

(Former) EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, 743 Amsterdam Avenue, aka 743-749 Amsterdam Avenue and 151 West 96th Street, Manhattan. Built 1926-27, 1931-32; architects Walker & Gillette.

Landmark Site: Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1851, Lot 1

On November 18, 1997, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the (Former) East River Savings Bank and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 4).¹ The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Twenty-six witnesses spoke in favor of designation, including City Councilman-elect Philip Reed (8th District) and representatives of State Senator David Paterson, City Councilwoman Ronnie Eldridge (6th District), Manhattan Borough President Ruth Messenger, Manhattan Community Board 7, the Park West Tenants Committee, the American Institute of Architects, Landmarks West!, the Historic Districts Council, the New York Landmarks Conservancy, and the 24th Precinct Community Council. No one spoke in opposition to designation. The Commission received many letters, statements, and petitions in support of designation, including a resolution from Manhattan Community Board 7 and letters from State Senator Franz S. Leichter and State Assemblyman Edward C. Sullivan.

Summary

The East River Savings Bank, prominently located on the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West 96th Street, was built in 1926-27, and was enlarged in 1931-32. Both phases of the building were designed by the architectural firm of Walker & Gillette, noted for its many residential, commercial, and institutional commissions, including the bank's 1933-34 Cortlandt Street headquarters building. The 96th Street branch is a distinguished design that continues the classical tradition for savings banks prevalent since the nineteenth century. While using the traditional vocabulary of classical architecture, the executed design shows a spareness and understatement that reflects the modernist trends of the period. The building has two major limestone-clad facades, which are dominated by giant Ionic columns. The Amsterdam Avenue facade was doubled in size when the building was enlarged. The columns flank paired pedimented entrances on Amsterdam Avenue and recessed double-height windows lighting the main banking room on both Amsterdam Avenue and West 96th Street. A boldly-scaled entablature and parapet enclose a penthouse floor. The building, which is a reminder of the important role that savings banks have played in their communities, remains largely intact.



DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

The Development of the Upper West Side²

The Upper West Side was largely undeveloped until the 1880s. Until urbanization at the end of the nineteenth century, the area was known as Bloomingdale, a name derived from the Dutch settlers who called the area Bloemendael after a flower-growing region in Holland. By the eighteenth century the Bloomingdale Road (later known as Broadway), following the course of the old Indian trail, provided the main link to lower Manhattan, encouraging the growth of small clusters of villages and the establishment of country estates in the adjoining areas by wealthy New York families.

The Upper West Side was included in the Commissioner's map of 1811, which outlined New York's street grid, although the area remained essentially rural and most of the streets were not laid out until after the Civil War. Land speculation, fueled in the post-war years by the creation of Central Park, continued throughout the 1870s despite wild vacillations in prices caused by the panic of 1873. In addition to Central Park, other amenities made the Bloomingdale section attractive to developers. Plans for Riverside Drive and Park were undertaken in 1876, and completed in 1900. Transportation improvements, such as horse car service on Broadway (begun 1878), the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad (completed 1879), and cable traction cars along Amsterdam Avenue (1885) further stimulated speculative interest. From the time that development began in earnest on the Upper West Side, single-family row houses were built on the side streets and tenements and flats with ground floor stores were built on the avenues because the noisy transportation lines made them less desirable for the development of rowhouses.

Electrical lines were installed on the Upper West Side in 1896; two years later, the surface transportation lines on Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway were electrified; and in 1904, the Broadway IRT subway line was completed with stations at West 72nd, 79th, 86th, 91st, and 96th Streets. With these improvements, taller elevator hotels and apartment buildings appeared, especially on Broadway, Amsterdam Avenue, and Central Park West. During the period between World War I and the Depression, a wave of redevelopment substantially modified the character of the area. Most notable was the huge boom in apartment building construction between 1919 and 1931. These buildings were representative of a city-wide development boom, spurred by favorable economic conditions and commercial expansion. Many

of the earlier rowhouses were converted to multiple-family dwellings following an amendment of the Tenement House Law in 1919, allowing for such conversions. Many other rowhouses were demolished for the construction of apartment buildings in the mid-1920s. Speculators were buying dwellings toward this end, anticipating enhanced property values upon completion of the Eighth Avenue Independent (IND) subway. It was during this period of growth that the East River Savings Bank initially established itself on Amsterdam Avenue and West 96th Street. With the onset of the Depression in 1929, construction in the area all but halted, although East River was successful enough to expand its operations by enlarging the original building (see below). During the 1960s and 1970s parts of the Upper West Side were the focus of Federal and State Urban Renewal activity, including the area surrounding the East River Savings Bank. The project involved the erection of two public schools; the rehabilitation of flats, tenements, and rowhouses; the issuance of federal loans for the refurbishment of apartment buildings on Central Park West; and the demolition of most of the existing flats and tenements along Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues between West 87th and 97th Streets, which were replaced by federally-subsidized low- to middle-income apartment buildings. Outside of the Urban Renewal zones, private developers purchased and renovated many of the existing buildings using a number of city- and state-sponsored incentive programs.

The East River Savings Bank³

The East River Savings Bank was founded in 1848 as the East River Savings Institution by John Leveridge, a prominent New York lawyer, to serve the banking needs of the lower East Side neighborhood in which he lived and worked. Charter trustees included publisher John Harper and Dr. James Rushmore Wood, founder of the American Academy of Medicine. Leveridge's home and law office at 145 Cherry Street were only a block away from the East River, and when the new banking institution was opened at Leveridge's Cherry Street row house, it was named in honor of the nearby body of water. On the bank's first day of business, a little more than a month after the New York state legislature granted women the right to hold bank accounts and own property, Mary Linny, a domestic, opened an account and became one of the first women in the state to hold a bank account in her own right.

The East River Savings Institution moved to Chatham Square in 1851,⁴ then to 3 Chambers Street in 1853, the year its deposits exceeded one million dollars for the first time. By 1895, deposits amounted to more than ten million dollars. In 1907, the Chambers Street building was acquired by the City of New York as part of the site for the new Municipal Building, and the bank moved soon afterwards to 291 Broadway, at the corner of Reade Street. In 1925, the bank's name was officially changed to the East River Savings Bank. Two years later, it opened its first branch bank at 96th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. In 1932, East River acquired the Italian Savings Bank and the Maiden Lane Savings Bank, creating an institution with over 140,000 depositors and \$151,601,000 in deposits. The bank opened a new headquarters at 24-26 Cortlandt Street in 1935, after abandoning a plan to move its main office to the newly-expanded West 96th Street branch. In 1972, East River opened its first branches outside of Manhattan, mainly in Staten Island, and Nassau and Suffolk Counties. That year its deposits surpassed one billion dollars for the first time.

