

WILLIAMSBRIDGE RESERVOIR KEEPER'S HOUSE, 3400 Reservoir Oval (aka 3450 Putnam Place), the Bronx. Built 1889-90, New York City Department of Public Works; George W. Birdsall, chief engineer, Croton Aqueduct; Terence A. Smith, contractor.

Landmark Site: Borough of the Bronx Tax Map Block 3343, Lot 185.¹

On December 14, 1999, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of the Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 2). The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law. Four people, representatives of the Mosholu Preservation Corp., the building's owner; the New York Landmarks Conservancy; the Historic Districts Council; and the Bronx Landmarks Task Force, spoke in favor of designation. In addition, the Commission received letters in support of designation from Councilwoman June M. Eisland, Assemblyman Jeffrey Dinowitz, and State Senator Eric T. Schneiderman.

Summary

The Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House is the only surviving building in New York City associated with the Bronx and Byram Rivers water system. Particularly between 1884 and 1906, this system served the critical function of supplying the burgeoning western section of the Bronx and helped the city to bridge the gap in the years between the construction of the Old and New Croton Aqueducts. The Bronx River portion of the system was constructed between 1880 and 1889, under the supervision of George W. Birdsall, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct in the New York City Department of Public Works. The fifteen-mile Bronx River pipeline was completed in 1884, but the Williamsbridge Reservoir was not finished until 1889. The Keeper's House, located at the northeast end of the reservoir, was constructed in 1889-90 by contractor Terence A. Smith. L-shaped in plan, the two-and-a-half-story house is built of rock-faced, variegated gray-tan gneiss ashlar with smooth, speckled-gray granite trim, including keyed enframements. In 1925, when it was no longer needed, the reservoir was drained; it was later converted into a playground. The Keeper's House, after five decades as a private residence, was purchased in 1998 by the Mosholu Preservation Corp., a non-profit organization active in neighborhood improvement in Norwood.



DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

The Water Supply of New York City in the Nineteenth Century²

Until the mid-nineteenth century, New York City did not have an adequate and reliable source of fresh water. Citizens were forced to subsist on water from the Collect pond, various wells and pumps, and cisterns. But the serious pollution of these water sources, which were sometimes linked with diseases and epidemics, along with general civic filth and periodic fires exacerbated by lack of water, posed major problems. These were especially aggravated by the rapid growth of the population. Manhattan island, moreover, is located amidst saltwater estuaries, presenting substantial obstacles to bringing in potable water. As early as 1798, several plans were advanced to divert water from the Bronx River to Manhattan, but these were not implemented. After decades of discussion, an independent Water Commission was authorized by the state legislature in 1834 to plan and construct a water system. The city finally obtained a supply of fresh water in 1842 through the gravity-fed Croton Aqueduct, which was begun in 1837 and completed in 1848. An innovative engineering achievement, an outstanding (if expensive) public works project, and one of the first major municipal water systems in the United States, the Croton Aqueduct was planned under chief engineer David B. Douglass, the leading proponent of the Croton River as water source, but built under chief engineer John B. Jervis. Water emanating from the Croton River and Reservoir in Westchester County, N.Y., traveled 41 miles through an embanked tunnel, across the High Bridge over the Harlem River,³ to a receiving reservoir in what later became Central Park and then to a distributing reservoir at Fifth Avenue and West 42nd Street. An additional water supply system became a municipal necessity after the Civil War with the explosion of the city's population, accompanied by the emergence of indoor plumbing and ever-increasing water usage. However, attempts were first made to increase the capacity of the water flow of the existing Croton system, and extensions were constructed. These included a new receiving reservoir in Central Park, alterations to the High Bridge, and the High Bridge Water Tower and reservoir.⁴ A hydrographic survey of the Croton River watershed in 1857-58 resulted in plans for fourteen additional reservoirs outside the city; this plan was mostly carried out between 1866 and 1911. The (Old) Croton Aqueduct remained the city's principal source of water until 1890.

The Bronx and Byram Rivers Water Supply System⁵

In 1870, the New York City Department of Public Works was established under Commissioner William M. ("Boss") Tweed, and the Croton Aqueduct came within its jurisdiction. After Tweed's conviction on various graft charges in 1873, the department was headed by Allan Campbell, who promoted a plan to utilize the Bronx and Byram Rivers as the next municipal water source. Of immediate concern was the development and water needs of the western portion of the Bronx, formerly part of Westchester County, annexed as the 23rd and 24th Wards of New York City on January 1, 1874. Opponents of Campbell's plan, led by reformers in the Union League Club and others, fearing further departmental corruption, advocated a New Croton Aqueduct under the control of an independent commission. Droughts in 1876-77 and 1880-81 added to anxieties about the adequacy of the city's water. Eventually, both systems were constructed, but the more modest and less expensive Bronx and Byram plan was the first one to be implemented, due largely to strained municipal financial circumstances after the Tweed years and the Panic of 1873.

