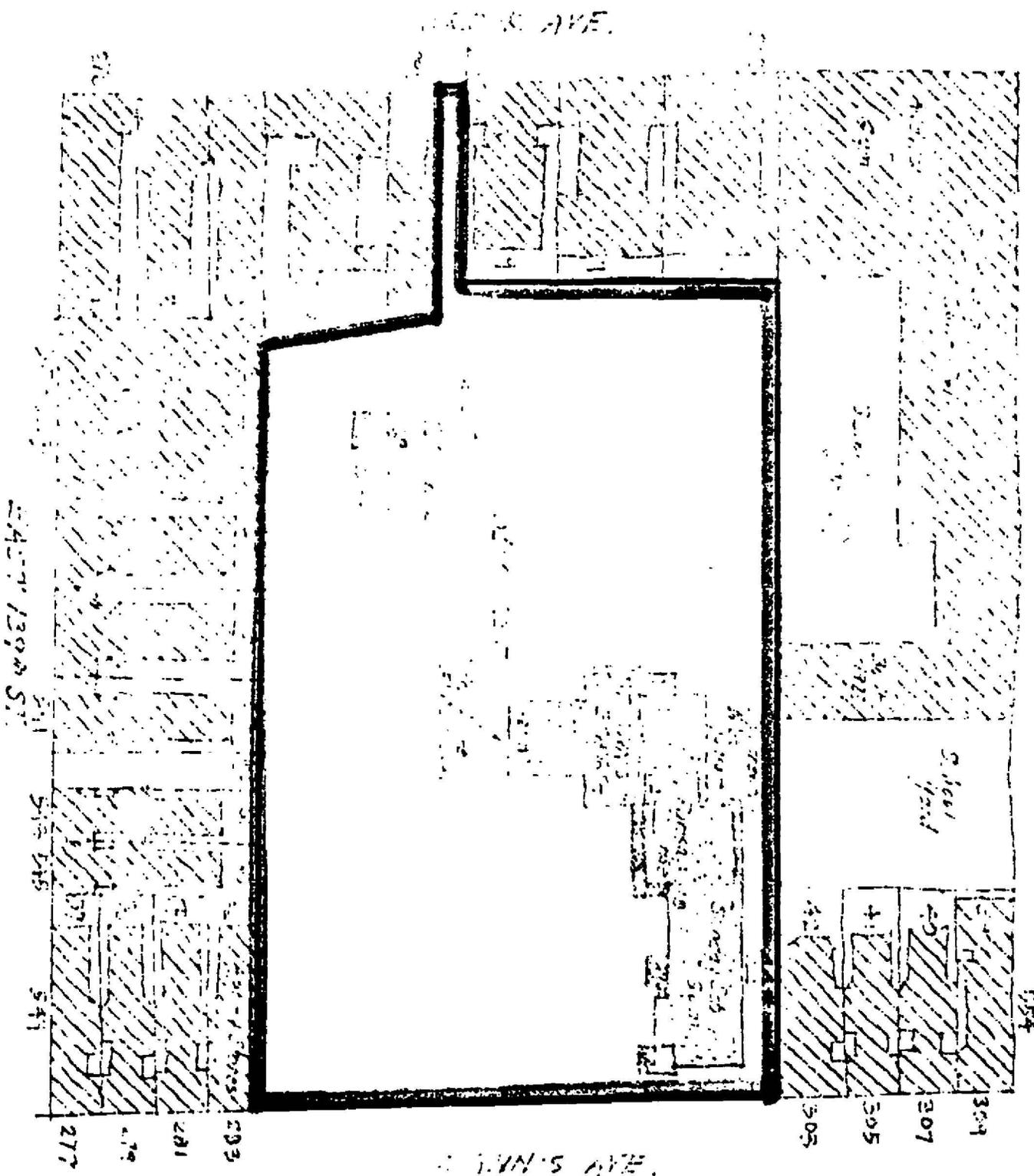
Keeper of the National Register

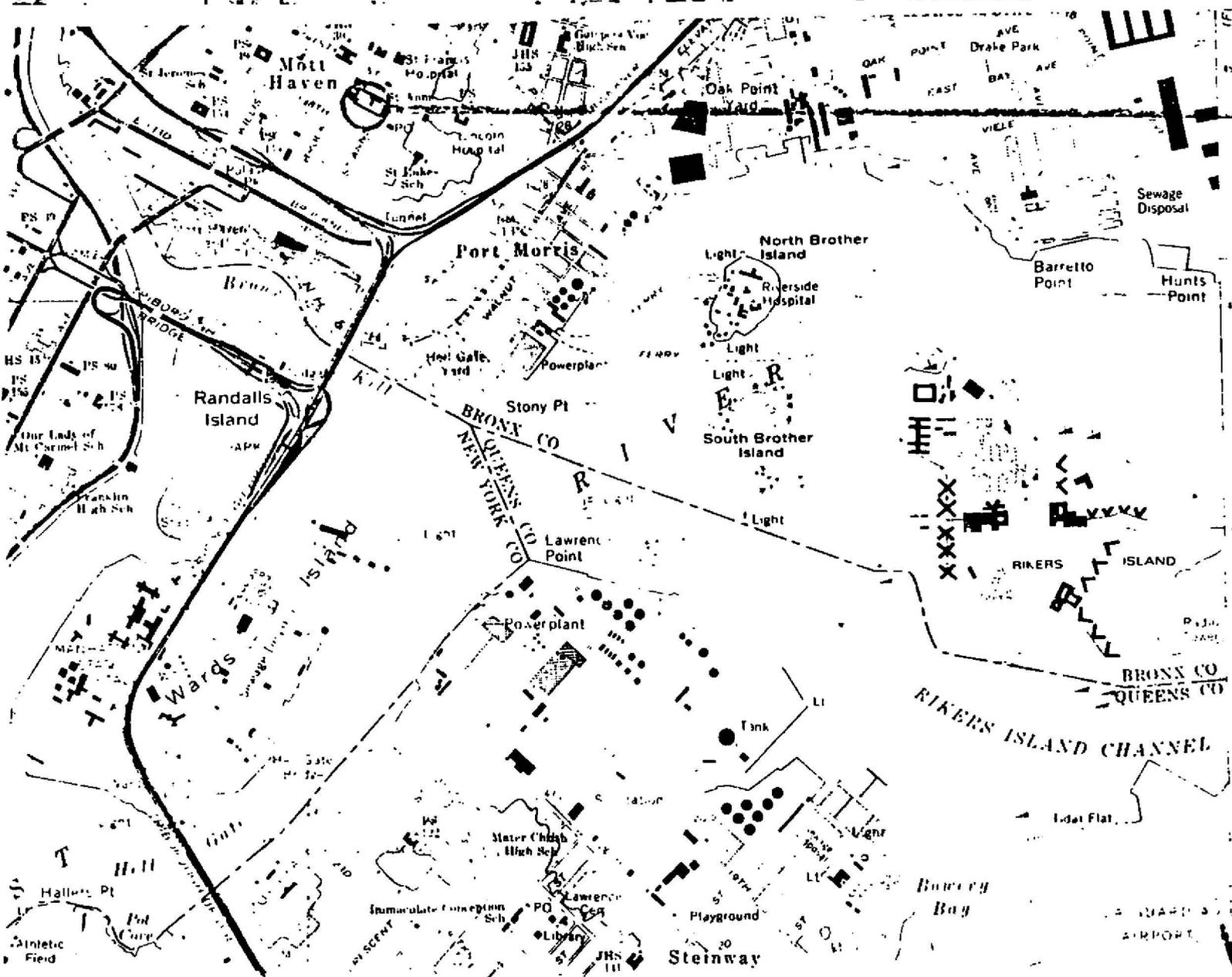
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

ST. ANN'S P.E. CHURCH
Bronx County, New York
Hand drawn from: Insurance Maps of New York
Borough of the Bronx, V. 9s, plate 30
New York: Sanborn Map Company.