Banks and Architectural Imagery⁵

As industry, business, and commerce prospered after the Civil War, New York became the nation's financial capital. Apart from a few imposing buildings on Wall Street, however, banks were for the most part located in converted residences, or in office buildings, but prior to the 1880s and 1890s, rarely in quarters designed for them. Property values were so high in the financial district that many commercial banks began to build office buildings, conducting business on the ground floors and renting revenue-producing office space above. Savings banks, many of which catered to small private investors, were, in contrast, generally not located in the Wall Street area; therefore, taking advantage of less expensive real estate, they were able to build monumental bank buildings for their exclusive use, many on corner sites.⁶ Savings banks proliferated in the 1890s. Among them were the Greenwich Savings Bank, designed by Robert W. Gibson (1892, demolished); the Bank for Savings at East 22nd Street and Fourth Avenue, designed by Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz (1892, partially demolished); the sumptuous Bowery Savings Bank at 135 Bowery, designed by McKim, Mead & White (1893-95); and R.H. Robertson's New York Bank for Savings at Eighth Avenue and 14th Street (1896-97). The last two are designated New York City exterior and interior landmarks.

This trend continued after the turn of the century. In 1909, the *Architectural Record* published a lengthy, illustrated survey, in which the author invoked the

ancient Greek and Roman temples -- which also served as banks -- as ancestors to the modern type; the recent banks, however, had evolved due to "the marvelous growth of modern consumerism."⁷ The illustrations attest to the pervasiveness of the classical bank type, about which the author states, "The effect of the structure must be one of great importance and simplicity. It must make on the depositors the impression of being a perfectly safe place to leave their money and valuables."⁸

This bank imagery developed, not only as the result of economic conditions, but also in response to the resurgence of the neo-classical style, what has been termed Academic Classicism. American architects, influenced by the principles of the French Ecole des Beaux-Arts and the popularity of the "Great White City" -- the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago -- turned to the interpretation of Renaissance and neo-Classical prototypes. In part, Academic Classicism was popularized as a means to create an architecture characterized by order, clarity, and sobriety, qualities considered appropriate to the democratic ideals of the expanding nation, and particularly appropriate to the design of banks and public institutions. In making historical associations, American architects drew parallels between their own culture, the American neo-classical past, and the enlightened Greco-Roman and Renaissance civilizations.⁹

Walker & Gillette¹⁰

The firm of Walker & Gillette was formed in 1906. Alexander Stewart Walker (1876-1952) was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, attended school in New Hampshire, received an architectural degree from Harvard in 1898, and began practicing as an architect upon forming a partnership with Leon N. Gillette. Walker served as a naval officer in World War I. Leon N. Gillette (1878-1945) was born in Malden, Massachusetts, and studied at the Universities of Minnesota and Pennsylvania. In 1895-97 he was employed by the firm of Bertrand & Keith, in 1899 by Howell & Stokes, and later by Babb, Cook & Willard and Schickel & Ditmars. He then attended the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris during 1901-03. Returning to New York in 1903, he worked with Warren & Wetmore, then joined Walker in partnership. He was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and served as the president of the New York Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.

Walker & Gillette became very prominent in New York and eventually worked nationwide. The firm's commissions included a remarkable variety of works:

private residences, banks, apartment houses, office buildings, hospitals, yacht and steamship interiors, clubs, museums, hotels, amusement parks, and the entire city of Venice, Florida.

The firm's work before World War I comprised mostly large residences, including an enormous estate in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for W.M. Salisbury, with the main house, designed in a very eclectic Classical style, constructed of concrete blocks; a Mission-Revival style house in Tuxedo Park, New York; and examples of the Tudor Revival, neo-Renaissance, and Beaux-Arts styles. They also designed a neo-Georgian apartment house at 144 East 40th Street, and the Colonial Revival style Greenwich County Club. After the war, while continuing to produce houses, the firm began a series of bank commissions. Many of these designs, including the East River Savings Bank, were in the traditional neo-Classical or "neo-Greek Revival" styles, but in the late 1920s the firm changed direction, favoring the more abstract modern classical style. This shift is evident in the firm's design for the First National City Bank of New York branch (1927) at Broadway, between Canal and Lispenard Streets. It was completed the same year as the East River Savings Bank.

The firm received many awards for its designs, including the Gold Medal Award of the Architectural League in 1922 for their residential designs. Both partners were members of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, and the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design. After Gillette's death in 1945, the firm became Walker & Poor, and later, Swanke Hayden Connell Architects.

Design and Construction¹¹

In 1923, the New York state legislature passed a law permitting savings banks to open branch banks for the first time. In response, the East River Savings Institution planned to gradually open branch offices around Manhattan. The first of these would be built at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West 96th Street. The bank acquired two lots at this location, containing tenement houses which were later razed, in May of 1925.¹² Together, they measured 53'4" facing Amsterdam Avenue and 90 feet along West 96th Street. That fall, Manhattan architects Walker & Gillette filed plans for a bank building to rise on the site. Construction began on the edifice on March 25, 1926; it was completed on February 8, 1927. Classified as one-story above a basement, the building cost \$265,000.

In designing the East River Savings Bank, the architects chose the conservative Classical style that

had been popular for banks for many decades. The temple-like building included an Ionic portico facing Amsterdam Avenue and a colonnade of four recessed engaged columns along West 96th Street. Quotations from Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln celebrating the virtues of saving decorated the bank's principal facade, while Theodore Roosevelt's words graced the West 96th Street facade.

The bank acquired the adjacent tenement buildings at 747 and 749 Amsterdam Avenue in 1927 and 1931, respectively,¹³ and hired Walker & Gillette to design an addition to the 96th Street branch that would double its size and convert the building into the bank's main office with the executive offices on the upper floors. Construction of the \$530,000 addition began in June 1931. However, as a consequence of East River's acquisition of the Italian Savings Bank and the Maiden Lane Savings Bank in 1932, a main office was built instead at 24-26 Cortlandt Street, a Moderne style building also designed by Walker & Gillette, which opened in 1935.

Walker & Gillette's design for the enlarged building, which was completed on March 30, 1932, included expanding the original two-bay arcade facing Amsterdam Avenue to four bays, while maintaining the classical vocabulary and material of the original design.¹⁴

Subsequent History¹⁵

After plans to relocate the bank's main office to the expanded 96th Street building were abandoned, the upper floors - which would have served as the bank's headquarters - were instead used for storage space, and at times, by various city agencies. The bank building has undergone very few additional alterations since then. A cooling tower was erected in 1962 and structural work was performed on an exposed party wall on the north side in 1965.¹⁶ Exterior signs have been changed numerous times.