The proposed scheme consisted of dams and reservoirs to be built across the Byram River in Connecticut, and, in Westchester County, across the Bronx River at Kensico, and at Rye Ponds. The plan also included tapping Byram Pond and digging a channel connecting the two rivers. Construction of the Bronx River portion of this gravity-fed system began in October 1880, under the supervision of George W. Birdsall, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct in the Dept. of Public Works. The Bronx River pipeline, consisting of a 48-inch cast-iron pipe, began service in 1884 and carried water fifteen miles from Kensico to the site of the planned reservoir near Williamsbridge. The Bronx River portion of this water system was completed in 1889, while the Byram River portion was delayed until 1891-97 due to complications in acquiring land. Particularly between 1884 and 1906, the Bronx and Byram Rivers water system served the critical function of supplying water to the burgeoning western section of the Bronx. (Part of the eastern section of the Bronx was annexed to the city in 1895, and the entire borough became part of New York City in 1898.) It thus helped to bridge the gap in the years between the construction of the Old and New Croton Aqueducts, and facilitated the rapid development of the Bronx, especially the construction of taller buildings, which

needed greater water pressure. This could not have occurred without an adequate water supply.

George W. Birdsall⁶

George W. Birdsall (1836-1911), born and educated in New York City, spent most of his professional career in the construction and maintenance of the water supply systems of New York City. He was an assistant engineer in the waterworks division of the Dept. of Public Works after 1871, serving as first assistant engineer from 1875 to 1879 and from 1881 to 1884. Birdsall was appointed "chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct" in the Dept. of Public Works in 1880 and also served in that title from 1885 to 1898; this position initially gave him responsibility for the Old Croton Aqueduct system. Birdsall is also credited with the supervision of construction of the Bronx and Byram Rivers water system. In 1883, the New York City Aqueduct Commission was created for the construction of the New Croton Aqueduct. The Dept. of Public Works was given responsibility for surveys, drafting plans for New Croton works, and, jointly with the Commission, plans for reservoirs and dams; after 1891, the Dept. of Public Works was responsible for the maintenance of all completed New Croton works, as well as the control and distribution of New Croton water.⁷ Thus, Birdsall, as chief engineer, played a major role in the planning, construction, and maintenance of the New Croton Aqueduct. The chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct was also charged with "general supervision of the construction of bridges over the Harlem river."⁸ In this capacity, Birdsall supervised the 155th Street Viaduct (1890-95, Alfred Pancoast Boller) connecting to the Macomb's Dam Bridge, and assisted in the design and construction of the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge (1893-95, with William H. Burr and A. P. Boller) at the north end of Manhattan, among others.⁹ After Consolidation in 1898, Birdsall became chief engineer of the Dept. of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity, but became a consulting engineer to the department after 1902, apparently due to politics of the day. He oversaw the construction of the High Pumping Station (1901-06), Jerome Park Reservoir, the Bronx,¹⁰ and in 1902 supervised the crew that conducted the earliest survey for the Catskill water system. The Bronx and Byram Rivers water system was a small but significant component of Birdsall's responsibility for New York City's water supply.

The Williamsbridge Reservoir and Keeper's House¹¹

The use of the name Williams' Bridge for this area

dates back to before the American Revolution. It is said to have come from John Williams, owner of a farm adjacent to the bridge carrying the Boston Post Road over the Bronx River since the late seventeenth century. A settlement called Williamsbridge eventually grew up around the bridge and was the location of a station on the New York & Harlem Railroad in 1842. The city acquired land located to the west of the village, on a ridge called Gun Hill, for the Williamsbridge Reservoir in August 1882. This included part of the farm associated with the Valentine-Varian House (1758) and land owned by Amanda Bussing and the Estate of John Bussing.¹² This location is bounded by Woodlawn Cemetery (opened in 1865) and Van Cortlandt Park to the north, the Bronx River to the east, the Mosholu Parkway to the west, and Bronx Park to the south. The city acquired the above-mentioned parkland in 1888.

Though the Dept. of Public Works started plans for the reservoir in 1880, a construction contract was not signed until June 1884. The contractor was Sullivan & Moore. In September 1884, the Bronx River pipeline was finished and supplied water to the city, running under Putnam Place and terminating at the site; however, the reservoir was not completed for several more years. The *Quarterly Reports* of the Dept. of Public Works contain complaints about the slowness of the reservoir contractor's construction work and annual cessations because of severe winter weather. The oval reservoir was surrounded by an earthen and stone embankment, with the bottom covered with concrete. The interior was completed at the end of 1888. As reported by Stephen Jenkins in *The Story of the Bronx* (1912), "water was admitted into the reservoir on December 4, 1888, and the distribution of the water to the Annexed District was begun. The reservoir has a capacity of 150,000,000 gallons when it is filled to a depth of forty feet..."¹³ Chief engineer Birdsall noted then that "it will take next year to complete and sod the outside bank of this reservoir, erect the necessary fences and complete the roads around same."¹⁴ The receiving and distributing reservoir was filled and in full use by the fall of 1889, and was completed at the end of that year. The cost had been nearly \$524,000.¹⁵

Plans for a Reservoir Keeper's House, to be built of stone with a corner tower, were drawn up by architect Douglas Smyth.¹⁶ Apparently, this proposal was scrapped in favor of a less elaborate building. Plans for a two-and-a-half-story stone house, to be located at the northeast end of the reservoir, were approved by Birdsall in February 1889, and a contract was signed in March with building contractor Terence A. Smith. Construction began in September 1889, the

exterior stonework was finished by March 1890, and the house was completed in June. The total cost was \$8749.¹⁷ L-shaped in plan, the house is built of rock-faced, variegated gray-tan gneiss ashlar with smooth, speckled-gray granite trim, and embellished by keyed enframements. The house originally had three wooden porches. Straightforward and massive, the stone house follows the tradition of building stone structures for both Croton Aqueducts. The Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House is the only surviving building in New York City associated with the Bronx and Byram Rivers water supply system.