ST. ANNS CHURCH
COMPLEX BRONX CO

5 91 300
45 17 840

CENTRAL Park Quad

BRONX CO
QUEENS CO

RIKERS ISLAND CHANNEL

Steinway

QUARD 3
AIRPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Mott Haven Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER roughly bounded by Third Avenue on the west; Brook Avenue on the east; East 137th Street on the south; and East 142nd Street on the north.

CITY, TOWN

Bronx

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

21

STATE

New York

VICINITY OF

CODE

36

COUNTY

Bronx

CODE

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME See continuation sheet.

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bronx County Register's Office

STREET & NUMBER

160 East 162nd Street

CITY, TOWN

Bronx

STATE
New York**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

DATE

July 29, 1969

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

CITY, TOWN

New York

STATE
New York

MOTT HAVEN HISTORIC DISTRICTOwners' ListAlexander Avenue

222, 226, 230	St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, 230 Alexander Avenue
260-266	Joseph M. Pregoner, 2922 Gerber Place, Bronx 10465
268	Anna Zenke, 268 Alexander Avenue
270	City of New York, Real Estate Department, 2 Lafayette St., N.Y.C.
272	Charles and Elizabeth Floyd, 871 E. 216 Street, Bronx, 10467
274	Vasily Pitaleff, 330 East 139th St., Bronx 10454
276	Peter Valave, 39 Onondaga St., Yonkers, N.Y. 10704
278	Martin M. Iturrino, 278 Alexander Avenue
280	Unknown
282	Unknown
284	Aureo and Gail Cardona, 284 Alexander Avenue
286	H. Gaspercic, 286 Alexander Avenue
288	Karl Egger, P. O. Box 81, W. Farms Station, Bronx 10460
290	Juan Irizarry, 290 Alexander Avenue
292	Unknown
294	Paula del Valle, 292 Alexander Avenue
302	John P. Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
304	Robert Vazquez, 304 Alexander Avenue
306	John P. Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
308	J. Estades and A. Lolane, 308 Alexander Avenue
310	John P. Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
312	Betty L. Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
314	Israel Nieves, 314 Alexander Avenue
Corner 141st Street	Tercera Iglesia Bautista (Third Baptist Church), 338 East 141st St.
251-257	City of New York, Department of Real Estate, 2 Lafayette St., N.Y.C.
261	Ede and Marta Gaug, 261 Alexander Avenue
263	Betty L. Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
265	Juana Rivera, 265 Alexander Avenue
267	Adam A. Gayciuk, 267 Alexander Avenue
269	Unknown
271	A. & R. Berrios, 271 Alexander Avenue
273	James E. McAfee, Jr., 273 Alexander Avenue
277	John and Betty Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
279	John Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
281	Betty Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
283	Reginald and Mary Butler, 293 Alexander Avenue
285	Unknown
287	Betty Carney, 299 Alexander Avenue
289	A. Bentele, 287 Alexander Avenue
291	Nellie E. Lugo (Pagan), 291 Alexander Avenue
293	Unknown
295	Joseph M. White, 537 Almena Avenue, Ardsley, N.Y. 10502
297	Unknown
301-305	New York City, Department of Real Estate, 2 Lafayette St., N.Y.C.
307	E. Rodriguez, 307 Alexander Avenue
309	Madeline U. Labiosa, 309 Alexander Avenue
311	John F. Arcella, 82-36 247th Street, Queens, N.Y. 11426
315	Ukrainian National Association, Inc., 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, New Jersey 07303

317 Melvin Johnson, 317 Alexander Avenue
 331, 333 A. Lurie, 333 Alexander Avenue
 337 East Side house, Inc., 337 Alexander Avenue

East 138th Street

331 Joseph M. Pregonzer, 2922 Gerber Place, Bronx 10465
 333 Manual Vidal, 333 East 138th Street
 359 339 East 138 St. Realty, 580 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx 10451
 361 KNK Realty Co., 361 East 138th St., Bronx 10454
 301 Victor Santini, 218 Bush St., Bronx 10457

East 139th Street

293 W. & F. Halloway, 292 East 139th Street
 295 Unknown
 299 Carmen Gonzales, 299 East 139th Street
 302 Albert Vallone, 580 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx 10451
 304 Michael Kudritsky, 304 East 139th Street
 306 C & R Management Co., 450 East 142nd Street, Bronx 10462
 308 " " " " " "

403 Ruppert C. Edwards, 11 West 128th Street, N.Y.C. 10027
 405 Mario Rodriguez, 405 East 139th Street
 407 Anna Beltran, 407 East 139th Street
 409 Lydia Sanjurjo, 2148 Mapes Ave., Bronx 10460
 411 Pablo Rosado, 411 East 139th Street
 413 Dr. N. Salianni, 413 East 139th Street
 415 Michael Salianni, 415 East 139th Street
 417 A. Rodriguez & J. Rivera, 417 East 139th Street
 419 Pascual Gonzales, 419 East 139th Street
 421 Rosalina Irizarry, 290 Alexander Avenue, Bronx 10454
 423 Carmen Ortiz, 423 East 139th Street
 425 Van Turner, 1843 Loring Place, Bronx 10453
 427 Emilio & Minerva Perez, 427 East 139th Street
 429 Unknown
 431 Irma Gonzales, 431 East 139th Street
 433 Dept. of HUD, 26 Federal Plaza, N.Y.C. 10007 (Single Family
 Property Disposition) Attention: Peter Reimuller, Chief Property
 Officer
 435 Antonia & Domingo Velez, 435 East 139th Street
 437 " " " " " "
 439 Felicita Montano, 439 East 139th Street
 441 Morcles, c/o Montano, 834 Havemeyer Ave., Bronx 10473

East 140th Street

335 Ismael & Catalina Andino, 335 East 140th Street
 336 Paula del Valle, 292 Alexander Avenue, Bronx
 337 City of New York, Department of Real Estate, 2 Lafayette St., NYC
 339 Ursula Pizzino-Rivera, 1131 Fteley Ave., Bronx 10472
 341 Betty L. Carney, 299 Alexander Ave., Bronx

291-307 R. Panaro, 43-50 193rd Street, Queens, N.Y. 11358
 311 Ruth Stubblefield, 311 East 140th Street
 313 Dorothy & Louis Friscia, 192 Newport Rd., Yonkers, N.Y. 10709