By the early 1990s, the East River Savings Bank and its parent corporation, River Bank America, were experiencing financial difficulties due to bad loans made during the previous decade. The Marine Midland Bank acquired eleven of the distressed bank's New York City branches, including this one, in 1995. Two years later, Marine Midland moved the 96th Street branch to another location.

Description

The former East River Savings Bank is a flat-roofed, 47 foot tall building, incorporating a one-story banking hall, three mezzanine levels, and a penthouse story. The building, located on the northeast corner of

Amsterdam Avenue and West 96th Street, is 112.8 feet along Amsterdam Avenue and 90 feet along West 96th Street. Its concrete base and foundation walls are set on solid rock. The structure consists of brick walls faced with limestone facing the streets. The rear and north walls are terra-cotta block, faced with brick. The floors are supported by reinforced concrete arches on steel framing.

Amsterdam Avenue Facade. The main facade, facing Amsterdam Avenue, features an Ionic colonnade consisting of five freestanding, fluted columns. Behind the colonnade, the recessed facade is divided into six bays: four major bays at the center and two minor bays to each side. Each bay contains vertical fenestration with historic steel-framed, multi-pane window sash. Two projecting pedimented pavilions occupy the two centermost bays at street level. Each entry has double outer doors with bronze frames and transoms; behind them are decorative iron gates with an acanthus motif. Secondary, street-level entrances are located in the outer main bays. The slender minor bays contain decorative iron grilles at street level. Historic wrought-iron fencing encloses the space between the columns. The panelled end wall sections have crown moldings with rosettes and anthema, and contain historic, bronze light fixtures. The north end of the Amsterdam Avenue facade contains a narrow, recessed section with a vertical steel-framed window that has been modified at street level for an ATM entrance. The entire facade is crowned by an entablature and parapet. The frieze contains the name of the bank (now covered with fabric), flanked by "1948" and "1926," respectively the years of the bank's founding and the construction of this building. The soffit contains a non-historic lighting track. A copper shield containing eagles and a medallion with "East River Savings Bank 1848" sits at the center of

the parapet. It is flanked by quotes by Thomas Jefferson: "Save and teach all you are interested to save: Thus pave the way for moral and material success" and Abraham Lincoln: "Teach economy. That is one of the first and highest virtues. It begins with saving money."

West 96th Street Facade. The West 96th Street facade is divided into three bays by four engaged columns that match the Ionic order of the Amsterdam Avenue portico. Each bay contains vertical fenestration with historic steel-framed, multi-pane window sash and molded surrounds. Rectangular panels sit above each window. The detailing of the end wall sections and the entablature match that on the main facade. The parapet features a quote by Theodore Roosevelt: "The habit of saving money while it stiffens the will also brightens the energies. If you would be sure that you are beginning right begin to save." The soffit contains a non-historic lighting track. A plaque from the New York Community Trust is placed on the recessed wall adjacent to the westernmost column at eye level.

The walls of the penthouse and the elevator shaft housing, which are partly visible from sidewalk level, are crowned by a copper molding featuring acanthus and anthema. Two flagpoles project from the Amsterdam Avenue side of the penthouse. The side wall at the north has a stepped parapet. The front section of this brick wall is covered with stucco.

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NOTES

1. The Commission had previously held public hearings on the East River Savings Bank as LP-0299 on June 14, July 12, September 13, and November 10, 1966, and as LP-1690 on July 12, 1988.
2. This section is based on the following sources: Landmarks Preservation Commission [LPC], *Hotel Belleclaire Designation Report* (LP-1507), (New York: 1987); LPC, *Hotel Marseilles Designation Report* (LP-1660), (New York: 1990); *Riverside-West 105 Street Historic District Designation Report* (LP-0323), (New York: 1973); *Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1647), (New York: 1990).
3. This section is based on the following sources: Dorcas Elisabeth Campbell, *The First Hundred Years, the Chronicle of a Mutual Savings Bank* (New York: East River Savings Bank, 1949); and Austin 'S. Murphy, *East River Savings Bank: 125 Years of Service to the People and the City of New York* (New York: Newcomen Society in North America, 1973).

4. At this location, the trustees opened a commercial bank, the Chatham Bank, which later merged with the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.
5. This section has been adapted from Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Manufacturers Hanover Trust Building Designation Report* (LP-1699), report by Elisa Urbanelli (New York, 1988).
6. A.C. David, "Private Residences for Banking Firms," *Architectural Record*, 14 (July 1903), 13-14. See also Robert A.M. Stern, Gregory Gilmartin, and John Massengale, *New York 1900: Metropolitan Architecture and Urbanism, 1890-1915* (New York, 1983), 177.
7. "Recent Bank Buildings of the United States," *Architectural Record*, 25 (Jan. 1909), 1-3.
8. *Ibid.*, 4.
9. Richard Guy Wilson, "The Great Civilization," *The American Renaissance, 1876-1917*, (New York, 1979), 11-16.
10. This section is based on the following sources: "Leon N. Gillette," *Who Was Who in America* (Chicago, 1967), vol. 2, 210; Leon N. Gillette obituary, *New York Times*, May 4, 1945, 20:2; Landmarks Preservation Commission, "Architects' Appendix," *Upper East Side Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1051), (New York, 1981); ---, "Architects' Appendix," *Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District Designation Report* (LP-1647), (New York, 1990); Robert A.M. Stern, Gregory Gilmartin, and Thomas Mellins, *New York 1930: Architecture and Urbanism Between the Two World Wars* (New York, 1987), 181, 183-184; "A. Stewart Walker," *Who Was Who in America* (Chicago, 1967), vol. 3, 883; A. Stewart Walker obituary, *New York Times*, June 11, 1952, 29:4; James Ward, *Architects in Practice New York City, 1900-1940* (New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1989), 81; and Henry F. Withey and Elsie R. Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1956), 235-36.
11. This section is based on the following sources: Richard F. Curran, Testimony submitted to the LPC on behalf of East River Savings Bank, December 21, 1966 (LP-0299); Cynthia Kracauer, Letter submitted to the LPC on behalf of Swanke Hayden Connell Architects, the successor firm to Walker & Gillette, November 17, 1997; Austin 'S. Murphy, *East River Savings Bank:125 Years of Service to the People and the City of New York* (New York: Newcomen Society in North America, 1973), 25; New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, NB 634-1925, ALT 449-1931; *New York State Banking Laws, 1923*, Chapter 248; Robert A.M. Stern, Gregory Gilmartin, and Thomas Mellins, *New York 1930: Architecture and Urbanism between the Two World Wars* (New York: Rizzoli International, 1987), 183-84.
12. New York County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds, Liber 3486, Page 92-93; New York City, Department of Buildings, Manhattan, Demolition Permit 56-1926.
13. New York County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds, Liber 3640, Page 57 and Liber 3784, Page 274.
14. The banking hall was also completely reconfigured in keeping with the enlarged size of the building.
15. Richard F. Curran, Testimony submitted to the LPC on behalf of East River Savings Bank, December 21, 1966, (LP-0299); "Marine Midland to Acquire River Bank Branches," *New York Times*, December 19, 1995, D4:1.
16. The attached tenement building was demolished that year.