The first reservoir keeper, whose job it was to maintain and guard the reservoir, was Irish immigrant Matthew Mallahan (1834-1913), in this position from 1890 to about 1911. Mallahan came to the United States in 1875, was a Bronx hotel keeper and liquor dealer in the 1880s, and lived here with several relatives. The house also contained a first-story office for the keeper.¹⁸

Later History¹⁹

The Bronx and Byram Rivers water system played a brief but significant role in supplying water to New York City. Shortly after its completion, this system was surpassed by the more extensive New Croton Aqueduct. Constructed between 1885 and 1907 under chief engineers Benjamin S. Church and Alphonse Fteley for the New York City Aqueduct Commission, the New Croton Aqueduct was put into service in 1890.²⁰ The Jerome Park Reservoir (1895-1906), the New Croton's receiving and distributing reservoir located to the west of the Williamsbridge Reservoir, held a much larger volume of water than the earlier one. Eventually, the capacity of New York's water supply was greatly expanded with the Catskill (1907-29) and Delaware River (1937-50s) water systems. The Old Croton Aqueduct ended service to New York City in 1955.

During the early twentieth century, the Williamsbridge Reservoir continued to supply a percentage of the borough's water. The Bronx and Byram Rivers watersheds were merged into the Catskill system in the 1910s. The reservoir was reduced to serve as an emergency backup system after 1919. The water supply was cut off and the reservoir was drained in 1925. After the land was transferred to the Dept. of Parks, the reservoir was converted into Williamsbridge Oval Playground, which opened in 1937 under parks commissioner Robert Moses. The park served the neighborhood, known since the construction of the reservoir as Norwood, that had been developed largely

with apartment buildings after 1905. Montefiore Hospital located here in 1913. The Reservoir Keeper's House was abandoned by the city, but plans were made in the 1930s to convert it to a branch library. However, Dr. Isaac H. Barkey, a physicist and engineer, and his wife Dorothy, interested in purchasing the house, convinced the city to build a new library nearby and acquired the property in 1946. After five decades in residence, the Barkeys sold the house in 1998 to the Mosholu Preservation Corp. A non-profit organization established in 1981 by Montefiore Medical Center to address the problem of housing abandonment and deterioration in the ethnically diverse Norwood neighborhood, the Mosholu Preservation Corp. has been active in neighborhood improvement and publishes the *Norwood News* community newspaper. Plans are under way to renovate the Keeper's House for use as its offices, for a local meeting facility, and a youth summer employment center. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in September 1999.

Description

The Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House is a two-and-a-half-story, L-shaped building constructed of rock-faced, variegated gray-tan gneiss ashlar, with smooth, speckled-gray granite trim, including the watertable, a band course terminating the second story, and keyed enframements. The rubble stone foundation is currently exposed. The roof has gables at the northern end of the front (west) elevation and at the south elevation. Fenestration is rectangular, except for a small round-arched window in each gable. Windows were originally two-over-two double-hung wood sash; these were replaced (c. 1950s) by multipane metal casements.

Front (west) elevation: This elevation has four bays, two on each wing. The main entrance originally had a wood paneled door; this was replaced (c.1950s) with an historic decorative metal door from a Manhattan town house. The southernmost bay on the first story originally had a double French window (which was salvaged and is currently in storage); the opening is currently covered. There was originally a wood porch with latticework, posts, and steps; a steel mesh deck was installed (c.1950s).

Rear (east) elevation: This elevation has four bays on the first story and three bays on the second story. The central entrance originally had a wood paneled door (converted into a window c. 1950s) and a wood porch with latticework, posts, and side steps. Stone steps, flanked by a stone areaway wall, lead to a

basement entrance with a solid metal door (c. 1950s).
North elevation: This elevation has two bays. The entrance in the eastern bay of the first story originally had a wood paneled door (the lower portion survives in part) and a wood porch with latticework, posts, and steps.

South elevation: This elevation has two bays on the southern end of the building, as well as one bay on the second story of the wing projecting from the northern end.

Roof: The roof, a replacement (c. 1950s) of the original slate roof, is covered in variegated slate shingles, with red tile ridgecap (with end finials), snow guards, and copper gutters. Originally there were two

corbeled brick chimneys; the one near the southern end survives, while another at the juncture of the two wings was removed.

Lot: There is an original stone retaining wall along the eastern property line, with portions of a deteriorated pipe railing. A chain-link fence currently surrounds the property.