East 140th Street

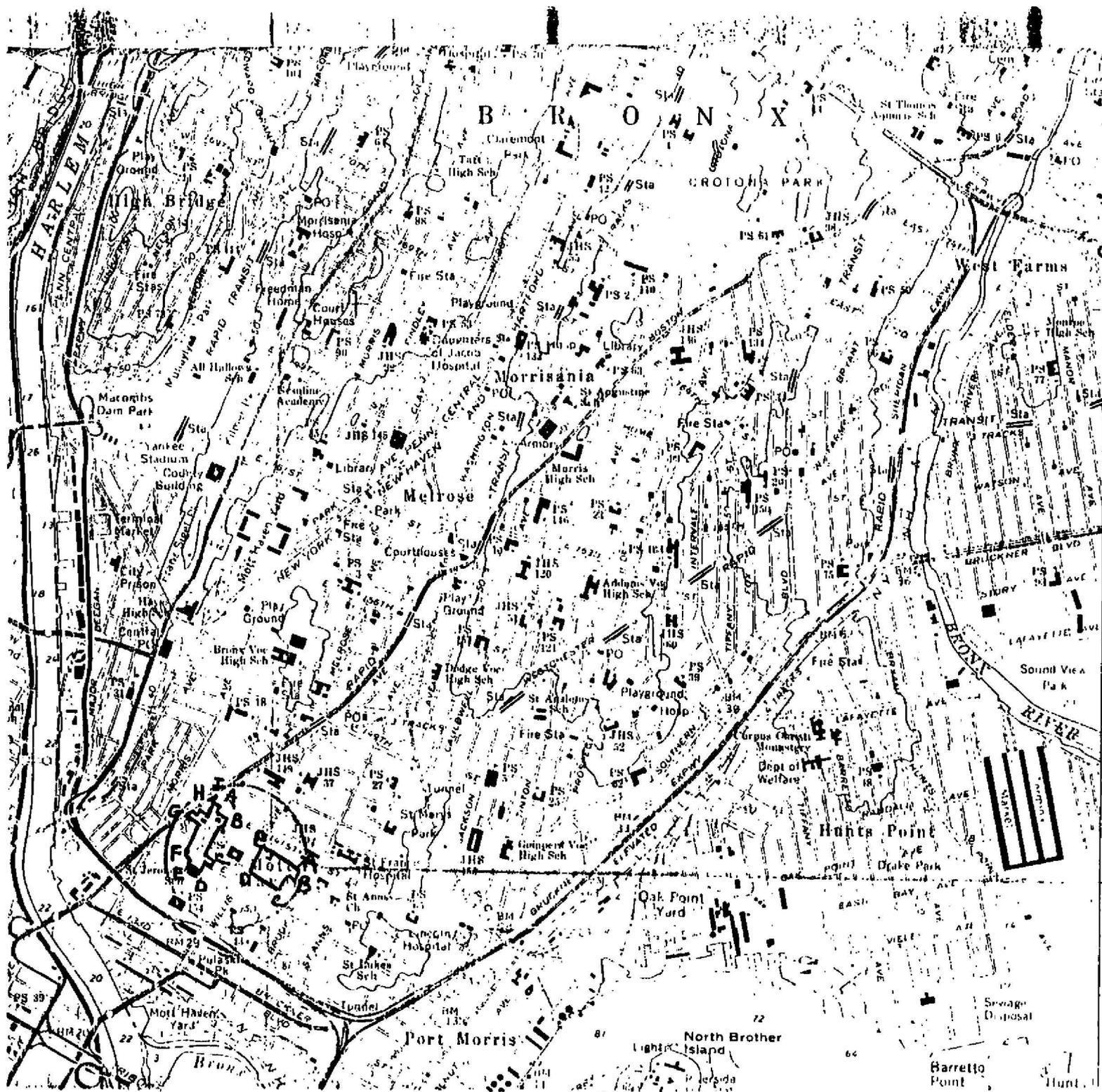
407	Unknown
409	A & A Santiago, 409 East 140th Street
411	M & M Sosa, 411 East 140th Street
413	Ana Sosa, 413 East 140th Street
415	Anna Diaz, 415 East 140th Street
417	A & L Rodriguez, 90 West 15th Street, #4, Hialeah, Fla. 33010
419	Austin Ollivierre, 419 East 140th Street
421	C & L Morales, 421 East 140th Street
423	Valentin R. Santisteban, 423 East 140th Street
425	Alfred Mareth, 425 East 140th Street
427	Evangelical Lutheran Church, 437 East 140th Street
431-437	St. Peters in the Bronx, 437 East 140th Street
451, 461, 465, 471	South Bronx Community Management Co. Inc., 349 East 149th Street, Bronx, 10451
475	City of New York, Department of Real Estate, 2 Lafayette St., N.Y.C.
481	F. Morris, 481 East 140th Street
406	E. Guevara, 406 East 140th Street
408	Unknown
410	J & M Rodriguez, 410 East 140th Street
412	Manuela Salazar, 412 East 140th Street
414	Carlos Santiago, 414 East 140th Street
416	Joseph Rachler, 416 East 140th Street
418	Raul-Ventura Lambarri, 418 East 140th Street
420	Unknown
422	Alejandro Gonzales, 422 East 140th Street
424	Robert & Margarita Sosa, 424 East 140th Street
426	" " " " " "
428	Carmen M. Flores, 428 East 140th Street
430	George and Eida Decamal, 430 East 140th Street
432	Joseph Cheek, 432 East 140th Street
434	Unknown
436	Carmen Morales, 436 East 140th Street
438	Ramona Reyes, 438 East 140th Street
440	" " " " " "
442	Domingo & Antonia Velez, 442 East 140th Street
444	Carmen Caroons, 444 East 140th Street
446	Ana Rita Garcia, 446 East 140th Street
448	P. Vidal, 448 East 140th Street
450	Carlos Manuel Rodriguez-Ramos, 450 East 140th Street

East 141st Street

338	Ft. Motte Baptist Church Inc., 320 East 141st Street
340	Melvin Johnson, 317 Alexander Avenue
342	Ukranian National Association, Inc., 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, New Jersey 07303

Third Avenue

2640-52	Zee Holding, c/o Zimmerman, 65 West 95th Street, N.Y.C. 10025
2604	The H.W. Wilson Co., Inc., 950 University Ave., Bronx 10452



Central Park Quad

Mott Avenue
 Historic District
 Bronx, Bronx County
 UTM References
 (zone 18)

Western Portion	
Easting	Northing
A. 590240	4518280
B. 590200	4518220
C. 590280	4518029
<hr/>	
D. 590320	4517960
E. 590400	4517960
F. 590420	4518040
G. 590240	4518220
H. 590300	4518300
I. 590240	4518320
Eastern Portion	
A. 591140	4517980
B. 591120	4517940
C. 591040	4517900
D. 590900	4517980
E. 590960	4518100

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Mott Haven Historic District is situated in the South Bronx. Its approximately ten blocks, primarily residential in character, but with shopping and service stores on East 138th Street and along Third Avenue, contain four and five-story row houses which are surrounded by high rise housing projects towering above them.

The Mott Haven Historic District consists of an interesting variety of building types which are representative of the best of the second half of the nineteenth century, including handsome residential rows of houses, two churches, a library and a police station. Individual houses on the side streets lend an attractive variety to this area. The district centers around Alexander Avenue and includes only those side streets which best accord with the fine quality of the buildings which extend along both sides of it. The fact that the buildings in this neighborhood retain so much of their fine original character makes it readily recognizable as an Historic District.