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this building, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the (Former) East River Savings Bank has a special character and special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage, and cultural characteristics of New York City.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, the (Former) East River Savings Bank, was built in 1926-27 and enlarged in 1931-32 to the designs of the architectural firm Walker & Gillette; that it is a distinguished design that continues the classical tradition for savings banks prevalent since the nineteenth century; that the building occupies an important position in the body of the firm's work; that the building enjoys a prominent position on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue at the corner of West 96th Street; that Walker & Gillette's design accentuates its prominence with an Ionic colonnade facing Amsterdam Avenue, engaged Ionic columns facing West 96th Street, and a boldly-scaled entablature and parapet; and that the bank building, which is a reminder of the important role that savings banks have played in their communities, remains largely intact on the exterior.

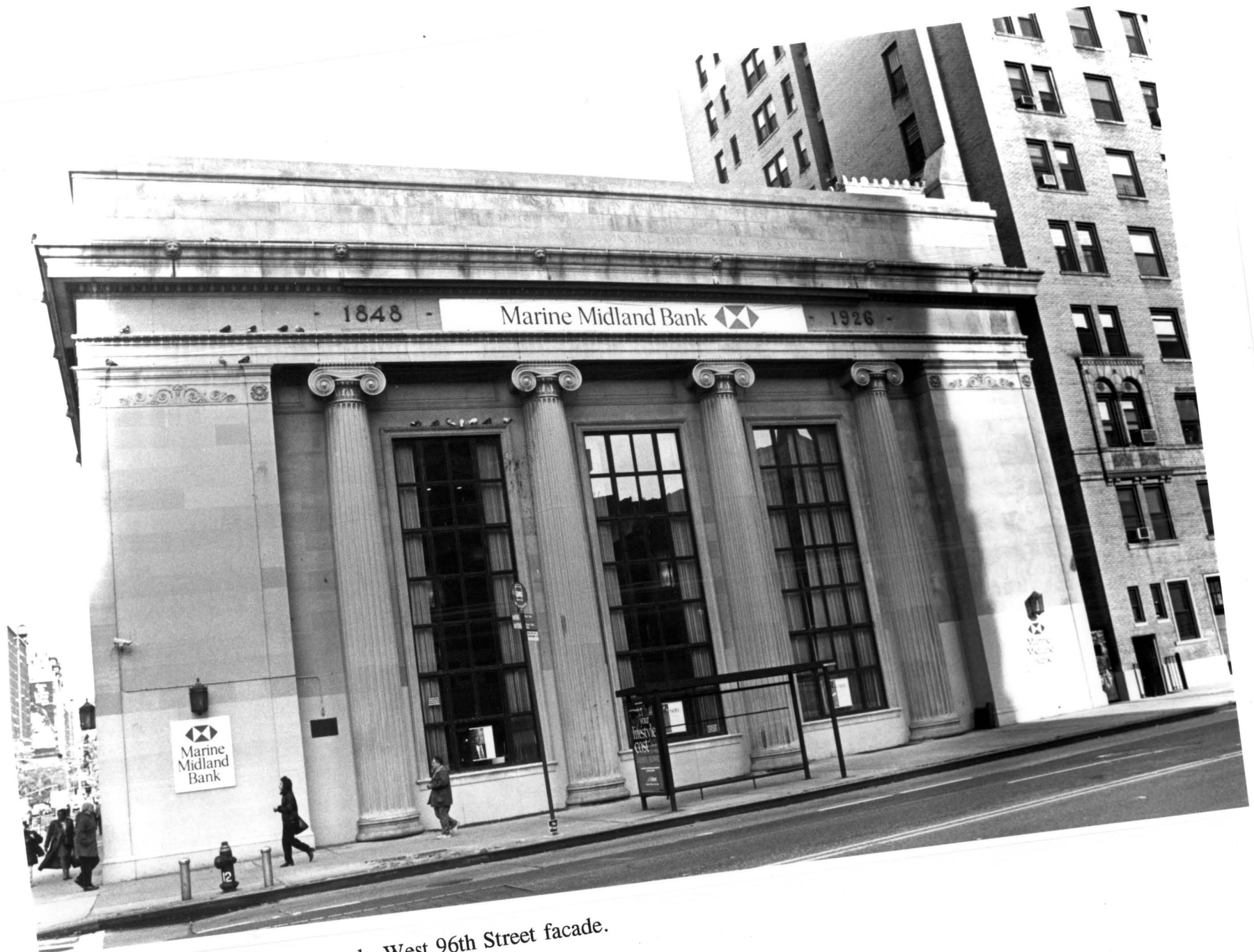
Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Landmark the (Former) East River Savings Bank, 743 Amsterdam Avenue, aka 743-749 Amsterdam Avenue and 151 West 96th Street, and designates Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1851, Lot 1, as its Landmark Site.



(Former) East River Savings Bank, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West 96th Street.
Photo: Carl Foster, 1997



(Former) East River Savings Bank, Amsterdam Avenue facade.
Photo: Carl Foster, 1997



(Former) East River Savings Bank, West 96th Street facade.
Photo: Carl Foster



Detail of freestanding Ionic columns facing Amsterdam Avenue.
Photo: Carl Foster, 1997