Report prepared by
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NOTES

1. According to a 1946 survey of the Keeper's House lot, the face of the northern foundation wall of the house forms part of the northern lot line, and the watertable of the building extends beyond that line. The survey map is in the possession of the Mosholu Preservation Corp.; the Landmarks Preservation Commission has a copy of a portion of the map.
2. NYC Dept. of Public Works, *Quarterly Report* (June 1879), 38-39; Larry D. Lankton, "Manhattan Life Line: Engineering the Old Croton Aqueduct" (Washington, D.C.: Hist. Am. Eng. Rec., 1979); Jerome Park Conservancy, *History and Evaluation of the Jerome Park Reservoir Draft Report* (Aug. 1998), prepared by Robert J. Kornfeld, Jr.; U.S. Dept. of the Interior, "Keeper's House at Williamsbridge Reservoir" National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (July 1999); N.Y. State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, "A Walker's Guide to the Old Croton Aqueduct," Linda G. Cooper, ed. (1992); Hudson River Museum, *The Old Croton Aqueduct: Rural Resources Meet Urban Needs* (Yonkers: HRM, 1992); Gerard Koepfel, "A Struggle for Water," *Invention & Technology* (Winter 1994), 18-31; Eric A. Goldstein and Mark A. Izeman, "Water," *The Encyclopedia of New York City*, Kenneth T. Jackson, ed. (New Haven: Yale Univ. Pr., 1995), 1244-1246; Charles H. Weidner, *Water for a City: A History of New York City's Problem from the Beginning to the Delaware River System* (New Brunswick: Rutgers Univ. Pr., 1974); Edward Wegmann, Jr., *The Water-Supply of the City of New York 1658-1895* (N.Y.: John Wiley & Sons, 1896).
3. High Bridge (1838-48, John B. Jervis; 1860-63; altered 1923) is a designated New York City Landmark.
4. The Croton system was placed under the jurisdiction of the Croton Aqueduct Dept. from 1849 to 1870. The Central Park Reservoir (1858-62) is located within the designated Central Park Scenic Landmark. High Bridge Water Tower (1866-72, Jervis) is a designated New York City Landmark.
5. Edward H. Hall, *The Catskill Aqueduct and Earlier Water Supplies of the City of New York 2* (N.Y.: Catskill Aqueduct Celebration Comm., 1917), 73-76; NYC Aqueduct Commission, "Map of the Route of the New Croton Aqueduct, Present Aqueduct and Bronx River Pipe Line," *Report to the Aqueduct Commissioners* (1887); Weidner, 63-65; Wegmann, 92-95; NYC Dept. of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity, *A Brief Sketch of the Municipal Water Supply System of the City of New York* (1917), 6-8.
6. "Isaac Newton's Successor," *New York Times* [hereafter *NYT*], Nov. 12, 1884, 8; "George W. Birdsall Shifted," *NYT*, Oct. 17, 1902, 5; "Engineer Who Favored Ramapo Regains Power," *NYT*, Sept. 30, 1904, 16; Birdsall obit., *NYT*, Jan. 24, 1911; "George W. Birdsall," *Who's Who in New York City and State* (N.Y.: L.R. Hamersly & Co., 1908); LPC, *University Heights Bridge Designation Report* (LP-1455) and *Macomb's Dam Bridge and 155th Street Viaduct Designation Report* (LP-1629)(N.Y.: City of New York, 1984 and 1992), both

prepared by Jay Shockley; Wegmann, 81, 93; NYC Dept. of Water Supply, Gas & Electricity, *Annual Report* (1904-11).