Alexander Avenue, between 137th and 141st Streets, is framed at the ends by two tall churches on the east side with low rows of houses between. On the west side, two imposing civic buildings stand out amidst the rowhouses. On both sides, the block fronts present rows of unified design.

While the houses maintain their individuality, and many of the interiors were custom built to suit the owners, it is clear that the architects generally recognized the fact that they were designing blocks of row houses, not individual residences. Alexander Avenue is a quiet dignified street characterized by handsome architectural details. This is true also of several of the other streets in the Historic District, including East 139th and East 140th Streets between Willis and Brook Avenues. Although construction dates range from the early eighties to the nineteen twenties, the majority of the buildings were erected in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Despite the fact that a wide variety of architectural styles are represented, including examples of Renaissance Revival, Greek Revival, neo-Grec and Queen Anne styles, in addition to those built in the local vernacular, there are common denominators of scale, materials, and a high degree of craftsmanship, which give the district a remarkable degree of unity.

A brief general description of the streets in this district is given below, with particular reference to those buildings which are architecturally noteworthy and interesting.

Alexander Avenue, East side, 137th-138th Streets

This block is of special architectural interest because of the three buildings belonging to St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church which take up the whole of the block. Number 222, the school building, erected in 1871, was designed in the Victorian Gothic style. Its central triple doorway has handsome stone arches with pointed drip moldings above. The Rectory, number 226, set between the Church and the school, was designed in the French neo-Grec style and displays typical features of that style, with its horizontal band courses and third floor window lintels. Standing at the corner of Alexander Avenue and East 138th Street is number 230, St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, a fine example of Renaissance Revival style, with features reminiscent of Hispanic antecedents. It was designed by Dehli & Howard and built in 1896.

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Alexander Avenue, East side, 138th-139th Streets

Numbers 260-266, a five-story brick apartment house, and 268-274, a row of four apartment houses, are basically similar in design, and together give a homogeneous appearance to this unpretentious residential block. They were built by Carl A. Millner in 1892-93. Number 260-266 was designed in the Queen Anne style as part of a row of seventeen apartment houses extending along Alexander Avenue between East 137th and East 138th Streets. Numbers 268-274 were built on a slightly smaller scale.

Alexander Avenue, West side, 138th-139th Streets

This block has buildings designed in three styles: the first, number 251-257, is the 40th Precinct Police Station and garage, a fine example of the Renaissance Revival style. It was designed by Thomas E. O'Brien and built on this corner site in 1922-24. Typical features of the style is the handsome rustication of the first floor of both the station house and the garage. The second group of buildings which form a nice contrast to the Police Station are at numbers 263-273 which are an interesting mixture of two styles--while built during the Queen Anne period, these brick houses show a remarkable amount of expressive detail, a carry-over from the Victorian Gothic of a decade earlier. Number 261, in the late Romanesque Revival is the third style to be represented. This apartment house has a rusticated basement and first floor porch with arches carried on squat columns with full Romanesque capitals.

Alexander Avenue, East side, 139th-140th Streets

Numbers 276-294 is a row of ten, three-story brick houses built between 1863 and 1865. They were designed as a unified group and have a uniform cornice line and identical ironwork.

Alexander Avenue, West side, 139th-140th Streets

Numbers 277-299 form a row of twelve, three-story brick houses, built in a style which was transitional from French neo-Grec to Queen Anne and is notable for its fine proportions while representing an interesting attempt at comprehensive block planning.

Alexander Avenue, East side, 140th-141st Streets

The sober, dignified character of this block comes from these uniformly designed rowhouses at numbers 302-314.

Alexander Avenue, East side, corner of 141st Street

The Tercera Iglesia Bautista (Third Baptist Church) which occupies this corner site is a harmonious embellishment to the Avenue, and terminates the northeast end of the Mott Haven Historic District on Alexander Avenue. It was designed by Ward & Davis and built for the Alexander Avenue Baptist Church in 1900-1902. At that time, its style was extremely modern.

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141st Street, South side, Alexander and Willis Avenues

The handsome Parsonage of the Tercera Iglesia Bautista Church at number 338 was built in 1901-1902, and designed by Frank F. Ward in harmonious relationship to the church which it serves.

Alexander Avenue, West side, 140th-141st Streets

The Mott Haven branch of the New York Public Library dominates this block because of its size, its function and the excellence of its design. It was opened to the public in March of 1905. Three stories high, it was designed by Babb, Cook & Willard in the style of an Italian Renaissance palazzo, with the tall, narrow proportions representative of that style.

139th Street, South side, Alexander and Third Avenues

This pleasant street contains a row of four, four-story apartment houses, numbers 302-308, designed in the Romanesque Revival style.

139th Street, North side, Alexander and Third Avenues

A three-story house at number 299 was built in 1887 by Alan Ferguson, designed in the Queen Anne style, and represents the adaptation of that style to the simple, vernacular townhouse.²

140th Street, South side, Alexander and Willis Avenues

Number 336 is a fine example of brick construction. This two-story house was converted from a stable by John Knox in 1876.

140th Street, North side, Alexander and Willis Avenues

This attractive block is occupied by two pairs of houses of contrasting heights. Numbers 335 and 337, three stories high, were built in 1887-88 in the French neo-Grec style. Numbers 339 and 341, three stories high, were built in 1876-77.

Alexander Avenue, West side, 141st-142nd Streets

The simple and uniform character of this block comes from the four and five-story buildings, numbers 331-337, most of which are of brick and at least two of which have cast-iron projecting cornices.

138th Street, North side, Alexander and Willis Avenues

Numbers 331-361 are homogeneous tenement rowhouses incorporating Italian inspired elements which enliven the overall appearance and add interest to their otherwise repetitive features.

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291 East 140th Street/2604 Third Avenue

Bold contrasts of height between the two low houses and the two imposing Romanesque Revival warehouse buildings adjacent to them lends interest to this block. The two red brick, five-story warehouses (painted gray at the ground floor), by the symmetry of their design and their pleasing proportions, along with their skillfully designed details, create a handsome adjunct to the street. They were designed by Seifert-Webb Associates and built in 1912-13. The 140th Street facades are divided into seven arched bays, each separated by pilasters. Blind arches from the third to the fourth floors alternate with arches containing windows. Reliefs of ornamental swords with fleur-de-lis detail in the center are found at the top of the pilaster capitals dividing each arch, and two smaller fleur-de-lis reliefs are located in each pilaster.

2640-52 Third Avenue, East side, 141st-142nd Streets

This ornate corner building, presently vacant, was designed in 1896 by J.B. McElpatrick & Son. At one time called the "Theatre Metropolis," it was later used as "Loew's Theatre's Scenic Studios," a sign painted on the frieze which is still partly visible. This is a red brick building which is painted light gray above the ground floor. The Third Avenue facade is divided into six bays, each flanked by strongly projecting monumental pilasters with Ionic capitals rising from the second floor through the full height of the building. The two northernmost end bays fronting on Third Avenue (at 142nd Street) contain overside round-arched windows divided horizontally into three sections. The top section, with strongly projecting keystones, is supported by paired fluted pilasters; the middle section contains a border with a row of baluster-like forms and a plain square stone panel between; beneath is a row of dentils above a frieze of garlands. The bottom section contains paired fluted pilasters with Ionic capitals. The three south bays are similar. The unadorned parapet area above the windows is about four feet high. By its size and its elaborate ornament this building is a dominant feature of the neighborhood.