Detail of the engaged columns facing West 96th Street.
Photo: Carl Foster: 1997



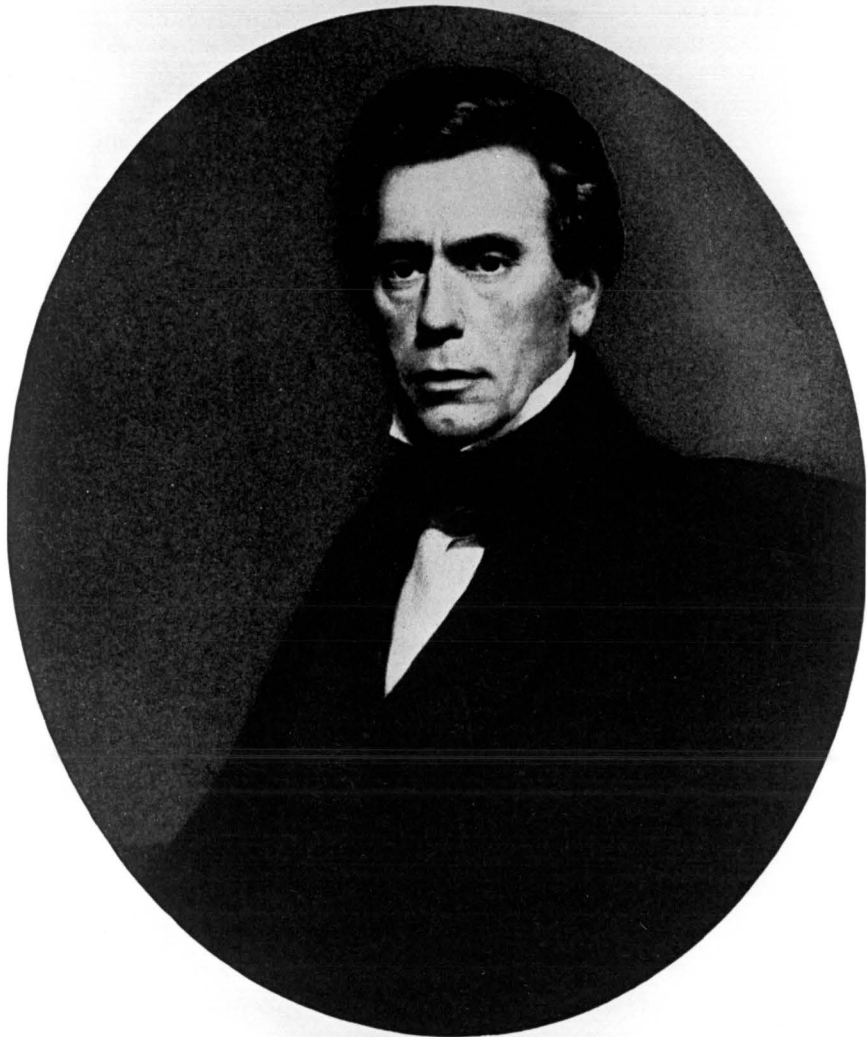
Detail of the Ionic capitals.
Photo: Carl Foster, 1997



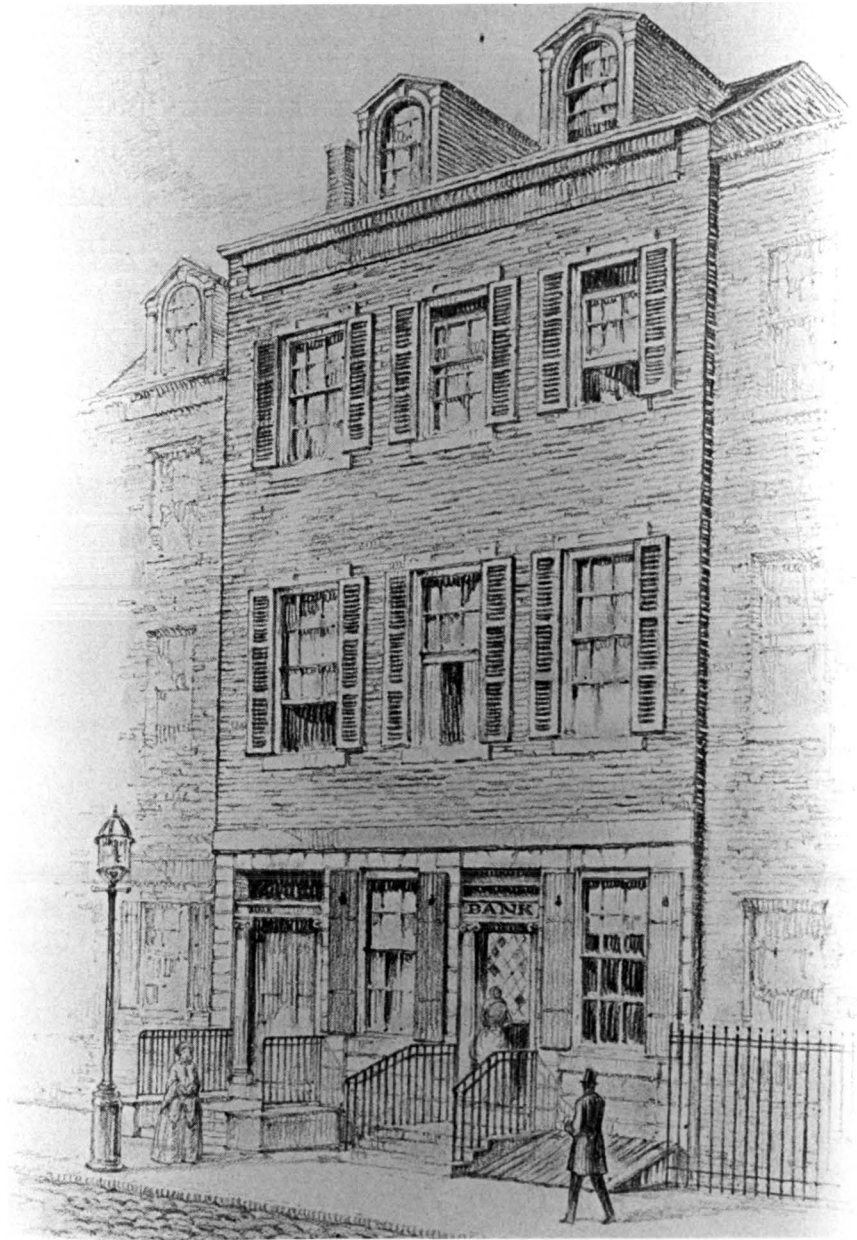
Detail of the paired entrances facing Amsterdam Avenue.