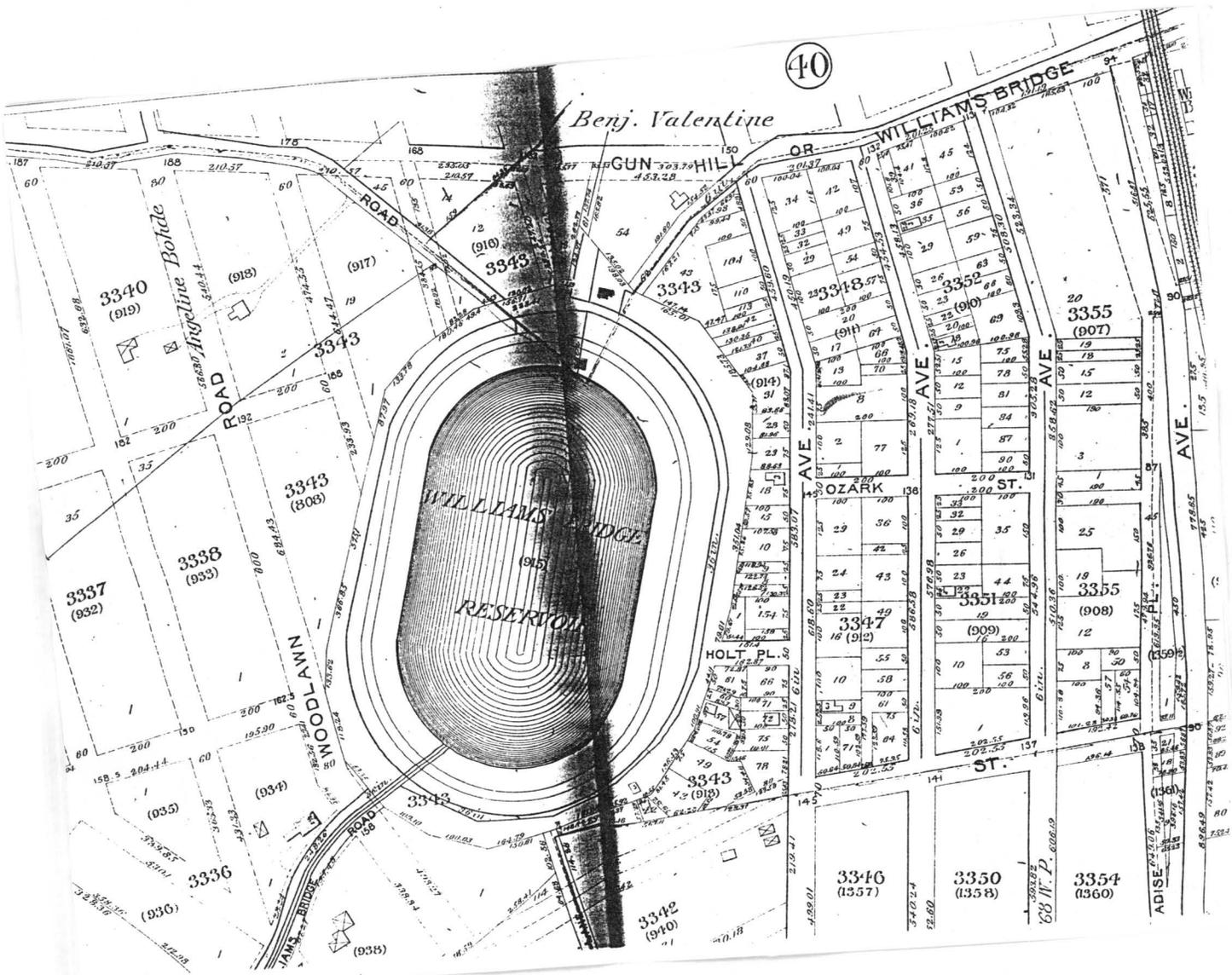
7. Weidner, 70, 78, 96.
8. NYC DPW, *Quarterly Report* (June 1895), 7.
9. The Macomb's Dam Bridge and 155th Street Viaduct is a designated New York City Landmark. Four spans of the Harlem Ship Canal Bridge were moved from Broadway to West 207th Street and incorporated into the University Heights Bridge in 1905-07. This bridge is a designated New York City Landmark, but has subsequently been partially rebuilt.
10. The High Pumping Station, 3205 Jerome Avenue, is a designated New York City Landmark.
11. NYC DPW, *Quarterly Report* (1880-1890), and "Plans for Keeper's House to be Built at William's Bridge, N.Y." (Feb. 21, 1889); Christopher Gray, "For an 1890 Reservoir Keeper's House, a New Use," *NYT*, Dec. 20, 1998, real est. 7; Wegmann, 93-95; Stephen Jenkins, *The Story of the Bronx* (N.Y.: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1912).
12. NYC Dept. of Water Supply, "Damage Map of Williamsbridge Reservoir" (n.d.). The Valentine-Varian house, a designated New York City Landmark, was moved in 1965 to 3266 Bainbridge Avenue, next to the former reservoir.
13. Jenkins, 357.
14. NYC DPW, *Quarterly Report* (Dec.1888), 46.
15. NYC DPW, *Quarterly Report* (Dec. 1889), 47.
16. These drawings, as well as plans by Smyth for the proposed reservoir's gatehouse, survive in the archives of the NYC Dept. of Environmental Protection.
17. NYC DPW, *Quarterly Report* (Dec.1890), 65.
18. Gray; U.S. Dept. of the Inter.; "Article Sparks Memories of Reservoir," *Norwood News* (Jan. 14-27, 1999), 7.
19. Edna Mead, *The Bronx Triangle – A Portrait of Norwood* (Bronx: Bronx Co. Hist. Soc., 1982); Jonathan Kuhn, NYC Dept. of Parks & Recreation, "Williamsbridge Oval Playground" historical sign text (1999); Survey map of Reservoir Keeper's House property (Sept. 18, 1946); "Mosholu Preservation Corp.: 'Buyer of Last Resort'," *Seedco Fieldnotes* (Summer 1998); Jordan Moss, "MPC to Restore Historic House on Oval" and "Historic Norwood House Was Man's Mission," *Norwood News*, Oct. 8-21, 1998, 1 and 13, and 12 and 16; Bob Kappstatter, "Fixing Up a Piece of the Past," *Daily News*, Oct. 13, 1998; Gray.
20. The New Croton Aqueduct had three times the capacity of the old aqueduct. The 135th Street Gatehouse (1884-90, Frederick S. Cook), at Convent Avenue, Manhattan, built to regulate the water flow from both the Old and New Croton Aqueducts, is a designated New York City Landmark.