140th Street, South side, Willis and Brook Avenues, numbers 406-450

With the exception of number 406, the houses on this pleasant residential street were designed as a single architectural unit and are almost identical. Their continuous cornice line, high stoops, bold masonry newel posts and prominent ornamental door and window lintels impart an orderly and homogeneous character to the block. Designed c. 1889 in the French neo-Grec style, their handsome details are intact.

139th Street, North side, Willis and Brook Avenues, numbers 403-447

This block, designed as a single architectural unit in the neo-Grec style, is almost identical to the row on the south side of 140th Street.

140th Street, North side, Willis and Brook Avenues, numbers 407-437 and 441-481

This fine block contains two groups of handsome rowhouses of fine quality designed in various styles, including the Gothic Revival, French neo-Grec and Renaissance Revival. Many elements contribute to the homogeneous character of the block, including, in

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numbers 407-437, the uniform level of the high stoops with their simple iron railings set back from the street; the small yards between each house, often filled with shrubbery and enclosed by iron fences; the almost uniform two-story height, three-bay width; and the uniform cornice line, broken only by decorative details. The variety of detail, and the harmonious blending of styles, both enhance the character of the block and accent the beauty of each house individually.

Number 415, built in 1900, is a handsome, well-kept brick house, a fine example of the Renaissance Revival style. Some of its fine features include the imposing and elegant pedimented entrance and its garlanded frieze and tympanum. Features of white stone are played subtly against, and enhance, the darker stepped gray brick facade. On the first floor beneath round-arched windows with rusticated voussoirs and sculpted heads as keystones are white stone spandrels decorated with garlands. The second floor has pedimented windows with garlanded frieze. The top of the building ends in a stepped gable above a wide cut-out ornamented beltcourse and contains three smaller central windows.

Number 421, built in 1900 of red brick, three stories high, is one of the finest houses on this block. A round-arched entrance door has a contrasting white stone surround. The bay window is divided into three sections by spiral columns and has a masonry arched surround, echoing the enframing of the door. At the third story, the facade narrows toward the center and culminates in a convex-concave gable which rises to an arched peak, all trimmed with the white stone used at the main floor. An accent which unifies this house with those adjoining it is the scroll ornamented bandcourse which separates the second and attic stories. All these felicitous details add to the overall delightful character of this fine house.

Numbers 423-425 are two elegantly simple Renaissance Revival brick houses. The three top floor windows with their brick compound round arches, the wide projecting cornices with garlanded friezes and the garlanded friezes over the entrance door, the prominent grooved consoles supporting pilasters which flank the entrance door, all add to the subtle richness of this fine pair.

Also on this street is a complex of three church buildings. St. Peters Lutheran School number 427, was designed in 1897. Built of red brick with brownstone trim and foundation, it is one of the three buildings on the block with a third or attic floor. Three narrow windows on the top floor emphasize the steep rise of the facade and harmonize with the design of the second floor windows. A volute buttress flanks the corners and in the center a blind brick oculus is flanked by plain pilasters and is topped by a turret with a finial. A sloping tile roof is set back from the facade.

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St. Peters Luthern Church, number 437, is a good example of the Gothic Revival style and is constructed of light brick with white masonry trim. It has a projecting narrow central section with buttresses set back from the front and angled at the east side. The entrance contains a compound Gothic arched portal with double doors surmounted by an ornamented panel incised with two rows of simplified rosettes. Above the entrance is a Gothic arched stained glass window. The parapet contains four slim corner towers and a bell tower is situated in the center of the flat roof. A cross crowns the front facade. This very simple but attractive church, by its scale, height, materials, design and colors, contributes to the overall harmony and simple beauty of the block.

Numbers 441-481 form a row which, despite some variations of details, seems to have been designed as a single architectural unit about 1901-02.³ They are all constructed of brick with rubble stone foundation walls and are five stories high and three bays wide. Two narrow bays flank the wide central bay windows. In numbers 441, 451, 461 and 465, strongly projecting paired pilasters support the boldly projecting masonry canopy above the imposing entrance doorways. The top floors have round-arched windows with boldly projecting cornices and six paired console brackets. A scroll ornament is set in the stone panel between each window at the second and third floors. The central bay contains a stained glass window at the second floor, above which is a cartouche. Flanking the entrances are fine iron railings. The remaining buildings of this row are similar but have two monumental consoles flanking the door instead of the paired pilasters.

Footnotes

¹A large portion of the material contained in this report was taken from the Landmarks Preservation Designation Report. For fuller descriptions of the originally designated buildings, see New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Mott Haven Historic District Designation Report, July 29, 1969, No. 1.

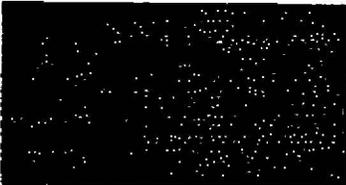
²The house at No. 301-303 was recently demolished after a fire which destroyed the top floor.

³According to available records, we have information only on numbers 441, 445-51-55, all built by George F. Pelham, and number 465, built by Neville & Bagge.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Longwood Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number (See Continuation Sheet) _____ not for publication

city, town Bronx _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district

state New York code 036 county Bronx code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Various

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bronx County Register's Office

street & number 1960 Benedict Avenue

city, town Bronx state New York 10462

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Landmarks Preservation Commission

title (LP-1075) and (LP-1286) has this property been determined eligible? yes no

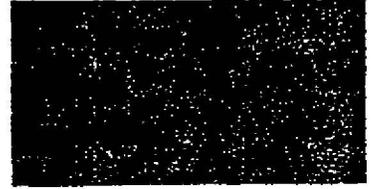
date July 8, 1980 and February 8, 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, 20 Vesey Street

city, town New York state New York 10007

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Longwood Historic District
Bronx County, New York Item number 2

Page 2

LOCATION

Roughly bounded by Longwood Avenue on the northeast, Beck Street on the southeast, Leggett Avenue on the south and Prospect Avenue on the west.

The following streets and numbers are included in the district:

Beck Street:	#712-778, 719-777 inclusive
Dawson Street:	#762-788, 757-789 inclusive
East 156th Street:	#940-990, 931-991 inclusive
Hewitt Place:	#760-782 inclusive, 781
Kelly Street:	#726-756, 721-755 inclusive
Macy Place:	#857-881 inclusive

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>NA</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Longwood Historic District is made up largely of rowhouses concentrated on six streets: Hewitt Place and Dawson, Kelly and Beck Streets running north-south, and Macy Place and East 156th Street running east-west. The district also contains a small apartment building that is similar in scale and style to the rowhouses, a hospital, two churches (one a former synagogue), and a much altered estate house. Ends of blocks have frequently been excluded from the district because they contain vacant lots, tenements or large-scale apartment buildings that are not consistent with the character of the district. The cluster of houses which constitute the district, the product of a single development, contrasts strongly with the surrounding blocks, which were developed with tenements and frame houses and which in recent years have experienced much devastation and abandonment.