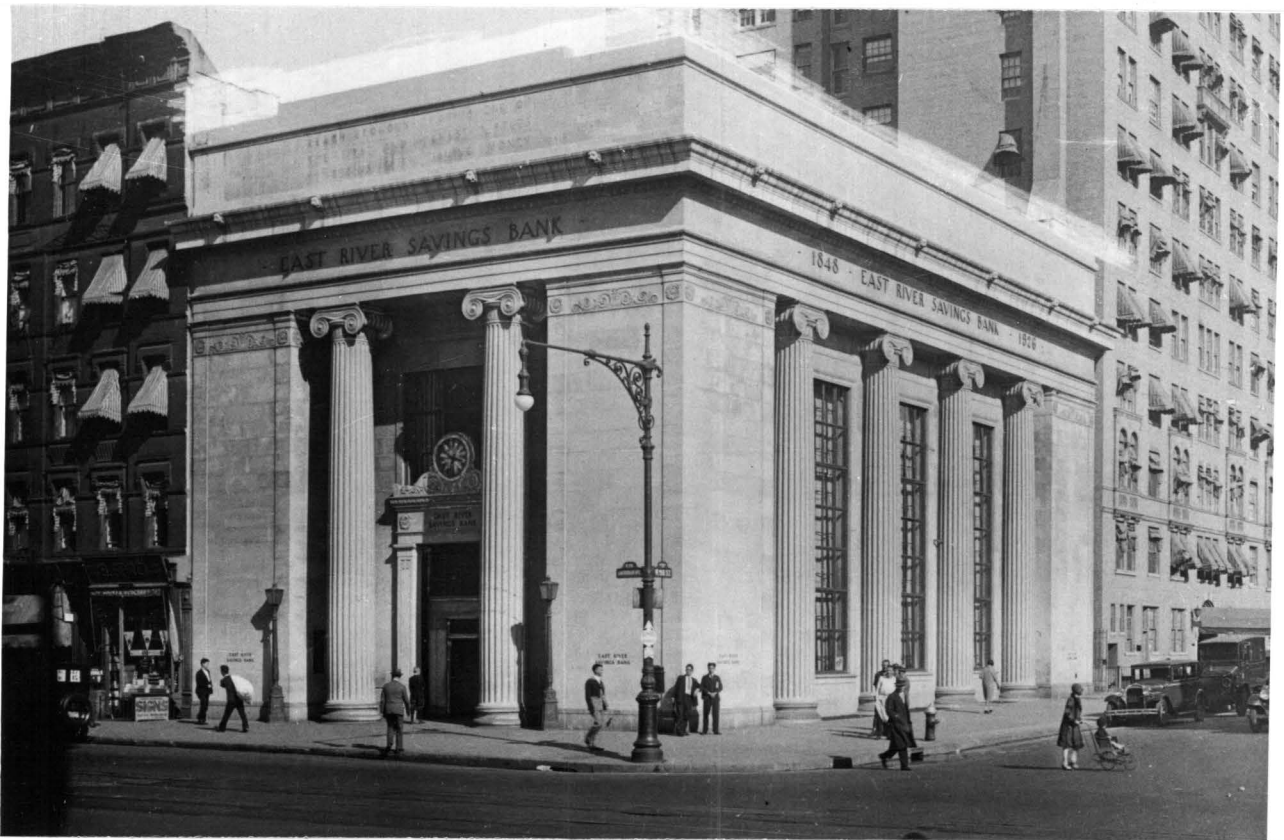
Detail of the bank's seal, facing Amsterdam Avenue.
Photo: Carl Foster, 1997



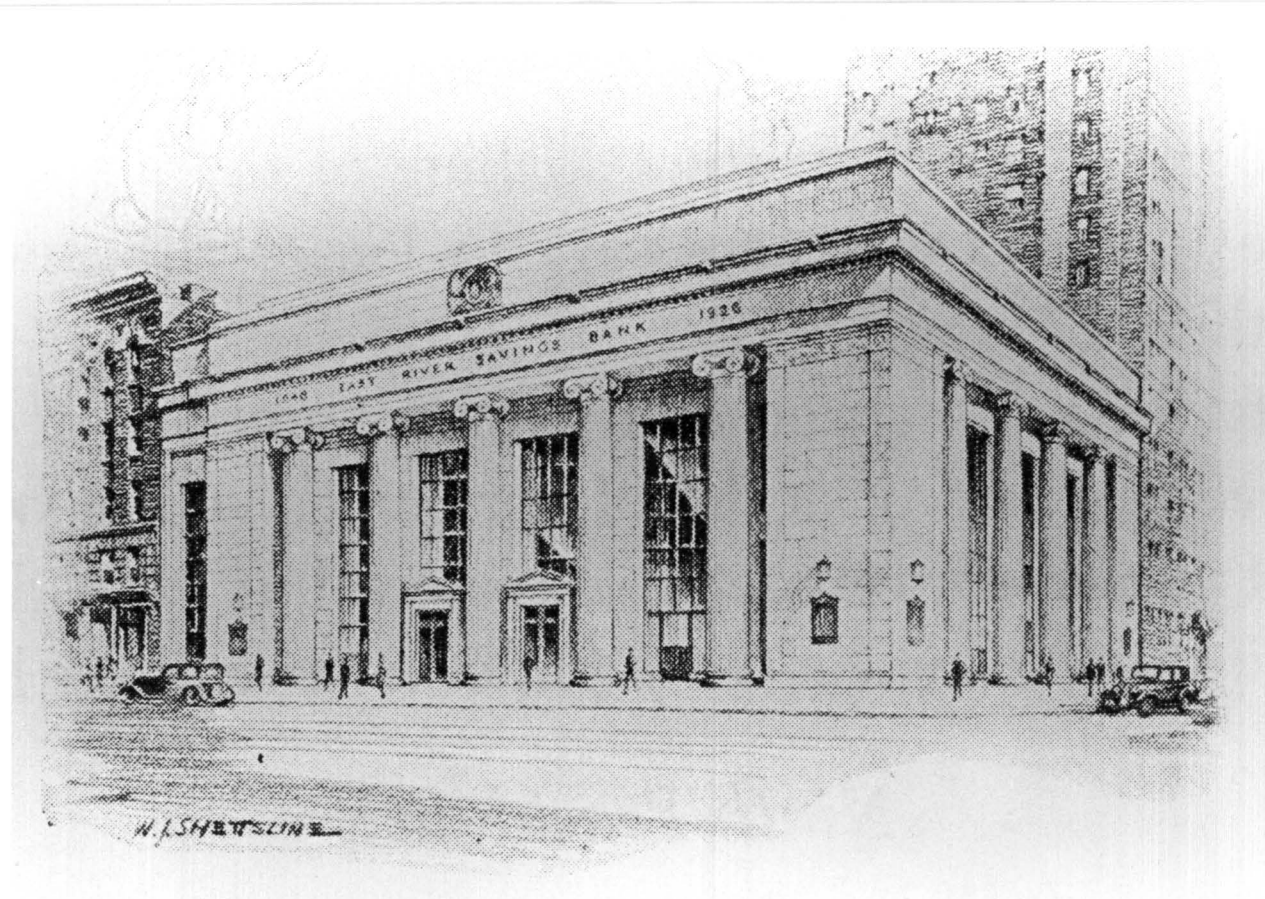
John Leveridge, founder of the East River Savings Bank.
From Dorcas Elisabeth Campbell, *The First Hundred Years:
The Chronicle of a Mutual Savings Bank* (New York: East
River Savings Bank, 1949).