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture, and other features of this building, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House has a special character and a 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 Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House was constructed in 1889-90 by contractor Terence A. Smith for the New York City Department of Public Works, under the supervision of George W. Birdsall, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; that the two-and-a-half-story house, L-shaped in plan, is built of rock-faced, variegated gray-tan gneiss ashlar with smooth, speckled-gray granite trim, and embellished by keyed enframements; that the Keeper's House is the only surviving building in New York City associated with the Bronx and Byram Rivers water system, which served the critical function, particularly between 1884 and 1906, of supplying the burgeoning western section of the Bronx; that this system helped the city to bridge the gap in the years between the construction of the Old and New Croton Aqueducts, and facilitated the rapid development of the Bronx that could not have occurred without an adequate water supply; that the house served as the office and residence of the keeper of the Williamsbridge Reservoir, the terminus of the fifteen-mile Bronx River pipeline after 1884, but not completed until 1889; and that, after the reservoir was drained in 1925 and converted into a public park completed in 1937, the Keeper's House was a private residence for five decades, until its purchase in 1998 by the Mosholu Preservation Corp.

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 Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, 3400 Reservoir Oval (aka 3450 Putnam Place), Borough of the Bronx, and designates Bronx Tax Map Block 3343, Lot 185, as its Landmark Site.



Williamsbridge Reservoir and Keeper's House (1893)
 Source: G.W. Bromley & Co., Atlas of the City of New York, 23rd and 24th Wards



Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House (n.d.)
Photo: Courtesy of the Mosholu Preservation Corp.



Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, rear elevation (n.d.)
Photo: Courtesy of the Mosholu Preservation Corp.

Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House
Photo: Carl Forster

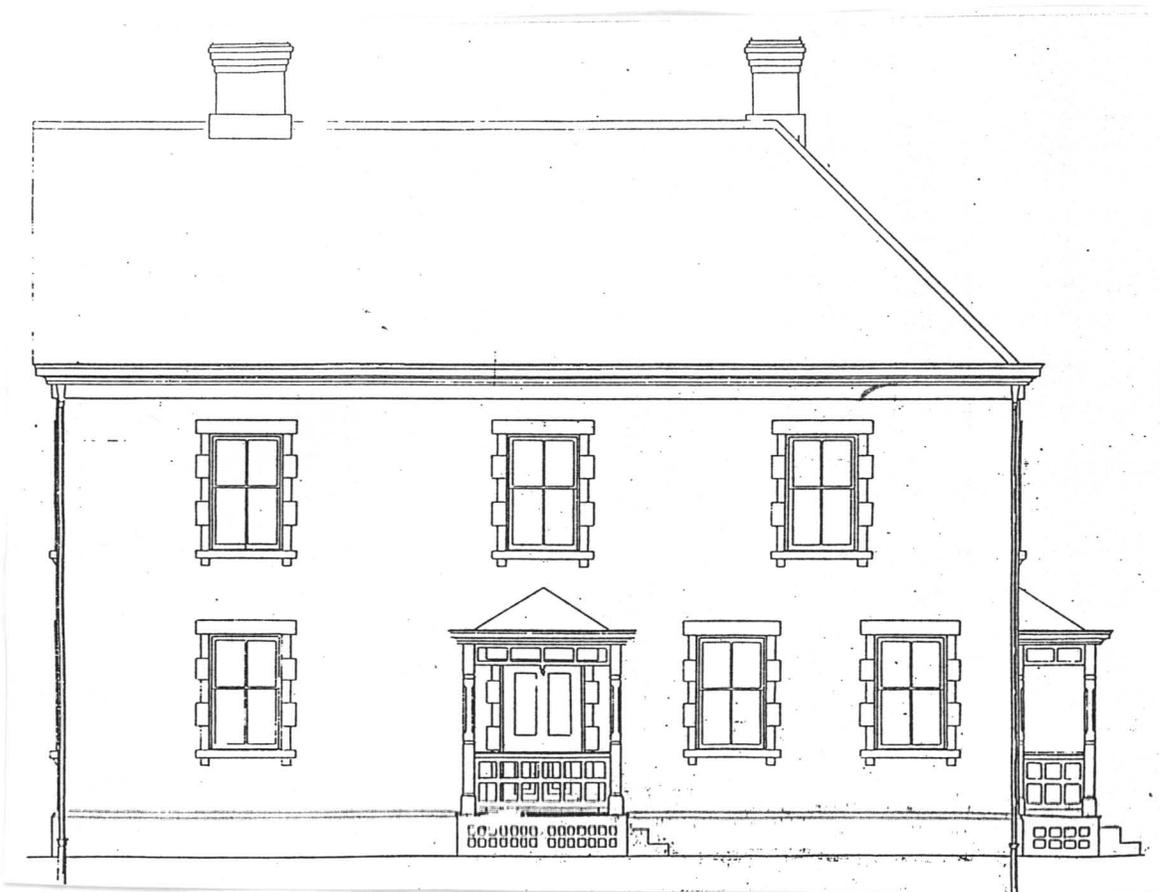




Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, front (west) elevation

Upper: NYC Dept. of Public Works, plans (1889), courtesy of the Mosholu Preservation Corp.

Lower: photo: Carl Forster



Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, rear (east) elevation

Upper: NYC Dept. of Public Works, plans (1889), courtesy of the Mosholu Preservation Corp.