The district's streets are lined with pairs of 2½-story-tall semi-detached houses. Most of these were designed at the same time by a single architect, Warren C. Dickerson, and their designs are uniform. Each double-unit, designed for two or three families, is separated by a side driveway and ornamental iron gate. Dickerson, however, designed them as an ensemble and the houses form a continuous unified streetscape. With few exceptions, the brick structures are designed in mirror image, with the entrances and stoops paired together between flanking round or angular bays. The roofs of the houses are composed of false mansard fronts with polygonal peaks or cone-shaped roofs capping the bays; originally they were sheathed with imbricated shingles (still intact on many of the houses today). The same house design appears frequently throughout the district but a variety of detail dispels any sense of monotony.

Set back from the street, most of the double residences are approached by wide, iron-railed stoops and fronted by fenced-in gardens or basement areaways. The setbacks contribute a sense of openness to the streetscape. An irregular street grid provides both short and long vistas along the open streets. The style of the buildings combines aspects of the neo-Renaissance and the Romanesque Revival. Neo-Renaissance elements include the masonry bays, the concentration of ornament at doorways and carved panels, Composite, Corinthian, and Ionic columns, and other classical details. The Romanesque Revival is reflected in the slight heaviness of proportion, the use of rough-cut stone, and arched windows.

The row of eight houses on Hewitt Place was designed by Charles S. Clark and built in 1908. Once identical in appearance, all the structures have been somewhat altered, but the row still maintains a sense of continuity. Each house is set back from the street and fronted by a small garden. There is a hip-roofed entrance porch to the left of a two-story angular bay on each house. The porches are approached by short stoops that were originally designed with wooden posts and denticulated, galvanized-iron cornices. Hip-roofed dormers, lighting the attic stories, project from mansard-fronted roofs once finished with metal tiles meant to resemble slate.

The row of houses on Macy Place, similar in configuration to the Dickerson rows, consists of paired mirror-image brick houses with outer bays and adjoining entrances approached by stoops. Their style is neo-Italian Renaissance, with classically inspired stone moldings, and heavy cornices in place of the false-front mansards of Dickerson's houses.

The two-family brick house at 749 Beck Street (969 East 156th Street), although a different type of building than the paired semi-detached houses forming the bulk of the district, is similar to them in scale and style. Designed by James Meehan in 1904 in the neo-Renaissance style, it features a full-height three-sided angular bay on each of its elevations, adorned with classical swags and pilasters, splayed brownstone lintels and elaborate scroll keystones. A denticulated cornice with a swag frieze crowns the building, which is largely unaltered. The original iron fence that separates the building from the street is still intact.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1898-1906 **Builder/Architect** Warren C. Dickerson, Charles S. Clark, James Meeham et al.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Longwood Historic District is an unusual turn-of-the-century residential neighborhood in the South Bronx. Originally an estate, like much of the Bronx, the area was developed in 1898-1906 by George Johnson, who hired architect Warren Dickerson to design almost all the buildings. The district's streets are lined with semi-detached houses designed in a style combining elements of the neo-Renaissance and Romanesque Revivals; the groups are differentiated by variations in their ornamental details, but the district is remarkably homogeneous in character. Besides the houses, the district includes one church which contributes to the historic architectural qualities of the district.

The Longwood Historic District contains some of the best of the turn-of-the-century architecture that transformed the Bronx into an urban extension of Manhattan. Virtually all of the district was developed by an astute and farsighted developer, George B. Johnson, who bought the abandoned S. B. White estate around 1898. Johnson and his sons operated their lucrative real estate office out of the abandoned White mansion, which still stands at 734 Beck Street, as the Patrolman P. Lynch Center, although it has been completely altered and this does not contribute to the significance of the district.

The cohesive character of the Longwood district results from the fact that almost all of the residences were designed between 1897 and 1900 by one architect, Warren C. Dickerson. Dickerson developed an extensive and successful architectural practice, specializing in fine residences and apartments.

Stylistically, the structures in the Longwood District exhibit elements of the neo-Renaissance style with an echo of the Romanesque Revival. The neo-Renaissance, reflecting a renewed interest in classicism, was a popular style of the period and is represented in the district by the use of the masonry bay, the concentration of ornament at doorways and carved panels, Composite, Corinthian and Ionic columns, and other classical details. The influence of the Romanesque Revival style, popular in the 1870s and 1880s, is reflected by a slight heaviness of proportion, the use of rough-cut stone and arched windows.

Attached to this nomination are the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission Designation Reports for the Longwood Historic District and the Longwood Historic District Extension which further define and describe the qualities of the area and form part of this nomination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 16 acres

Quadrangle name Central Park, NY-NJ

Quadrangle scale 1 : 24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>7</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
E			
G			

B	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>5</u> <u>9</u> <u>2</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u>
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

NA

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Larry E. Gobrecht, National Register Program Coordinator

organization Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau

date June 1981

street & number Agency I, E.S.P.

telephone (518) 474-0479

city or town Albany

state New York 12238

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

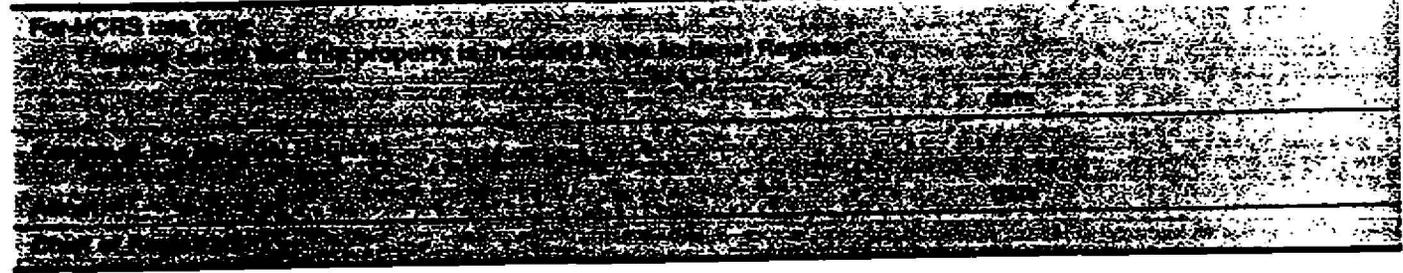
national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Albert E. Cuccia

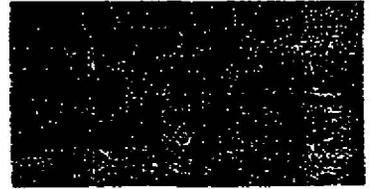
title Deputy Commissioner and Counsel

date 5/5/83



United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Longwood Historic District
Bronx County, New York Item number 9 Page 2

Bibliography

Jenkins, Stephen. The Story of the Bronx. New York: G.P. Putnam & Sons, 1912.

McNamara, John. History in Asphalt. Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1978.