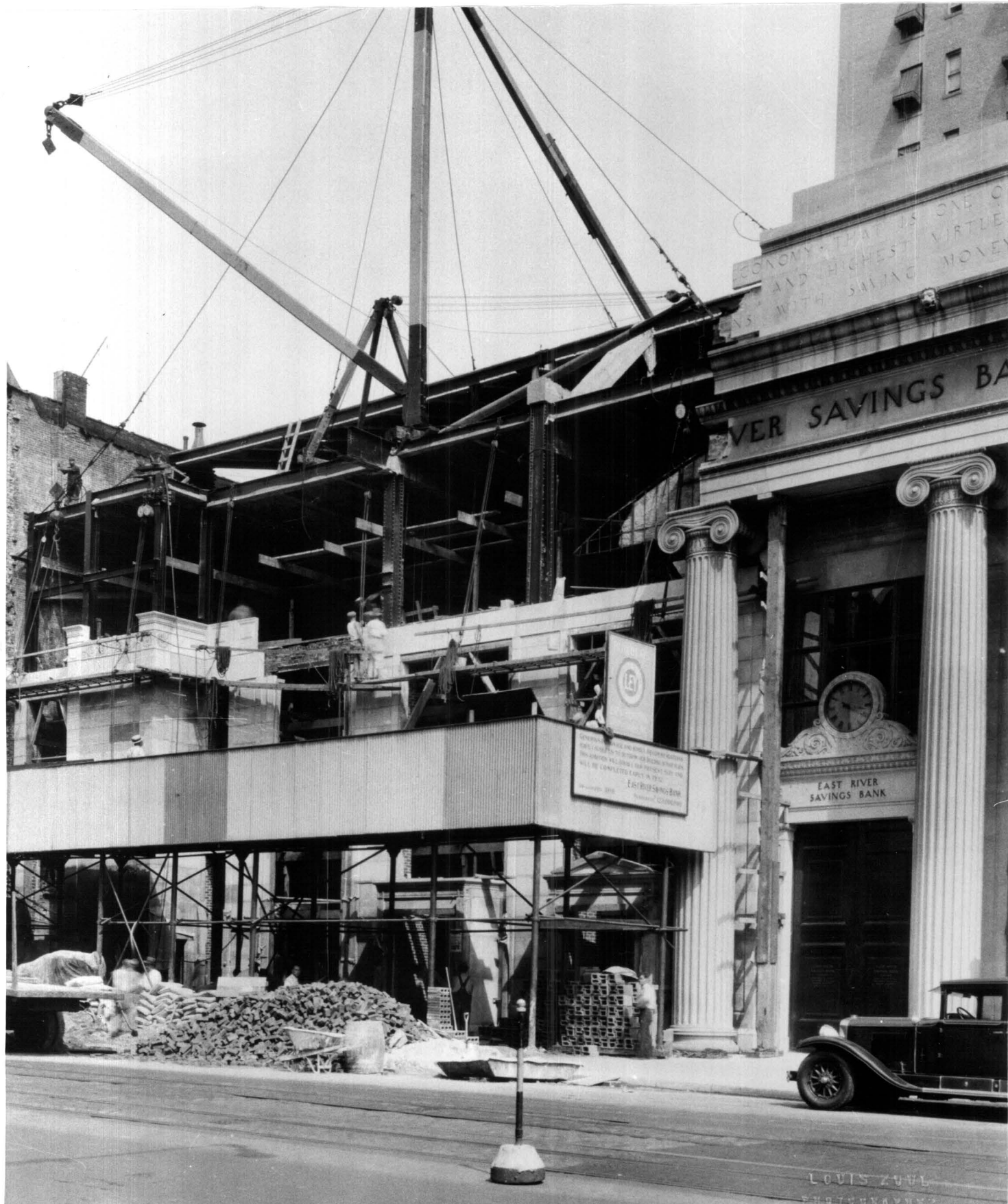
The bank's first home, located at 145 Cherry Street,
Manhattan. From Dorcas Elisabeth Campbell, *The First
Hundred Years: The Chronicle of a Mutual Savings Bank*
(New York: East River Savings Bank, 1949).



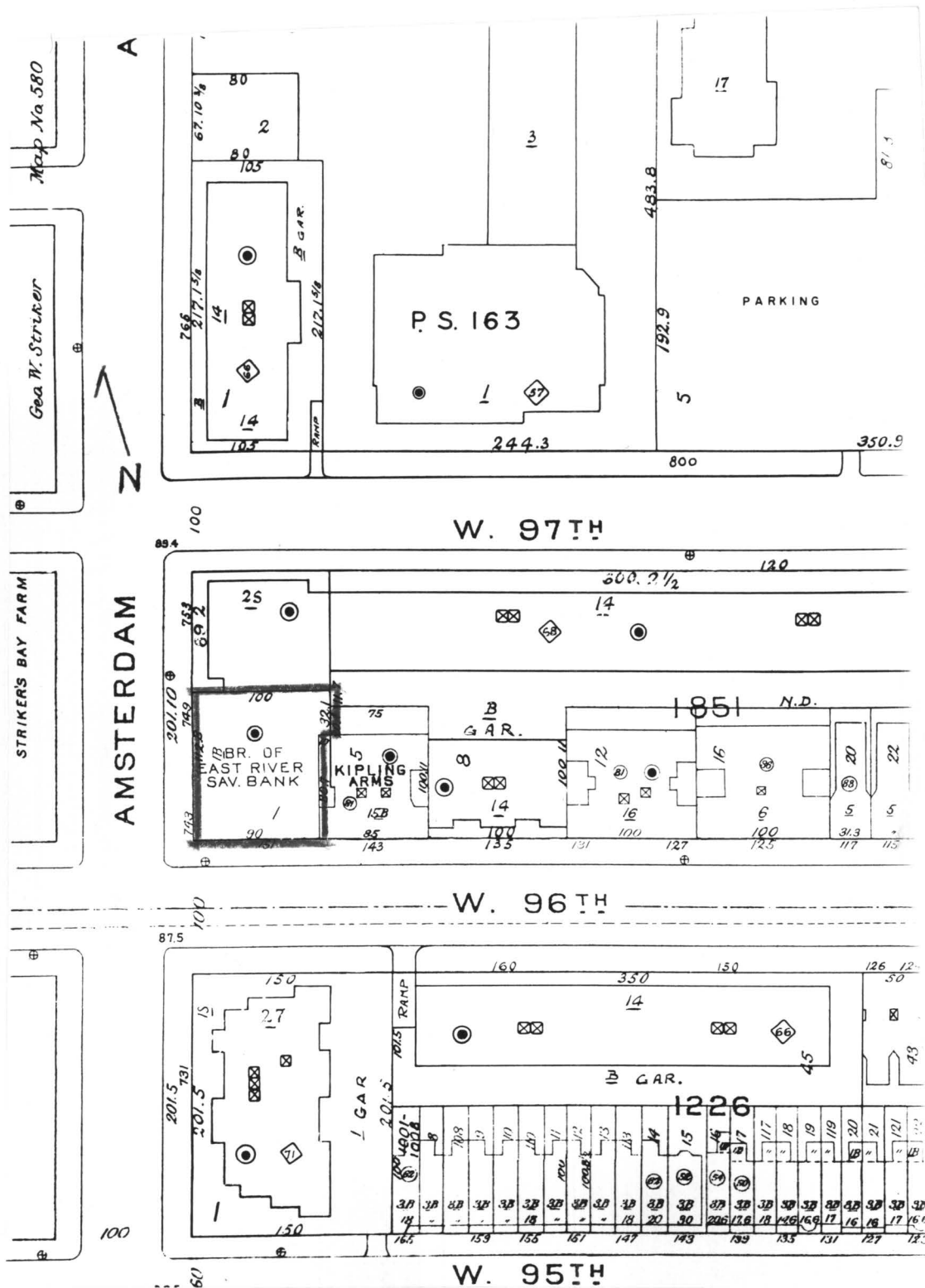
The East River Savings Bank, c.1930, prior to the expansion of 1931-32. From Richard F. Curran, Testimony submitted to the LPC on behalf of the East River Savings Bank, December 21, 1966 (LP-0299).