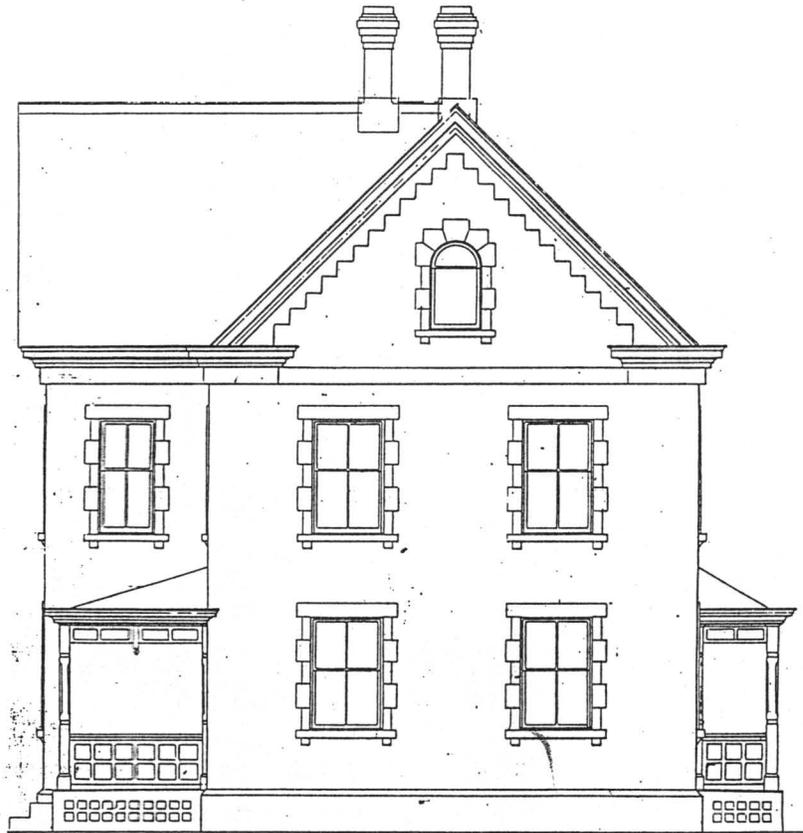
Lower: photo: Carl Forster



Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, north elevation

Upper: NYC Dept. of Public Works, plans (1889), courtesy of the Mosholu Preservation Corp.

Lower: photo: Carl Forster



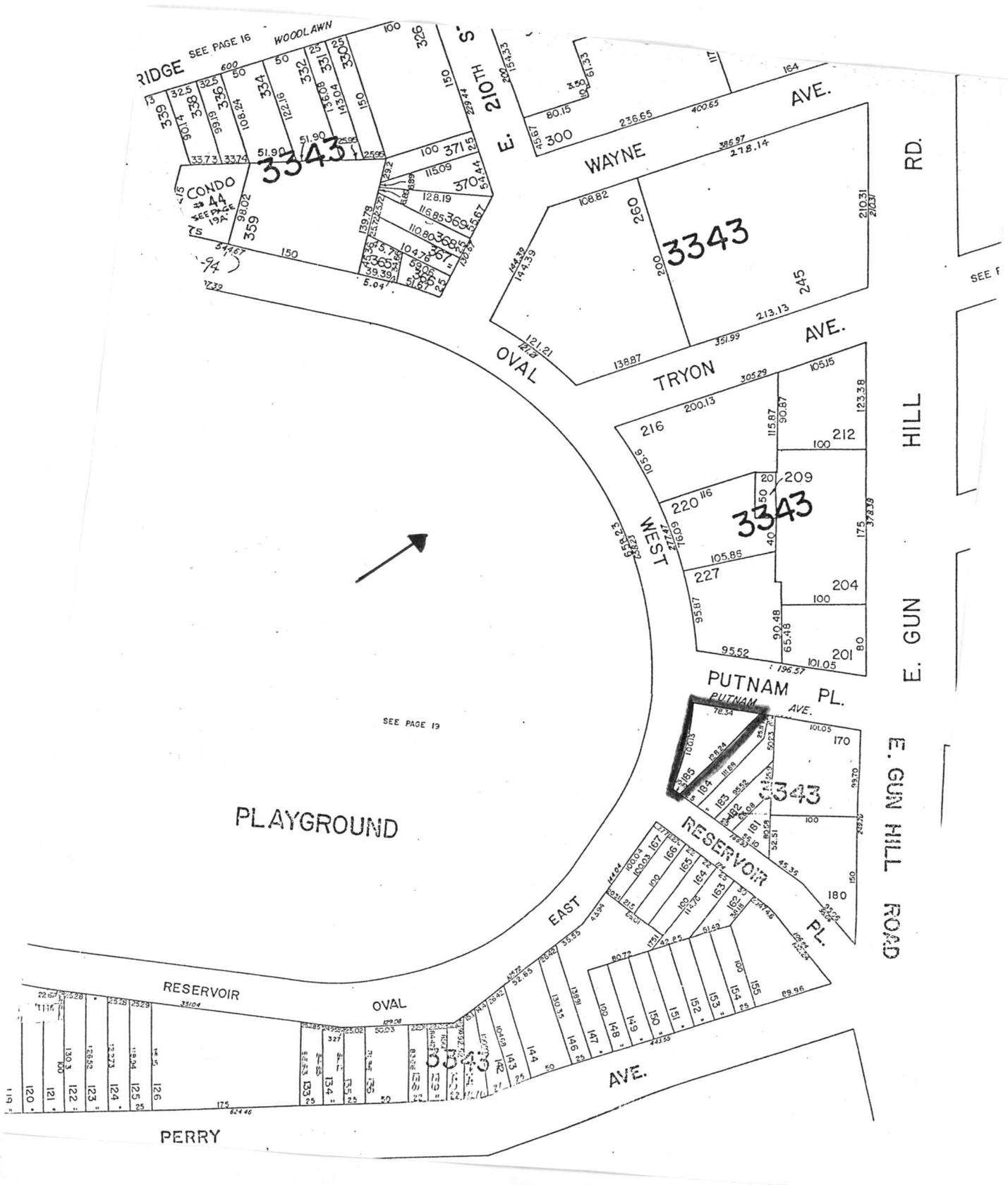
Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, south elevation

Upper: NYC Dept. of Public Works, plans (1889), courtesy of the Mosholu Preservation Corp.

Lower: photo: Carl Forster



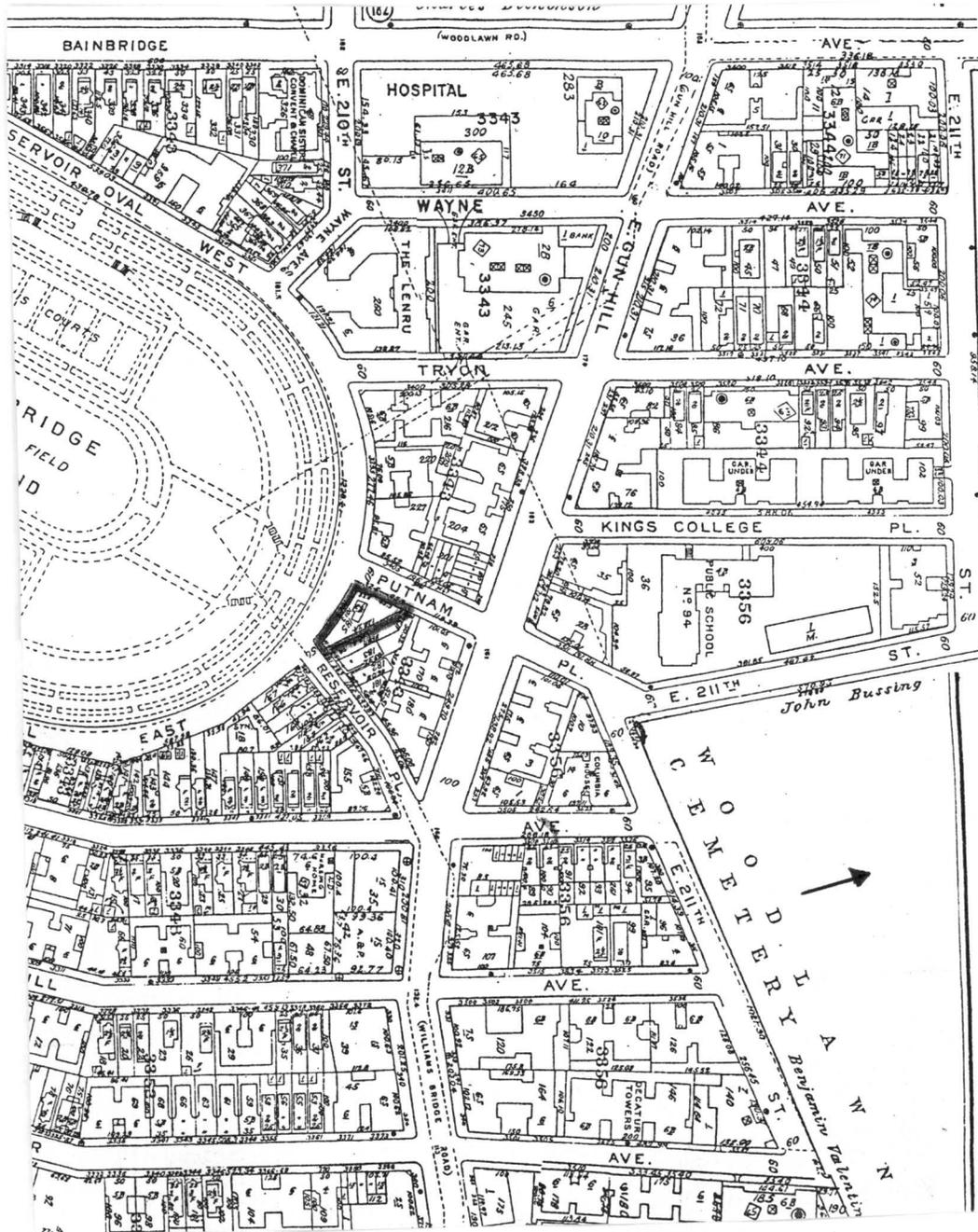
Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House, front (west) elevation detail
Photo: Carl Forster



PLAYGROUND

SEE PAGE 19

Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House
 Landmark Site: Bronx Tax Map 3343, Lot 185
 Source: Dept. of Finance, City Surveyor, Tax Map



Williamsbridge Reservoir Keeper's House
Source: Sanborn, *Bronx Land Book* (1999), pl. 183.