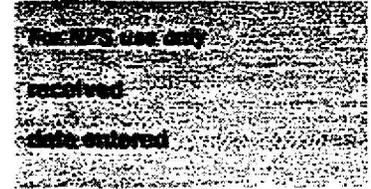
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Union History Company. History of Architecture and Building Trades in Greater
New York. New York: The Union History Co.. 1899.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Longwood Historic District
Bronx County, New York Item number 10 Page 1

BOUNDARIES

The property bounded by East 156th Street, the eastern property lines of 991 East 156th Street and 748-776 Beck Street, the eastern and northern property lines of 778 Beck Street, Beck Street, the northern property line of 777 Beck Street, the northern property line of 756 Kelly Street, Kelly Street, the western curb line of Kelly Street, the northern property line of 755 Kelly Street, the northern property line of 788 Dawson Street, Dawson Street, the northern and western property lines of 789 Dawson Street, part of the western property line of 787 Dawson Street, the northern property line of 782 Hewitt Place, the eastern curb line of Hewitt Place, westerly across Hewitt Place, the northern property line of 781 Hewitt Place, the northern property lines of 871-857 Macy Place, the western boundary of 857 Macy Place, the northern curb line of Macy Place, easterly across Hewitt Place, the eastern curb line of Hewitt Place, the southern property line of 760 Hewitt Place, part of the western and the southern property line of 762 Hewitt Place, part of the western property line of 761 Dawson Street, the western and southern property lines of 757-759 Dawson Street, Dawson Street, the eastern curb line of Dawson Street, East 156th Street, the northern curb line of Legett Avenue, the western curb line of Kelly Street, Kelly Street, the southern property line of 726 Kelly Street, the southern property lines of 952-958 East 156th Street, the western property lines of 721-725 Beck Street, the western and southern property lines of 719 Beck Street, Beck Street, the eastern curb line of Beck Street, the southern and eastern property lines of 712 Beck Street, the eastern property lines of 714-726 Beck Street, the southern property line of 990 East 156th Street, the western curb line of Fox Street, and the southern curb line of East 156th Street, The Bronx.

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

Longwood Historic District

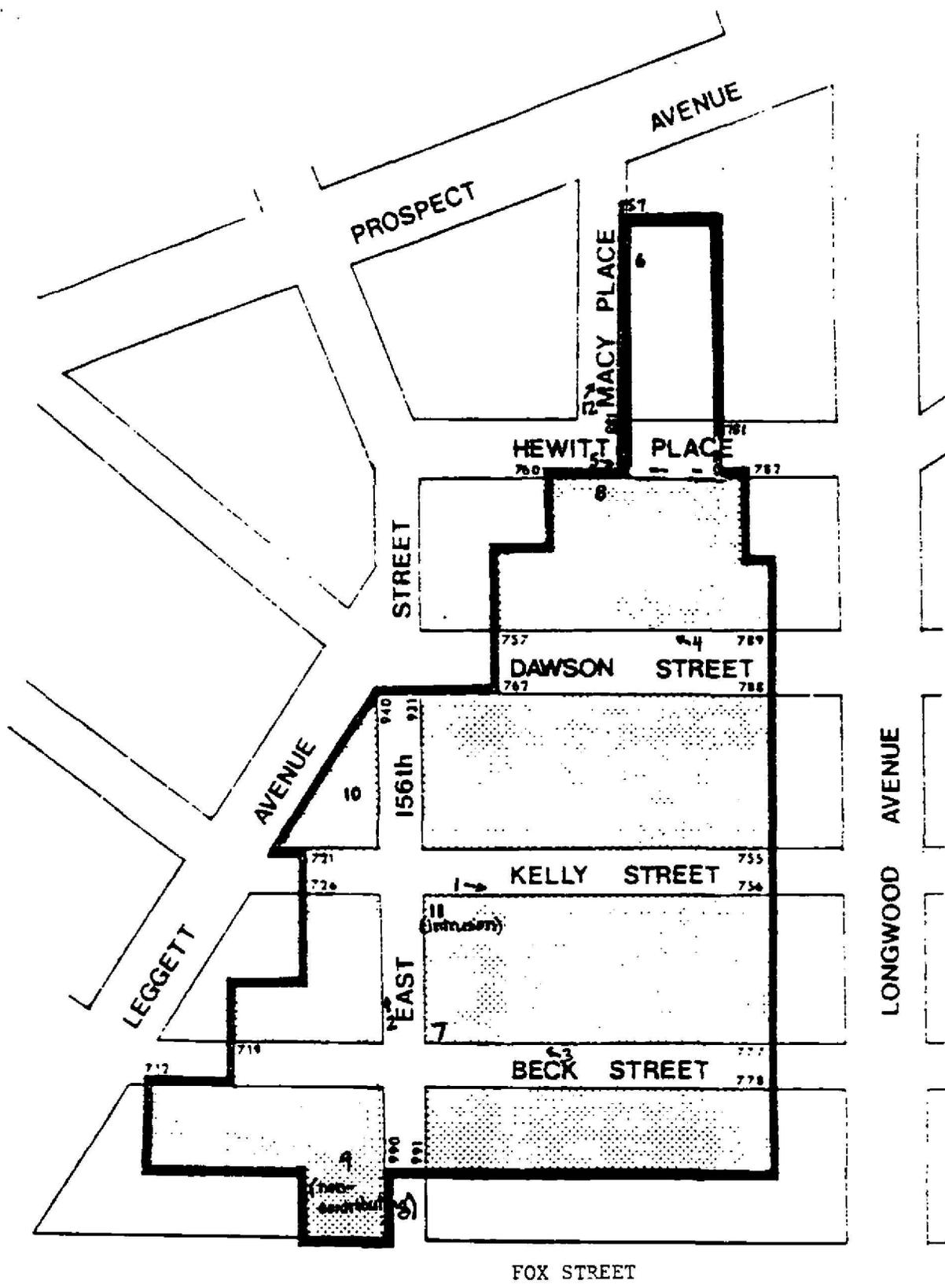
Continuation sheet Bronx County, New York Item number 11

Page 2

Form prepared by:

Anthony W. Robins
New York Landmarks Preservation Commission
20 Vesey Street
New York, N.Y. 10007