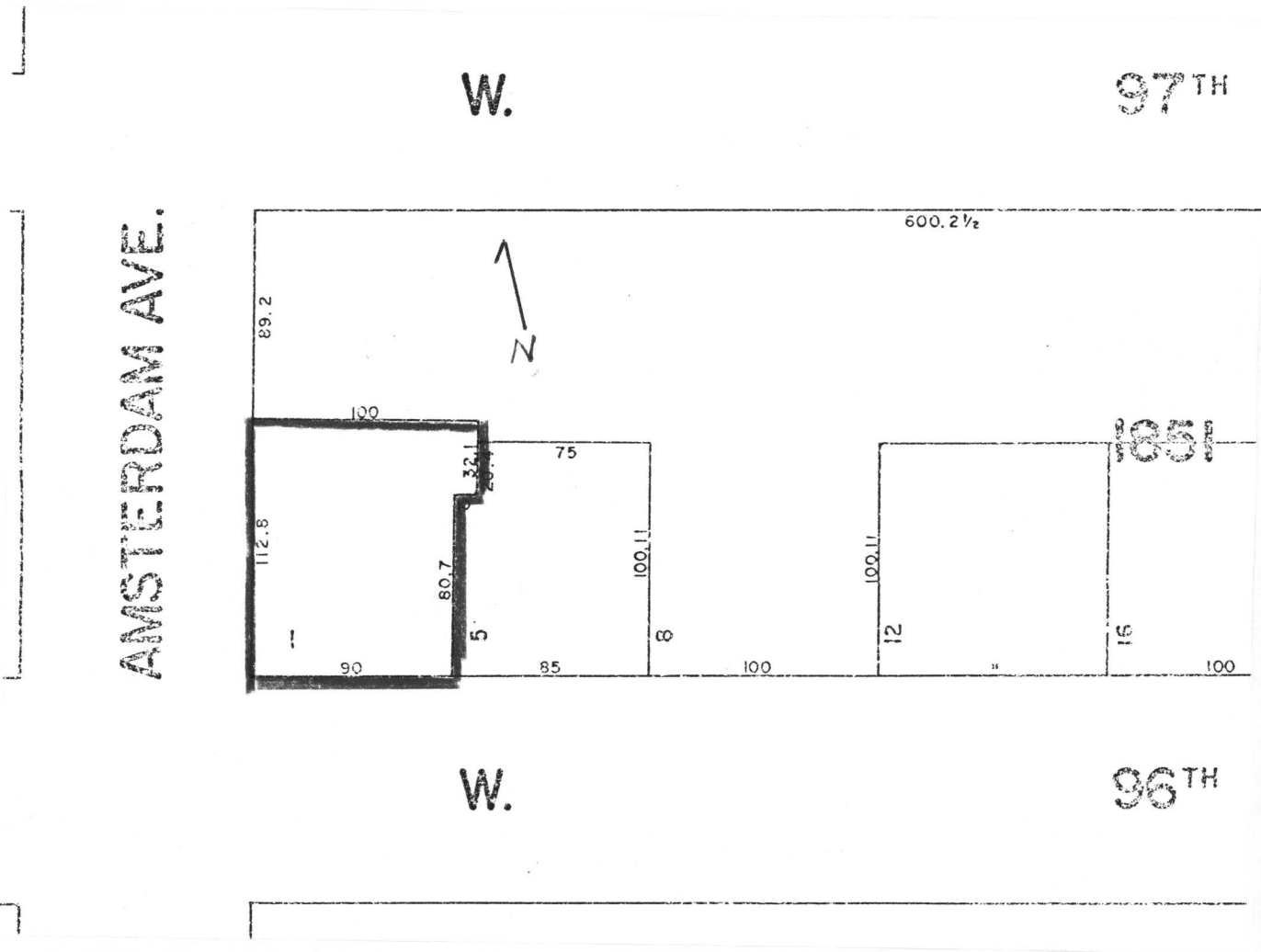
Artist's rendering of the bank's expansion of 1931-32. From Dorcas Elisabeth Campbell, *The First Hundred Years: The Chronicle of a Mutual Savings Bank* (New York: East River



The expansion of 1931-32 during construction. From Richard F. Curran, Testimony submitted to the LPC on behalf of the East River Savings Bank, December 21, 1966 (LP-0299).



(Former) East River Savings Bank, 743 Amsterdam Avenue, a/k/a 743-749 Amsterdam Avenue and 151 West 96th Street, Borough of Manhattan, Tax Map Block 1851, Lot 1. Graphic Source: Manhattan Land Book of the City of New York, 1996-97, Plate 99.



(Former) East River Savings Bank, 743 Amsterdam Avenue, a/k/a 743-749 Amsterdam Avenue and 151 West 96th Street, Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1851, Lot 1.
 Graphic Source: New York City Department of Finance, City Surveyor, Tax Map.