(212) 566-7577

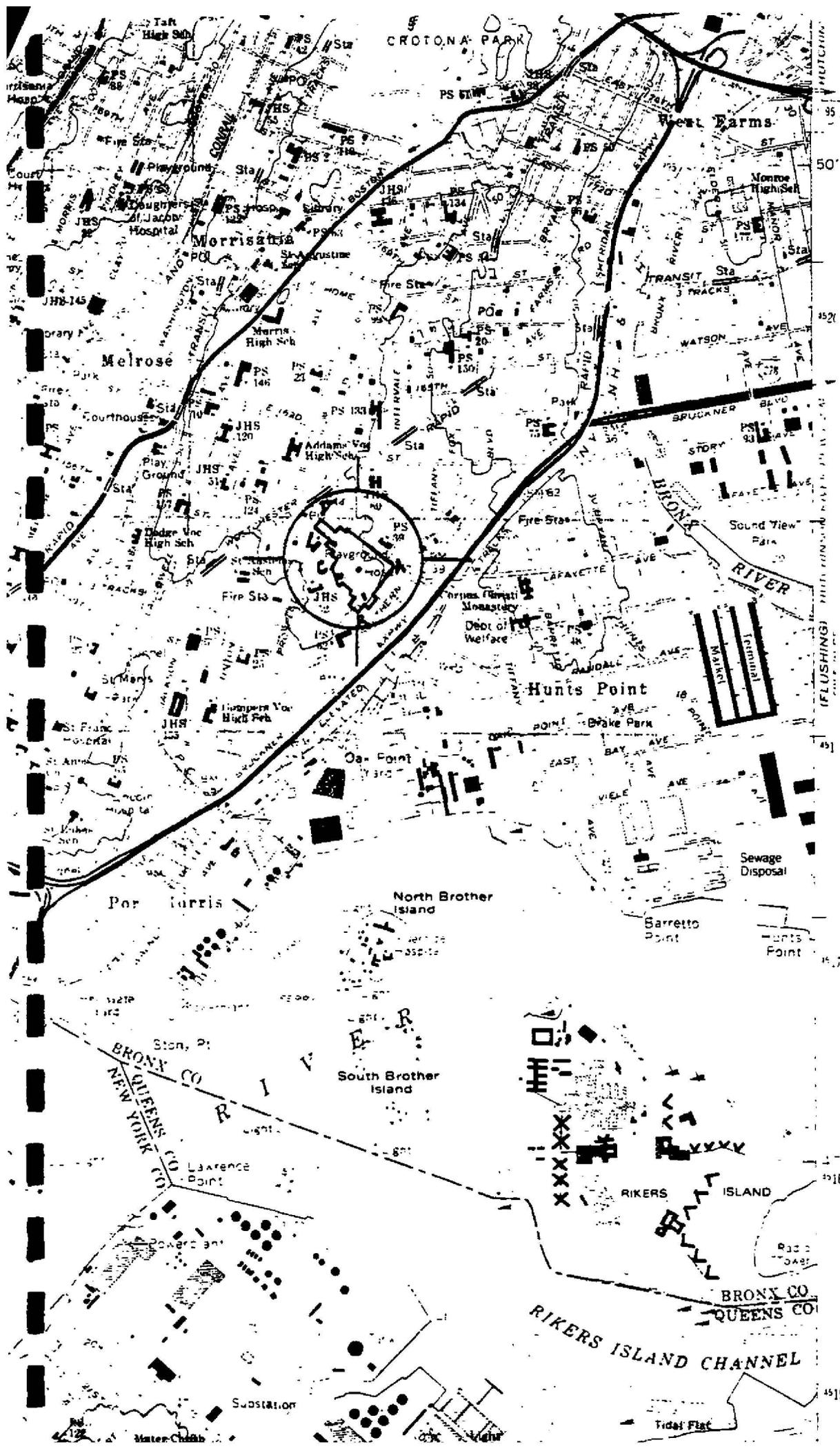


LONGWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT, BRONX COUNTY, N.Y.

Designated July 8, 1980

Landmarks Preservation Commission

District Boundaries
 Boundary lines extend around the edges of the properties.
 The numbers shown are properties within the district.



LONGWOOD HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Bronx County, New York
 Central Park, N.Y. - N.J. Quad
 UTM References:
 (All in Zone 18)

	Eastings	Northing
A.	5929550	4518770
B.	5928800	4518560
C.	592670	4518760
D.	592600	4519000

NEW YORK STATE MUSEUM: OFFICE OF THE STATE ARCHEOLOGIST
PREHISTORIC SITE FILE: FILE USE REQUEST FORM
PROJECT SCREENING FILE

NAME D.E. STANLEY-BROWN

ADDRESS 27 JORDAN ROAD, TROY, NEW YORK 12180

AC PHONE # 518 283-0534

Historical Perspectives, Inc.
B. Kearns - C. Kirkorian
P. O. Box 331
Riverside, CT 06878

AGENCY/COMPANY/INSTITUTION REPRESENTED

The screening file gives site locations within generalized .5 mile circles.

PURPOSE OF REQUEST: (Identify the proposed project and contractor, indicate the nature of the work, depth and extent of ground disturbance)

EVENTUAL DISTRIBUTION OF DATA: (Specify range of data use and distribution, publication, reproduction, etc.).

REQUESTED APPOINTMENT:

1st Choice _____ 2nd Choice _____
date time (or any) date time (or any)
(Appointments are on the hour between 9 a.m. and 12 noon on Wednesday of each week. Mail this request at least two weeks in advance of the appointment date. You will be notified by mail of your appointment date and time).

U.S.G.S. 7.5' MAPS REQUESTED: (indicate 15' maps)

CENTRAL PARK

FOR THE FOLLOWING attach the project map, site data list and self-addressed envelope to this request. Responses will be mailed or provided on the following day.

The following site(s) may be within or adjacent to the project area. If so, please provide the location of:

Please provide a sensitivity rating for the attached project area.

SITE #. 7.5' MAP

5474 Central Park
5475 Central Park

I understand that the information provided is to be used solely for the preparation of an environmental impact statement as required by State or Federal law.

D.E. Stanley-Brown 18 Oct. 1989
(Signature) (Date)

EVALUATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY FOR PREHISTORIC (INDIAN) SITES
Examination of the data suggests that the location indicated has the following sensitivity rating:

- HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- LOWER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.
- MIXED PROBABILITY OF PRODUCING PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA.

The reasons for this finding are given below:

- A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION AND WE HAVE REASON TO BELIEVE IT COULD BE IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION.
- A RECORDED SITE IS INDICATED SOME DISTANCE AWAY BUT DUE TO THE MARGIN OF ERROR IN THE LOCATION DATA IT IS POSSIBLE THE SITE ACTUALLY EXISTS IN OR IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE LOCATION.
- THE TERRAIN IN THE LOCATION IS SIMILAR TO TERRAIN IN THE GENERAL VICINITY WHERE RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE INDICATED.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A HIGH PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION SUGGEST A MEDIUM PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE SUCH AS SUGGEST A LOW PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE.
- EVIDENCE OF PRIOR DESTRUCTIVE IMPACTS FROM CULTURAL OR NATURAL SOURCES SUGGESTS A LOSS OF ORIGINAL CULTURAL DEPOSITS IN THIS LOCATION.
- THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LOCATION ARE MIXED, A HIGHER THAN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF PREHISTORIC OCCUPATION OR USE IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS IN THE VICINITY OF STREAMS OR SWAMPS AND FOR ROCK FACES WHICH AFFORD SHELTER. DISTINCTIVE HILLS OR LOW RIDGES HAVE AN AVERAGE PROBABILITY OF USE AS A BURYING GROUND. LOW PROBABILITY IS SUGGESTED FOR AREAS OF EROSIONAL STEEP SLOPE.
- PROBABILITY RATING IS BASED ON THE ASSUMED PRESENCE OF INTACT ORIGINAL DEPOSITS, POSSIBILITY UNDER FILL, IN THE AREA. IF NEAR WATER OR IF DEEPLY BURIED, MATERIALS MAY OCCUR SUBMERGED BELOW THE WATER TABLE.
- INFORMATION ON SITES NOT RECORDED IN THE N.Y.S. MUSEUM FILES MAY BE AVAILABLE IN A REGIONAL INVENTORY MAINTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S). PLEASE CONTACT:

COMMENTS: