

FIELDSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT Designation Report



VOLUME 1

**New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
January 10, 2006**

On front cover, clockwise from upper left:
4601 Fieldston Avenue
4684 Grosvenor Avenue
300 West 245th Street
4521 Waldo Avenue

FIELDSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT Designation Report

Essays researched and written by Virginia Kurshan

*Building profiles researched and written by
Donald G. Presa and Michael D. Caratzas*

Architects Appendix researched and written by Cynthia Danza

*Additional Assistance by Jenny Staley, Research Intern
Photographs by Donald G. Presa and Michael D. Caratzas
Map and Computer Assistance by Kerri Kirvin*

Research Department
Mary Beth Betts, *Director*

Ronda Wist, *Executive Director*
Mark Silberman, *Counsel*
Sarah Carroll, *Director of Preservation*

ROBERT B. TIERNEY, Chair
PABLO E. VENGOECHEA, Vice-Chair

STEPHEN BYRNS
JOAN GERNER
ROBERTA BRANDES GRATZ
CHRISTOPHER MOORE
RICHARD OLCOTT

THOMAS PIKE
JAN HIRD POKORNY
ELIZABETH RYAN
VICKI MATCH SUNA

Commissioners

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Volume 1

Map

Fieldston Historic District Boundaries 6

Testimony at the Public Hearing 8

Summary..... 9

Essays 10

Architects' Appendix..... 35

Findings and Designation 64

Building entries can be found in Volumes 2 and 3

FIELDSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT, BRONX

Fieldston Historic District Boundary Description

The Fieldston Historic District consists of the property bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the southern curb line of Iselin Avenue and a line extending northward along the western property line of 5051 Iselin Avenue, extending southerly along the western property lines of 5051 Iselin Avenue and 443 West 250th Street, across Delafield Avenue to the southern curblines of Delafield Avenue, westerly along said curblines following its southward curve to a point in the eastern curblines of Delafield Avenue formed by a line extending easterly from the northern property line of 4747 Delafield Avenue, westerly across Delafield Avenue and along the northern property line of 4747 Delafield Avenue southerly along the western property lines of 4747, 4721 and 4715 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4690 Henry Hudson Parkway East (Block 5824, Lot 2440) and southerly along the eastern curb line of Henry Hudson Parkway East, easterly along the southern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4645 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line, southerly along the western property line and easterly along the southern property line of 4633 Delafield Avenue, southerly along the western property line and easterly along the southern property line of Block 5824, Lot 2512, southerly along the eastern property line of Block 5824, Lot 2412, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of Block 5824, Lot 2517, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of Block 5824, Lot 2520, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 475 West 246th Street (Block 5824, Lot 2534), southerly across West 246th Street, southerly along the western property line and easterly along the southern property line of 480 West 246th Street, southerly along the western property lines of 4549, 4547, 4545, 4543, 4541, and 4527 Delafield Avenue, easterly along the southern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4527 Delafield Avenue, southerly along the western property line of 4521 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4519 Delafield Avenue, southerly along the western property line, easterly along the southern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4511 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4401 Manhattan College Parkway, easterly along the northern curb line of Manhattan College Parkway, continuing across Delafield Avenue and following the curve in said curb line onto Fieldston Road to a point in the western curb line of Fieldston Road formed by a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 4490 Fieldston Road (Block 5808, Lot 326), easterly across Fieldston Road, easterly along the southern property line, southerly along the western property line, and easterly along the southern property line of 4490 Fieldston Road, northerly along the eastern property line of 4490 Fieldston Road, easterly along

the southern curb line of West 245th Street, southerly along the western property line of 380 West 245th Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 380 and 376 West 245th Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 376 West 245th Street, easterly along the southern property line of 370 West 245th Street, southerly along the western property line of 4483 Manhattan College Parkway (Block 5808, Lot 380), easterly along the northern curb line of Manhattan College Parkway, easterly across Waldo Avenue, easterly along the northern curb line of West 244th Street, across Tibbett Avenue and along the southern property line of 4400 Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the eastern property lines of 4400 to 4440 Tibbett Avenue, easterly along the southerly property line of 4448 Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the eastern property lines of 4448 and 4458 Tibbett Avenue, westerly along the northern property line of 4458 Tibbett Avenue, westerly across Tibbett Avenue to the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue, westerly along the southern curb line of West 246th Street, westerly across Waldo Avenue to the western curb line of Waldo Avenue, northerly across West 246th Street, northerly along the western curb line of Waldo Avenue to a point in said curb line formed by the intersection of a line extending westerly from the northern curb line of College Road, easterly along the northern curb line of College Road, following its northward curve to a point in said curb line formed by the intersection of a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 334-336 College Road, easterly along the southern property line and northerly along the eastern property line of 334-336 College Road, northerly along the eastern property lines of 330 and 326 College Road, easterly along the southern property line of 326 College Road, northerly along the eastern property line of 326 College Road to the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue and following the westward curve of said curb line, across College Road to the western curb line of College Road, northerly along the western curb line of College Road, westerly along the northern property line of 271 College Road, northerly along the eastern property line and westerly along the northern property line of 5022 Waldo Avenue, westerly across Waldo Avenue, westerly along the northern property lines of 5025 Waldo Avenue and 5022-5026 Fieldston Road, westerly across Fieldston Road, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 5021 Fieldston Road, westerly along the northern property line of 5020 Goodridge Avenue, westerly across Goodridge Avenue, northerly along the western curb line of Goodridge Avenue, westerly along the northern property line of 5025 Goodridge Avenue, following the southward curve and continuing southerly along said property line, southerly along the western property line of 5001 Goodridge Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 385 West 250th Street, southerly across West 250th Street, westerly along the southern curb line of West 250th Street, continuing along said curb line across Grosvenor Avenue to the southeast corner of West 250th Street and Iselin Avenue, northerly across West 250th Street, northerly along the western curb line of Iselin Avenue, following the westward curve of said curb line to the point of the beginning.

TESTIMONY AT THE PUBLIC HEARING

On December 2, 2003, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation of the Fieldston Historic District (Item No.1). The hearing was duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of the law. Twenty-six people spoke in favor of designation, including City Councilmember Oliver G. Koppell, the Chair of the Riverdale Nature Conservancy, a representative of the Society for the Architecture of the City, a representative of the Historic Districts Council, and numerous homeowners. Councilmember Koppell read a letter in support of designation from State Assemblyman Jeffrey Dinowitz. One person took no position. There were nine speakers opposed to designation, including homeowners and a representative of the Horace Mann School. The Commission kept the record open for seven days after the hearing. In addition to the testimony, the Commission received thirty-three letters, faxes, or e-mails, representing forty-one people in favor of designation (not including anyone who testified), including a letter from the Bronx County Historical Society, and thirty letters, faxes, or e-mails, representing thirty-six people in opposition to designation (not including anyone who testified). Subsequent to closing the public record, the Commission received five letters, faxes, or e-mails in support of designation from people not yet on record, including a resolution from Bronx Community Board 8, dated December 13, 2005, and four letters, faxes, or e-mails opposed to designation from people not yet on record. A petition in opposition to designation and requesting a postponement of the vote, signed by numerous Fieldston residents, was submitted on January 10, 2006.

Summary

The Fieldston neighborhood is one of New York City's most beautiful and well-planned early twentieth century suburban communities consisting of approximately 257 houses and related structures.

The land comprising Fieldston was purchased by Joseph Delafield in 1829 as part of a larger estate. In 1909, a year after subway services reached 242nd Street and Broadway, the owners of the Delafield estate decided to develop the property by selling several acres to Manhattan Teachers College, with the rest to be a “private park devoted exclusively to country homes.” The estate hired engineer Albert Wheeler, who finalized the layout in 1914. Wheeler’s plan, based on recommendations made by Frederick Law Olmsted and James R. Croes who had surveyed the area in 1876, incorporated winding roads that followed the natural topography and preserved as far as possible its “wooded knolls, dells, and hillocks.” House plots varied in size from an acre to less than a quarter acre, to ensure variety and make “flat uninteresting rows of suburban houses impossible.”

By 1923, only 80 of the lots had been developed and the Delafield Estate ordered that the property be liquidated. Fearing that the property would be developed unsympathetically, the residents formed the Fieldston Property Owners Association (FPOA) in August 1923, in order to continue the original goals of private residential development. In February 1924, FPOA formed Fieldston, Inc., which raised the money to purchase all the unsold property. Fieldston, Inc. established strict design requirements and required buyers to submit house plans to its Architectural Committee for approval. In 1928 the committee published a handbook containing names of approved architects, including, among others, Frank J. Forster, Julius Gregory, Dwight James Baum, Polhemus & Coffin, Electus D. Litchfield, and James W. O'Connor. Most owners chose Baum or Gregory, but all the architects working in Fieldston at the time designed the houses using the then popular picturesque revival styles, including the Medieval, English Tudor, Mediterranean, Dutch, and Georgian Colonial. Prominent materials include clapboard, brick, stucco, fieldstone and slate, and the buildings feature romantically composed facades with columns, porticoes, fanlights, chimneys, and steeply sloping or gambrel roofs. The designers sited the houses on their lots to take advantage of the varied and picturesque topography of the area. Many of the homes were published in leading architectural journals and magazines such as *Better Homes & Gardens*, *Country Life* and *House Beautiful*, giving the neighborhood a reputation as a showcase for good design. In 1938, in response to a developer’s attempt to construct an apartment house in the neighborhood, Fieldston, Inc. persuaded the New York City Planning Commission to create a special "G" zone for Fieldston to restrict building to single-family residences. While the majority of buildings date from the early 20th century, there are a number of significant modern buildings that were built after FPOA's relaxation of its design guidelines in the 1950s. The proposed Fieldston Historic District is a rare, largely intact example of a romantic planned suburban community that has evolved over time. The district is characterized by an eclectic variety of residential styles, including picturesque revival style houses as well as formal modernist houses, set amidst a varied topography of winding tree-lined streets and dramatic rock outcroppings.

Suburban Development

Introduction¹

The word “suburb” meaning “beyond the city” initially had very negative connotations. In Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales*, the suburb is described as a dark, desperate area where the worst kinds of behaviors took place and in Shakespeare’s London the suburbs were the location of the most dangerous and unwanted occupations.² By the 1840s, the reality of suburban life had changed and the word began to lose its earlier associations and reflect a new idea: suburbs began to be seen as highly desirable middle-class residential neighborhoods.³

A suburb (according to Robert Fishman), is an area that “embod[ies] in its design a marriage of town and country, a distinct zone set apart both from the solid rows of city streets and from rural fields.”⁴ Suburban development began in England early in the nineteenth century, near industrial towns like London and Manchester. Here the social and economic changes brought on by the industrial revolution fostered the breakdown of previously accepted social mores and led to a new type of living arrangement. Previously, when social class differences were known and accepted, it was common for people of different classes to live in close proximity. As class and economic distinctions began to change, however, a greater physical distance was perceived to be necessary to keep everyone where they belonged socially.

Planners and writers struggled during the nineteenth century to come to terms with concepts of city and country and what these meant for individuals and the community at large.⁵ For many, the rural life, where one farmed the land and interacted with nature, represented purity of mind and spirit. This was both a philosophical point of view and a reaction to the vast and sometimes wrenching changes occurring in cities as they enlarged and industrialized. At the same time, there was a growing recognition of the advantages to human interaction available in cities: cultural and intellectual exchange was impossible without a concentration of population. While writers such as J. C. Loudon (*The Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion*, 1838), A. J. Downing (*Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, 1841), Susan Fennimore Cooper (*Rural Hours*, 1859), and Henry David Thoreau (*Walden*, 1854) idealized the rural existence, others such as James Fennimore Cooper (*The Pathfinder*, 1840), William Cullen Bryant (*Letters of a Traveller*, 1850) and Nathaniel Hawthorne (*The Blithedale Romance*, 1852) began to advocate for the cultural and intellectual advantages of living in larger groups or communities. The idea that certain positive characteristics of the city and the country could be combined in one place developed

¹ Much of the following section is based on ideas in: Kenneth T. Jackson, *Crabgrass Frontier* (NY: Oxford Univ. Press, 1985); Robert Fishman, *Bourgeois Utopias: The Rise and Fall of Suburbia* (NY: Basic Books, 1987); and John Stilgoe, *Borderland, Origins of the American Suburb, 1820-1939* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1988).

² Fishman, 6 and Robert A.M. Stern, *The Anglo-American Suburb* (London: Architectural Design, 1981), 5.

³ Fishman, 62-63.

⁴ Fishman, 117.

⁵ John Archer, “Country and City in the American Romantic Suburb,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* (May, 1983).

slowly in the United States. The romantic suburb, where people could live in harmony with nature while still being close by an urban center, grew directly from the confluence of these ideas.

English Precedents

American suburban growth was significantly influenced by several types of developments occurring in England during the early nineteenth century. These were publicized in journals and books, and witnessed and reported on by many American visitors. Marylebone Park near London, an estate owned by the British Crown, was developed as Regent's Park with a series of terraces overlooking picturesquely landscaped parkland with a variety of types and sizes of individual houses set in gardens. Begun in 1811 and completed in 1832 the design was created by architect John Nash. The development provided the first instance of a true garden city plan that followed the landscape design principles of Humphry Repton, Capability Brown and the picturesque movement, catering to a wealthy clientele who could afford such spaciousness.⁶ A second type of development was created for resort towns that were converted to private residential estates, such as the Pittville Estate at Cheltenham (begun 1824) and Calverley Park in Tunbridge Wells (1827-28). Developers of these areas kept the housing density low, with open areas for recreation, aimed their development toward uniformly wealthy residents to insure stability, provided nearby, but carefully segregated service and market areas, kept stables and mews near the periphery, and developed the estate according to a single plan, and a single ownership.⁷ A third development type consisted of the commuter suburb near a metropolitan area, and came into being in the 1830s when more and better transportation options such as the omnibus, the steam railroad and the ferry became available. Those who lived in these areas generally worked in the city and traveled back and forth every day, in an effort to meld a city and country existence. Two examples of these suburbs were Manchester's Victoria Park (1837) designed by Richard Lane, and the Rock Park Estate (1837) connected by ferry to Liverpool and laid out by surveyor Jonathan Bennison.⁸ Finally, the fourth concept that influenced the growth of American suburbs was the idea of the benefits of the numerous recreational opportunities offered by this open type of development, such as parks, gardens, public walks, drives, lawns, woods and lakes. Birkenhead Park, begun in 1843 and designed by Joseph Paxton, is only one of several such developments.⁹

American Influences

⁶ Arthur M. Edwards, *The Design of Suburbia* (London: Pembrige Press, 1981), 11-13, and Henry-Russell Hitchcock, *Architecture: Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, The Pelican History of Art* (Baltimore, MD: Penguin Books, 1969), 102-6.

⁷ Archer, 141-2.

⁸ Archer, 143.

⁹ Archer, 144-5. According to Fishman, other picturesque suburban developments soon ringed the city of London, including Highgate and Hornsey in the north and Dulwich, Walworth, and Camberwell in the south. Others were developed throughout the rest of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, from St. John's Wood, and Kenwood Park, through Letchworth and Hampstead Garden Suburb.

There were several influential Americans who played a role in promoting suburban growth. A.J. Davis' *Rural Residences* (1833) included designs for rural villas surrounded by natural landscapes. Alexander Jackson Downing, in his *Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening* (1841) used English examples of visual variety, harmony with nature, and picturesque designs, and reinterpreted them for an American audience. For Downing, the picturesque or "irregular, spontaneous and irrational quality" of architecture was important for its emotional impact, rather than any historical associations it might carry. Downing believed, above all, in the "power and virtue of the individual home."¹⁰ His articles and books, such as *The Architecture of Country Houses* (1850), were lively and entertaining and helped to make simple, functional suburban houses popular. In a period of rapid change brought on by industrialization, the English cottage began to represent continuity with the past, and the traditional domestic values that were being destroyed by pervasive urbanization.¹¹

Downing's ideas were also reflective of the popular Romantic Movement, and provided powerful images of an idealized nature. As people became more removed from the immediate dangers of nature through the growth of cities and the taming of the natural environment, the grandeur and beauty of the natural world became more alluring. These ideas were enhanced by the canvases of painters of the Hudson River School and writers of the period such as Emerson (in his 1836 essay "Nature") and Thoreau (*Walden*, 1854). As cities became more industrialized, dirtier and more crowded, natural beauty was seen as an antidote and a refuge from these problems.

Similar ideas were being promoted at the same time by Catherine Beecher in her *Treatise on Domestic Economy* (1841). She focused on the idea of home as refuge (from the rapidly changing city), with women in a position to improve society by creating a well run home. Beecher's work was related to the ideas of the Evangelicals, a popular and highly influential religious movement. (Beecher's father, Lyman Beecher, was one of its most outspoken proponents.) The Evangelicals taught that "the most secure path to salvation was the beneficent influence of a truly Christian family."¹² The domestic role of women was stressed. They were supposed to be the protectors of the family and its religious values since (due to the changes brought by the Industrial Revolution) women were removed from the corrupting influences and harsh realities of the working world. To help create appropriate homes where such positive behavior could take place, Beecher's book included plans for picturesque dwellings, all set in apparently remote, romantically landscaped settings with no hint of nearby buildings. Beecher's work reflected the fusion of religion and morality with home design that became popular during the middle to late nineteenth century, a trend that invested houses with a greater purpose than simply providing shelter. The popular *Godey's Lady's Book* and other periodicals of the time reinforced the idea of this "cult of domesticity" spreading it throughout the country.

Calvert Vaux, an architect who came from England to work with A. J. Downing after 1850, was also influential in promoting landscape features that would enhance suburban

¹⁰ Jackson, 64.

¹¹ Stilgoe, 30.

¹² Fishman, 35.

residences. His *Villas and Cottages* (1857) showed more picturesque house designs set in fully developed “natural” gardens. Vaux also helped Americans understand and accept the Evangelical and picturesque ideas he brought with him from England.¹³

These concepts of where and how one should live were a dramatic change from earlier practices. “By 1870 separateness had become essential to the identity of the suburban house.”¹⁴ Suburbia came to be seen as the opposite of urban life; an unattached house on a large landscaped lot, not connected to others, became the preferred situation since the most important social structure was that of the nuclear family. The reality was, however, that while the promoters of suburban living wanted to portray these areas as completely distinct from the dirty and corrupt cities, they needed the nearby city, for the jobs that created the wealth to enable families to live in the suburbs, as well as for commercial and cultural activities that were usually absent from suburban development.¹⁵ Suburbs could only grow when there were acceptable transportation options for access to the jobs and cultural activities that supported this “sylvan” existence. This was the inherent contradiction in suburban development: the suburb was “a natural world of greenery and family life that appeared to be wholly separate from the great city yet was in fact wholly dependant on it.”¹⁶

Early Planned Suburban Developments in America

America's first picturesque, planned suburb, created according to ideas popularized by the English tradition and reinterpreted for local conditions, was Llewellyn Park in West Orange, New Jersey. Begun in 1852, this area was developed by drug merchant Llewellyn Haskell and designed by Andrew Jackson Davis (who also constructed his own home there). Twelve miles west of Manhattan, the area was too wild and hilly to be good for farming but it was perfect for creating a “natural” environment for city dwellers eager to experience life in the picturesque tradition. Llewellyn Park eventually encompassed more than 400 acres on the side of the Orange Mountains and used the dramatic, hilly terrain as a design feature. Davis created a central, communally-owned park (the Ramble), with winding roads and building sites that followed the existing contours of the land. This was a completely private development, with a gatehouse to monitor who could enter, and it was primarily populated by wealthy merchants who traveled to work in New York every day by steam-powered train. Only a few years later, Stewart Hartshorn followed Haskell's lead with the development of Short Hills, New Jersey, another romantic suburb for wealthy individuals, following many of the same ideas, and located at a farther stop of the same commuter railroad line into New York.

Outside of Chicago, along the DesPlaines River at Riverside, Illinois, Frederick Law Olmsted created another model of a picturesque suburb beginning in 1869, for E.E. Childs. Olmsted saw the suburb not as an escape from the city, but as “a delicate synthesis of town and wilderness”¹⁷ with houses set in wooded areas, but close to more urban conveniences.

¹³ When Downing died unexpectedly in 1852, Vaux partnered with Frederick Law Olmsted and became well-known for his work on New York's Central Park.

¹⁴ Jackson, 58.

¹⁵ Fishman, 137.

¹⁶ Fishman, 134.

¹⁷ Jackson, 79 and Fishman, 130.

Riverside had a picturesque layout with numerous parks, large lots, a river, and a commuter railroad stop, and there were also unique amenities, such as a limited access road into Chicago, to ease the commute. No commercial structures were included in the plans and the tree-lined, gently curving roadways were intended to contrast with the business-like directness of city streets. The houses were required to be set back at least 30 feet from the roads, with the planting of trees and shrubs required, so that a home's front yard would essentially become an extension of the public parkland created by the roadways. Although the development lost money for its investors, most of the structures were already in place and Riverside continued to serve as a model for future planning well into the twentieth century.

Late Nineteenth Century Developments

Llewellyn Park, Riverside, and other developments were well-publicized and showed how the romantic ideas popularized by writers such as Downing, Davis, Beecher, Vaux, Olmsted, as well as artist Thomas Cole, could be used to create a physical environment that “fulfilled expectations of a tranquil life, close to nature, with urban comforts.”¹⁸ As the century advanced and cities became more crowded and more polluted, interest in suburban life continued to expand, with more and more suburban areas being developed and more people moving away from the urban centers. This interest was furthered in the press and by such writers as Henry Cuyler Bunner. His book, *The Runaway Browns* (1892) featuring a newlywed couple and their adventures in their new suburban life, became extremely popular and widely distributed. His other essays, many of which first appeared in the magazine *Puck*, included *Jersey Street and Jersey Lane* (1896) about the growth of new suburban towns, and *The Suburban Sage: Stray Notes and Comments on the Simple Life* (1896) in which he explored and extolled life in the suburbs and its relation to the natural world.¹⁹

This trend continued in other countries, as well, in response to the blight brought on by increasing industrialization. As in previous periods, what was happening abroad also influenced further development in America. In England, Ebenezer Howard first published his essay *Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform* in 1898, and republished it as *Garden Cities of Tomorrow* in 1902.²⁰ He proposed a series of small towns, distributed throughout the countryside, each surrounded by a ring of agricultural land that would both buffer the community and serve as a limit to its growth. He recommended that all the land be held in common, for the benefit of the community, rather than for individual developers and assumed that each town would be self-sustaining, a beneficial combination of city and country. Although Howard coined the popular term “Garden City,” he was not an architect and did not actually create any communities that followed his proposals. That was left to designers such as Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin, who combined architectural elements from England's past with Howard's “reformist ideas about worker housing and the new science of comprehensive planning.”²¹ Their developments can be seen in England at

¹⁸ Jackson, 86.

¹⁹ Stilgoe, 179-182.

²⁰ Susan L. Klaus, *A Modern Arcadia, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and the Plan for Forest Hills Gardens* (Amherst, MA: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, 2002), 33.

²¹ Klaus, 36

Letchworth (1904) the first true Garden City, and Hampstead Garden Suburb (1906) as well as in their book, *Town Planning in Practice* (1909).²²

Transportation

New and improving forms of transportation played a primary role in the development of suburbs. Life in the suburbs was always dependant on convenient access to places of business for workers, and to services that did not exist in these purely residential developments. In the late nineteenth century, railroads and streetcars provided the best transportation for the most people, but later it was the automobile that shaped the ways and places that people chose to live. Development in Fieldston began with the coming of the subway to 242nd Street, but the major portion of its growth occurred after the Bronx River Parkway was built nearby and as cars made the area more accessible to more people.

In New York, transportation options improved dramatically with the inauguration of railroads. The New York and Harlem Railroad began operations in 1832 when horse-drawn railroad cars connected Union Square with 23rd Street and Fourth Avenue.²³ The New York and New Haven Railroad was chartered in 1844 and began service between Manhattan and New Haven, Connecticut in 1848, connecting with the New York and Harlem line just northeast of Woodhaven Cemetery. Steam-powered train lines were spreading eastward on Long Island and west in New Jersey (with access to Manhattan via ferries from Hoboken and Jersey City).

Since steam engines required some distance to start and stop, stations could not be created close together, leading to the development of distinct towns, each centered around the railroad station. Once a railroad planned a new route, land development companies were often formed to take advantage of the newly accessible area, creating attractive, spacious housing for former city dwellers. The price of tickets for these early trains was often beyond the means of most workers however, so these earliest suburbs attracted wealthy residents. Only those who could afford a horse and buggy could live at any distance from the station, since transportation to and from the station was difficult, further restricting who could live there.

Other, less expensive transportation options also became available during this period. Horse railroads ran on tracks laid down over existing stagecoach routes. By the mid nineteenth century, streetcar tracks could be found on most streets of the city. They provided faster, smoother and more reliable service than the early stagecoaches and omnibuses. Some of these horse-drawn cars began be powered by underground iron cables in the 1870s which, although faster, were expensive to operate. After the turn of the twentieth century, most streetcars were converted to electrical power and continued to provide transportation throughout the five boroughs of New York. Streetcar usage peaked in 1919, with 1,344 miles of track that carried more passengers than any other system.²⁴ Subways also began to be

²² Edwards, 83 and Klaus, 35.

²³ By 1835, the tracks of this line extended along Fourth Avenue, from 23rd Street to 125th Street, and the steam-powered trains it ran gave the rural village of Harlem an immediate boost toward becoming an important community. This line reached Westchester by 1844, and Peekskill by 1849.

²⁴ "Streetcars," Kenneth Jackson, ed., *The Encyclopedia of New York City* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1995), 1127-8.

constructed in New York just after 1900, and were rapidly expanded. The scheduled routes and times, low fares and ease of use of these two mass transit systems made travel around the city easier and more accessible for most people. Because they could start and stop more quickly, streetcars and subways were better adapted to covering shorter distances than the steam-powered railroads, leading to the development of many more (and less exclusive) residential developments on the outskirts of cities, known as “streetcar suburbs.” Here land was cheaper, but still close enough to the center of the city and commercial and manufacturing districts for workers’ access. Housing developments in these areas tended to follow the street grid previously established and houses were spaced more closely together than those on railroad lines, with small commercial establishments clustered near the streetcar stops. These more accessible types of transportation also helped development in the outer suburban regions, by making access to and from the railroad stations easier.²⁵

The tremendous growth of automobile ownership after the turn of the twentieth century created the need for a new kind of automobile-based suburban development, with larger lots that accommodated driveways and garages. According to statistics compiled by the Federal Highway Administration, automobile ownership in this country grew from 8,000 in 1900, to 500,000 in 1910, to 9 ¼ million by 1920.²⁶ This growth was encouraged by a massive effort to construct and improve the nation’s roads and highways. Older roads were covered with asphalt and new roads were designed to be safer for motorists as well as pedestrians, and to make it easier to travel between more places. Parkways were created to make the process of motoring more pleasant. These special roadways were designed with gentle curves, scenic vistas, and borders marked by trees and shrubbery. One of the first of these was the Bronx River Parkway, constructed between 1916 and 1924 along sixteen miles of the winding Bronx River. Other parkways were created in Brooklyn, on Long Island, and in Westchester County. Automobile suburbs developed along these new roadways, including Forest Hills and Kew Gardens in Queens, and Fieldston and Riverdale in the Bronx.

Early Twentieth Century Developments

New York suburban developments that date from the early years of the twentieth century were more likely to be built near important roadways as well as mass transit stops. Their residents could take advantage of several kinds of transportation networks for their daily commute or for pleasure trips. Since, by this time, the only large areas of open land available were located at some distance from the center of the city, these developments tended to be farther away from the business district. Although comprehensive, community-wide planning had previously been undertaken at a few specific developments, during this period more developers became aware of the advantages to be gained by such an approach. By having a single developer or development company plan the overall neighborhood, lay out streets and lots, build infrastructure, and implement building restrictions, the resulting

²⁵ Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986), 18-19.

²⁶ Federal Highway Administration, *Highway Statistics: Summary to 1985*, as quoted in National Register Bulletin, *Historic Residential Suburbs, Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*, 2002, 22.

neighborhoods tended to be of a high quality.²⁷ These companies were interested in constructing unique houses on large properties as a way of attracting well-to-do buyers, and they were attempting to create a community as well as a housing development.²⁸ These areas were very much in demand with high selling prices for these houses. Such was the case in Prospect Park South and Ditmas Park in Brooklyn, in Douglaston, Forest Hills and Kew Gardens in Queens, and in Fieldston in the Bronx.

Zoning

Zoning as such did not exist in New York City until the early twentieth century when the Zoning Resolution of 1916 was enacted. As early as the 1820s however, developers began to impose restrictive covenants that defined certain types of allowable buildings and outlawed as “incompatible uses” other (undesirable) activities from an area, in an attempt to appeal to a specific economic class of people and thus achieve higher rents.²⁹ The practice had expanded by 1847, when deeds for property in Murray Hill in Manhattan required that builders construct brick or stone houses of two or more stories, and disallowed such activities as tanneries, slaughterhouses, smith shops, etc. leading to the development of the area as a high class residential section.³⁰ It was even necessary for homeowners to stable their horses several blocks away so that the odors associated with the animals would not disrupt the tranquility of the residents. The benefits of restricting certain kinds of activities to certain areas became clear at the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The fairgrounds were planned by the country’s leading architects and planners and the carefully designed and elegant “White City” they created from scratch contrasted tellingly with the chaos of the City of Chicago just outside the gates.

As suburban development grew in popularity in the early 20th century, developers who hoped to get a greater return on their money realized that they could achieve this by laying out picturesque roads, installing utilities, and even adding amenities such as trees and clubhouses, all of which were designed to attract a wealthier clientele.³¹ Additionally, if the developers were not building all the houses themselves, they could mandate minimum lot sizes and house costs through restrictive covenants carried with the deed. As noted in a 1913 article examining these trends, “It was gradually learned that a suburban settlement was by way of being a community, and that, if certain common standards were imposed on all purchasers, the result was likely to be a much more substantial success.”³² This method was employed at Forest Hills Gardens and Fieldston, among other places.

Suburban Houses in the Early Twentieth Century

²⁷ William Herbert, “The Old New York Suburb and the New,” *Real Estate Record & Guide*, (Jan. 18, 1913), 113-14.

²⁸ “Tendencies in Modern Developing,” *Real Estate Record & Guide*, (Jan. 25, 1913), 174.

²⁹ Elizabeth Blackmar, *Manhattan for Rent, 1785-1850* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell Univ. Press, 1989), 37-8, 171.

³⁰ LPC, *Murray Hill Historic District Designation Report* (LP-2102) (NY: City of New York, 2002).

³¹ One such development was created by the Mann brothers at Kew Gardens in Queens, beginning in 1912. See Barry Lewis, *Kew Gardens: Urban Village in the Big City* (NY: Kew Gardens Council for Recreation and the Arts, Inc., 1999).

³² Herbert, “The Old New York Suburb and the New,” 113.

By the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, American suburbs were being established or expanded in every metropolitan area in the country, drawing population away from cities, small towns and rural areas. The suburbs were filling with huge numbers of single-family homes, built to provide housing for the growing middle-class. These suburban houses provided the advantages of rural life, combined with a proximity that allowed the residents to get to and from the city to earn a living. Historian Alan Gowans declared this an altogether new type of building and named it the “Comfortable House.”³³ These houses had evolved from the early picturesque rural cottages promoted by Downing and his followers into something new, a “combination of country and city home.”³⁴ They were not strictly country houses because they were situated on small lots rather than large estates, but they were not attached city houses either. With three fully articulated facades, they related to others on the street in terms of size and scale, but were not identical to the others as rowhouses had been. They were independent but part of the community. They were linked to the outside by porches, terraces, and walkways that went all around the building. Houses from earlier periods had generally been built with raised basements so that they were approached from the ground by means of a stairway. It became more common for twentieth century suburban houses to be set only slightly above grade, allowing for the accommodation of terraces that were easily reached from living areas of the house, extending the living space beyond the house walls. They often had a small porch attached to one end of the building, or projecting as a wing from the rear, in order to give a closer relationship between the house and garden.³⁵ These houses also broke away from the vertical orientation and boxy internal divisions seen in rowhouses and earlier Italianate and Queen Anne style houses, and were designed to be more horizontal, relating better to the streetscape, and with interior spaces that easily flowed from one to another.³⁶ This more open floor plan was an important part of what made these houses unique. After the 1880s and 1890s, when the Shingle style became popular in America, the small, regular division of interior spaces changed, with more space allotted to the main living room, and an adjoining dining area and less space given to large entry halls and parlors.³⁷ Additionally, these suburban houses were more technologically efficient, with many labor-saving devices, and their scale was intended to promote a domesticity that was not dependent on servants since they were not as readily available as previously.³⁸

Gowans identifies this type of house as the residential equivalent of the classical revival style public buildings that were being constructed during this time in towns and cities throughout the country. In the same way, the styles that were dominant for suburban houses during this period usually related to an historical style previously developed in America or

³³ Gowans, *The Comfortable House*.

³⁴ Gowans, 33.

³⁵ Jonathan Lane, “The Period House in the Nineteen Twenties,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* (Dec. 1961), 173.

³⁶ Fishman, 148.

³⁷ This has been attributed also to sociological changes in family patterns as well as a shortage of household servants. The smaller kitchen area was also due to more use of and more efficient technology. See Lane, 171.

³⁸ Stern, 6.

Europe. These styles provided a sense of security for their residents, a sense of the familiar in a world that was rapidly changing due to an influx of immigrants, increasing industrialization and its resultant change in work patterns, as well as the country's new and expanding role in the world at large. Going back to the past for visual metaphors was a way of expressing society's roots, and these houses became symbols of shared cultural values. Additionally, since the family was seen as the basis of moral values, its stability was of utmost importance, and its center, the home itself, was the focus of much concern.³⁹ On a practical level, the "Comfortable House" was appealing because it also included the latest technological developments to make life easier for its inhabitants: indoor plumbing, central heating, electricity and gas lines, and laundry facilities.

The historically-inspired architectural styles from this period have been called academic, meaning "art is self-consciously taught, rather than learned by apprenticeship, as had been characteristic of architectural education heretofore."⁴⁰ From the Colonial period through the Civil War, most American houses were built by carpenters. Only an elite few received specialized architectural education, but by the late nineteenth century many more American architects were receiving formal training. Those who did were increasingly self-conscious about the role of architecture in society, as well as America's expanding power and growing role in the world. These new design professionals, as well as a more educated public, wanted America to be represented by a more dignified artistic expression in architecture and its related fields.

In this context, "academic" does not indicate a particular style, but rather refers to an approach toward earlier, historical styles in which their concepts and details are used, but refined and rearranged to meet contemporary design requirements. This academic approach could be manifested in many different styles, including Beaux-Arts, Colonial Revival, Arts and Crafts, Tudor Revival, Spanish Revival and many more. Although it would seem that these are very different styles, they were linked by common attitudes among their designers, including "a willingness to use applied ornament, generous scale, systematically disciplined adaptation of past styles; and a vague, generalized sort of associationism," along with a self-consciousness about what they were creating.⁴¹

Decorative ornament had been used on buildings in earlier periods, but at this time a more thorough and scientifically-based study of historical architecture led to a more correct application of certain details that were seen as integral to a specific style. In addition, these historical details were used in a more restrained way than during the previous picturesque period. Archeology, more common travel to distant locales, and greater communication through academic and professional journals had increased awareness of the physical reality of historical buildings. Through the use of ornament, designers of the period helped maintain a sense of continuity with the past that was reassuring to their clients and to the community as a whole.⁴²

³⁹ Gowans, 7-11.

⁴⁰ Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture, Social Function and Cultural Expression* (NY: Harper Collins Publ., 1992), 216.

⁴¹ Gowans, *Styles and Types*..., 216.

⁴² Gowans, *Styles and Types*..., 217.

Although academic architecture had moved away from the literal associations common during the nineteenth century,⁴³ designers in the early twentieth century continued to maintain that architecture had a broad social purpose. In domestic architecture, academic styles reinforced the status quo by confirming the pretensions of the emerging middle and upper class, with proportionally large and heavily elements, from fireplaces to columns and high ceilings. From Fifth Avenue mansions to revival style suburban houses, filtering down to working class bungalows, these details allowed homeowners to associate themselves with the culture of older, European countries with their long and distinguished histories.

The architectural styles of this period also coincided with an attempt by the architects of many European countries to create important, symbolic buildings for their newly-rationalized institutions that had evolved over the course of the previous century. With varying degrees of success, they developed newly defined national styles that reflected their own sense of nationalism. In America, there was a parallel desire to create an American style of architecture, or “a visual metaphor of American nationalism,”⁴⁴ although what this meant varied widely depending on who defined it. Academic styles were widely adopted and accepted by Americans of all economic levels, especially the middle class. It thus became an approach that could apply to all Americans and could reinforce the American ideal of present or future equality.⁴⁵

During the early years of the twentieth century, every American suburb was home to vast numbers of these “Comfortable Houses,” in a wide variety of historical revival styles. They were mostly designed in purely academic, historical revival styles, using forms and details found on the original, historic styles, with proportions and combinations that represented a modern sensibility. These buildings were publicized in architectural magazines and were available from mail order companies. They were designed by individual architects or ordered from catalogues and constructed in all localities. Whether built on a grand scale or highly simplified, houses with historical references became the norm in American suburban life.

Styles in Twentieth Century Suburban Architecture – Colonial, Classical, and Medieval Revivals⁴⁶

American Colonial Revival –This was the most popular of the historical revival styles and suggested an association with the earliest years of the nation’s history. The widespread popularity of this style began with the reconstruction of several early American buildings at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, although there had been earlier, more naïve examples of the type. After this very public display however, architects

⁴³ An example of the earlier type would be the idea that Greek architecture was the purest expression of the democratic ideal.

⁴⁴ Gowans, *Styles and Types*..., 260.

⁴⁵ Gowans, *Styles and Types*..., 223.

⁴⁶ The following stylistic descriptions come from these sources: Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture* (NY: HarperCollins, 1992), 232-265; Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House*, (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1986); James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, *House Styles in America* (NY: Penguin Studio, 1996).

developed a new interest in looking at actual surviving colonial buildings and making measured drawings in order to understand them and be able to accurately recreate their details. A detailed reconstruction of George Washington's Mount Vernon in the 1890s led to a large number of two-story porches being added to new and existing homes. By 1893, at the time of the World's Columbian Exposition, designers had learned to pay attention to original sources for their ideas and use them in a more correct and refined manner. The Columbian Exposition featured several pavilions in the Colonial Revival style, including a model of John Hancock's Boston house, based on measured drawings, that served as the Massachusetts Pavilion. This building, as well as other physical remnants of America's early years helped recall the days when our ancestors had settled the continent and the patriotic period of the American Revolution. They produced strong feelings of national pride which became especially pronounced as large waves of immigrants were coming to the United States at this time. The idea of "Colonial" architecture gradually evolved from that related to a specific person or event in history, to something representing America's earliest history, to the general idea of an American style-something unique and separate from those associated with a European county.⁴⁷ Before long, architects could state that the Colonial style "has grown up with the nation, and no more tangible expression of our national character could be found."⁴⁸

Numerous building types came to be linked under the term Colonial Revival: simple homestead styles, such as the Cape Cod; the Southern version, which was a more formal center hall house; the Southern cabin; as well as gambrelled subtypes from the mid-Atlantic states. These houses generally featured only one or two materials, including wood, brick or stone. The emphasis was on a central entrance, with columned and pilastered surrounds, fanlights with delicate tracery, and sidelights, as well as Palladian or bow-front windows. Urban forms of the Colonial Revival style could be seen in the Georgian row houses in Washington, D.C., the Philadelphia spec house, and the Williamsburg style that combined Georgian details with simpler homestead elements such as brick chimneys, six-over-six wood sash windows, window shutters with raised panels, a side porch topped with a balustrade, and a modillioned cornice. These houses commonly had pitched or gambrel roofs, often with pedimented dormers.⁴⁹

Subset: Dutch Colonial Revival – This was one of the most popular variations and is identified by a gambrel roof, usually with a secondary roof projecting above the first story. It is not based on any academic prototype, but loosely associated with the concept that there had been early Dutch settlers in the area. (This was especially true of the New York and New Jersey area.) Other features could include a wide roof sweeping over a front or rear porch, sometimes intercepted by a continuous frame dormer window at the second story.

⁴⁷ William B. Rhoads, "The Colonial Revival and American Nationalism," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* (Dec. 1976), 241.

⁴⁸ Quote of Horace B. Mann in Rhoads, 247.

⁴⁹ An earlier subset, not seen in Fieldston is the Shingle Style. This variation evolved during the 1870s and 80s and was an elaboration of the shingled walls commonly seen on New England homesteads. The shingle style was generally used on upper class homes, where the large spaces were emphasized and unified by the broad expanse of shingle-covered walls. The shingles also contrasted effectively with the colonial detailing in and around the windows and doors.

Spanish Colonial Revival – This style was generally found in warmer climates, such as Florida, California, and the southwestern United States, where early Spanish influence had been the greatest. Because it was so different from most houses on the east coast, it represented something slightly exotic. It became associated with a warm climate, and was often used at places of leisure, such as vacation or retirement homes, but it was occasionally built in the Northeast as well. Identifying characteristics include stucco walls (or some material meant to look like stucco) to suggest solidity, low-pitched, tile-covered roofs to convey its appropriateness for warm weather, and a contrast of materials producing light and shadows. Round-arched window and door openings, exposed wood such as rafter ends stained dark to contrast with white walls, and thin, wrought-iron grill work used for balconies or grilles in front of windows are all typical of this style.⁵⁰

Mediterranean is also similar to Spanish Colonial Revival but with added elements specific to those countries situated around the Mediterranean Sea, such as patios, arcaded loggias and more decorative, arched openings. Some buildings are finished with strong colors to contrast with white, such as scarlet, orange or azure.

French Colonial Revival, or Chateausque – This style is most often found on upper class houses, and is derived from French chateaus of the Loire valley. It suggests the owner's wealth and a degree of luxury found in these large castles. The prototypical example, which later houses of this type followed, is Vanderbilt's "Biltmore" in Asheville, North Carolina, designed by Richard Morris Hunt. The style's defining features include a mansard-type slate roof with dormers, or a steep, pyramidal or hipped roof, tall chimneys with ornamental brickwork, rusticated quoins at the corners and around main openings, and tall, "French windows" on the ground story.

Classical Revivals – This type of building was derived from classical styles such as Greek and Roman, as interpreted through contemporary European sensibilities. It evolved into the Beaux-Arts style, as taught in the famous French design school. Generally the more fully developed Classical Revival style was used for large-scale commercial and public buildings, such as memorials, museums, and government buildings. Numerous state capital buildings, as well as the Municipal Building in New York City (a designated New York City Landmark) were designed in this style and date to this period. Where these types of buildings were arranged as a group, such as for a civic center, they became part of the City Beautiful movement. The suburban house equivalents of this type of design tended to be Beaux Arts mansions (for especially wealthy patrons), faced with masonry, and featuring quoins, pedimented openings, hipped or mansard roofs, and keystones. On the lower end of the economic scale, buildings became much more simplified, and this style included wood-

⁵⁰ Subsets of the Spanish Colonial Revival style not seen in Fieldston include: *Mission*, associated with Spanish missionaries who worked in southern California from the 1780s to the 1820s and built strings of mission buildings in the area. It is similar to the Spanish Colonial Revival style, with stucco walls, but with the addition of raised roofs and parapets sporting scalloped outlines, corner towers and first story arcades, and simplified classical details such as pilasters or columns; *Pueblo*, derived from Native American building traditions from New Mexico and Arizona, that are then grafted on to buildings that are generally viewed as Spanish Colonial Revival style; and *Proto-Modernism*, which can be seen in the works of Irving Gill and Gregory Ain in California. These houses are usually faced in stucco but their forms are classical and so simplified that they blend into modern or moderne.

framed cottages and four-squares that were reduced to broad geometric forms. Thin and plain wooden colonnettes instead of broad, fluted columns, broad roof lines, and a horizontal emphasis deriving from the Italianate were typical attributes of this style.⁵¹

Medieval Revivals – During this period an academically correct Gothic Revival style flourished for religious and educational buildings (known as Collegiate Gothic), but for residential buildings, the Medieval Revival style was the more common variant. This style was not overtly Gothic, but rather picturesque, with an emphasis on materials and texture that included the use of contrasting materials and shapes, particularly steeply sloping roofs, and prominent chimneys, as well as a concern for the placement of the building in nature. *Subsets*: Large, imposing buildings that showed a British influence were termed *Tudor or Elizabethan Revival* and were meant to indicate dignified prosperity, while smaller ones were based on *Cotswold cottages* and were encased in their landscape to display a sense of coziness. Those that exhibited a French influence were termed *Norman Revival* and were based loosely on medieval French castles to show nobility.⁵² Identifying elements of both styles include full-length French doors and numerous windows to connect the inside with the natural world outside. The windows were either small or grouped together and were often decorative, with leaded glass, casements, bays or oriels. Larger buildings were often faced with masonry or decorative brick or stone, but the Tudor-influenced buildings could also have stucco contrasting with areas of half-timbering in dark wood. The massing was usually irregular and was emphasized by large and prominent gables, chimneys with multiple stacks, or side-swept catslide roofs over entryways. The French-inspired houses might also have turrets or round or polygonal towers.

Progressive - The irregularity and picturesque qualities of the Tudor Revival style led to two highly popular American versions, the *Craftsman* style and the *Prairie School*.⁵³ These architectural styles were often associated with the educated middle class and tended to be reflective of an owner's progressive ideas. Although in their simplicity and massing, these styles could be seen as moving toward modern architecture, they were based ultimately on historical proportions and references in their forms and details. These styles often incorporated elements that lent a horizontal emphasis to the facade, such as wide, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and substantial stone chimneys. Ribbon shed dormers, battered porch posts, and stone foundations gave these houses an air of substantiality while numerous porches and pergolas linked the indoors with the outside, and tile or slate roofs, wood sheathing and stone bases created a desirable natural effect.

⁵¹ Other classical revival subsets are Art Deco and later Moderne. These designs are actually derived from classical prototypes, but highly simplified and stylized, and constructed with very modern, sleek materials such as reflective metals and composites.

⁵² Massey and Maxwell, 219.

⁵³ Houses in the Prairie School style tend to be found in the Midwest, while Craftsman style buildings are found throughout the country, due to the widespread popularity and influence of *The Craftsman Magazine*.

Fieldston -- History, Development and Architecture

Fieldston History¹

The region that comprises Fieldston was, in the seventeenth century, thickly covered by a deciduous forest interspersed with large outcroppings of Fordham gneiss.² Adriaen van der Donck was the first European settler in the area, receiving a patent for his farm from the Dutch government in 1646. After his death, his land was purchased by Frederick Philipse who assembled a huge estate that extended through much of the Bronx, to the Croton River. His descendants sided with the Tories, and after the Revolution his holdings were confiscated and sold to Americans for farmland. George and William Hadley purchased a large property in the area that includes the section known as Fieldston.³ By the late 1820s, wealthy New Yorkers began to establish estates in this area, attracted to the beauty of the hilly, remote terrain. Families with familiar names such as Schermerhorn, Morris, and Van Cortlandt created summer residences in this forested and picturesque region.

In 1829, Major Joseph Delafield purchased 257 acres of land from William Hadley.⁴ Delafield had graduated from Yale in 1808 and then worked on the commission that established the northern boundary of the United States under the Treaty of Ghent. In 1829, he was supervising the construction of a series of forts on either side of the Narrows between Brooklyn and Staten Island, for the Army Engineering Corps. Slag lime was needed to create the mortar used to bind the bricks and stone of the forts, and Delafield was searching for a supply of this material. On this property, not far from the banks of the Hudson River, he found a limestone deposit that he could quarry. There he built a small kiln for processing and a dock for shipping the lime. He also imported a small tollhouse previously located near Canal Street in Manhattan, to be used as a residence for the foreman of the quarry.⁵

Other than the quarry, the land was primarily woodlands, with only a small portion suitable for agriculture. In the 1830s, Delafield built a small house for his family as a vacation spot. His son, Lewis Delafield, occupied it after Joseph's death. Nearby, another son, Maturin L. Delafield, built a larger house in 1869, naming it Fieldston after a property in England that had been owned by his ancestors.⁶

The steam-powered New York Central Railroad, begun in 1841, reached from New York City to Poughkeepsie along the Hudson River by 1849. There was a station at Van Cortland Park that was accessible from Grand Central Terminal in about 40 minutes.

¹ Fieldston refers to a distinct area near the center of the Riverdale section in the northwest Bronx. The original developers referred to the area as Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson and the terms have sometimes been used interchangeably.

² Information in this section is from Albert Fein, *Wave Hill, Riverdale and New York City, Legacy of a Hudson River Estate* (Bronx, NY: Wave Hill, 1979), 3-5.

³ According to Mary E. Kane, *Yesterday in Riverdale-Spuytten Duyvil* (The Riverdale Neighborhood & Library Assoc., 1947), 12, Hadley had made two purchases, one from Colonel Jacobus Van Cortlandt in 1761 and a second from the Commissioners of Forfeiture in 1786.

⁴ Kane, 12-13.

⁵ Cleveland E. Dodge, "Recollections of Riverdale," in Lloyd Ultan and Gary Hermalyn, *The Bronx in the Innocent Years, 1890-1925* (NY: Harper & Row, 1985), 36.

⁶ Tony Robins, "Fieldston" in *Metropolis* (December, 1984), 36.

Before this, the area had been difficult to reach by public transportation. This new link provided an incentive for more homes to be built in this vicinity. Its proximity to New York City and the scenic views across the Hudson to the Palisades in New Jersey were promoted in local journals. In 1851, it was noted in the *American Agriculturalist* that, “within the past twelve years, the number of country houses for gentlemen, on the banks of the Hudson River have [sic] greatly increased . . .”⁷

Until 1874, the entire area of Riverdale, which encompassed Fieldston, was part of Westchester County. At this time, the land south of Yonkers was annexed to New York City as the 24th Ward, becoming part of Bronx County. After Consolidation in 1898, Fieldston, like its neighboring sections, formed part of the Borough of the Bronx. While all this spurred development in many parts of the Bronx during the nineteenth century, Fieldston’s rugged terrain did not lend itself to urban development and its rural character continued until well past 1900.

Development of Fieldston

Interest in the area grew after the Interborough Rapid Transit subway reached West 242nd Street in 1908. With easier and less expensive access to New York City available, Delafield’s heirs decided it was time to start developing the property. They first sold nine acres to Teacher’s College of Columbia University (now Horace Mann School) at West 246th Street.⁸ Money from this sale was then used to begin the establishment of the new, private residential park, or “country in the city,” as the first promotional brochure stated.⁹ The development encompassed 140 acres on Riverdale Hill, between Manhattan College Parkway (roughly West 244th Street) on the south, and West 251st Street on the north, Delafield Avenue on the west and Tibbett Avenue on the east.

The same rugged terrain that had impeded previous development seemed to lend itself especially well to the ideas inherent in the romantically designed suburbs, exemplified by Llewellyn Park, New Jersey planned by Andrew Jackson Downing. In addition, Frederick Law Olmsted and James R. Croes had studied the district in 1876, and had proposed that the entire Riverdale area be laid out to follow the natural contours of the land.¹⁰ The Delafield Estate retained total ownership of the area, including the roads, allowing them to avoid the standard grid system that had been imposed on most of the rest of New York City. Civil engineer Albert E. Wheeler, who had worked with Olmsted and Croes on the earlier report, was hired to begin laying out streets, and utilities (including water, gas, and sewers, and later electricity) were installed. As each lot was sold, the Delafield Estate used the money to further improve the infrastructure. In 1914

⁷ Quoted in John R. Stilgoe, *Borderland, Origins of the American Suburb, 1820-1939* (New Haven: Yale Univ. Press, 1988), 99.

⁸ Part of Columbia University, Teacher’s College used this land for athletic fields and residences for its faculty. The Fieldston area gained further esteem because of the numerous educational institutions that were established there, including Horace Mann School, Manhattan College, the Riverdale Country School, several private girls’ schools, and later the Fieldston School of the Ethical Culture Society.

⁹ *Fieldston, Riverdale-on-Hudson*, 1911, promotional brochure published by the Delafield Estate.

¹⁰ “Preliminary Report of the Landscape Architect and the Civil and Topographical Engineer, upon the Laying Out of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards,” 15 November, 1876. Wheeler, who actually composed the roadway plan, is also given credit.

they filed final street plans with the City of New York, by which time there were three and one-half miles of privately owned streets, maintained by annual assessments levied on Fieldston homeowners.

In 1910 the first lots were sold, with construction of the first house begun in 1911.¹¹ Development started slowly, and lots were dispersed throughout the neighborhood. Originally the Estate sold no lot that was next to another, to allow more space for each home and also to spread the development through the whole area.¹² A 1911 promotional brochure pointed to many unplotted spaces available so that “Purchasers may thus secure, within the limits named, as much ground as they deem necessary for the proper landscape treatment of the wooded knolls, dells and hillocks.”¹³ Deed restrictions also defined what types of houses could be built in Fieldston, a provision that resulted in a high standard of construction. There could be no businesses, no two-family homes or apartment buildings. Purchasers were required to buy at least 3 lots, at an average price of \$5,000 each and individual homes had to cost at least \$8,000, and their designs had to be pre-approved.¹⁴ The restrictions were originally intended to last for fifteen years from the date of construction, but they were generally renewed (the amount of time varied, some lasting for two more periods totaling forty-five years).¹⁵

During this period, extensive suburban development was occurring in many parts of the city and the real estate and architectural press took notice. Beginning in 1911, not long after the Delafield Estate began its work, the *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide* promoted the development occurring in “The Western Corner of The Bronx,” with special emphasis on Fieldston.¹⁶ A series of articles in the same publication in 1913 looked at general issues in suburban development, culminating in an article by Edward Delafield (described as a prominent landowner and developer in the Riverdale area) entitled, “A Fashionable Suburban Section.”¹⁷ Similar articles ran in *The New York Times*, extolling the growth of the area and the development of the new suburbs.¹⁸

The Delafield Estate intended that the area be developed slowly, “seeking to find only the most desirable purchasers.”¹⁹ By 1913-14, eighteen houses had been constructed and by 1922 there were 80, although there had been more than 1,600 applications to purchase property. By this time, several members of the original Delafield Estate had died, leaving numerous heirs who did not live in the area. In 1922-23, members of the Delafield Estate determined that the development was not returning the desired amount on their investment and they hired the firm of Joseph P. Day to liquidate their remaining

¹¹ Wheeler himself built the first house for his family, at 4455 Tibbett Avenue.

¹² This information comes from the most recent edition of “The Story of Fieldston,” handbook for property owners, 2.

¹³ *Fieldston, Riverdale-On-Hudson*, 1911.

¹⁴ “The Western Corner of the Bronx,” *Real Estate Record and Builders Guide*, (Sept. 23, 1911), 413.

¹⁵ Today there are no more deed restrictions on Fieldston property.

¹⁶ “The Western Corner of the Bronx,” *RER & BG*, 413-4.

¹⁷ Edward Delafield, “A Fashionable Suburban Section: Current Developments at Spuyten Duyvil, Riverdale and Van Cortlandt [sic] – Educational Schemes Garden City Landscape for Private Dwellings,” *RER & BG* (Nov. 22, 1913), 940.

¹⁸ “Country Clubs and Good Roads Important Factors in Stimulating Growth of Suburban Communities,” *NYT*, (Sept. 1, 1913), x13; and “The Northward March of Population and Trade Along Broadway to the City Line,” *NYT*, (June 21, 1914), x2.

¹⁹ *Fieldston, Riverdale-On-Hudson*, 1911.

land holdings. Within the following year, another 68 lots were sold, leaving 155 still available.²⁰ During this time residents of Fieldston decided to organize to protect their property from what they feared would be incompatible development. They created the Fieldston Property Owners Association, Inc. “to preserve and develop the settlement known as Fieldston.”²¹ Money was collected from the members to purchase the remaining lots so they could continue to pursue the original goals of the Delafield Estate. The cost of the remaining property was more than \$685,000 and the property owners raised enough to pay 20% in cash. On October 31, 1924, title of all the unsold property, as well as all the streets and avenues, was transferred from the Delafield Estate to Fieldston, Inc. (a holding company formed expressly for this purpose). The role of Fieldston, Inc. (whose manager was Albert Wheeler) was to maintain the streets, through the collection of dues from residents for this purpose, and to sell the remaining property, which it succeeded in doing, except for a few outlying lots. To achieve the latter, a Building Corporation was established to construct homes on the open lots and rent them if they could not be sold.²² Fieldston Inc. also took over the adjoining section to the north that had been developed by the heirs of the Goodridge Estate. The money collected for the maintenance of the Goodridge streets was added to the funds administered by Fieldston, Inc. Fieldston, Inc. also extended the deed restrictions on houses for another thirty years in order to “preserve the consistent architectural harmony and the high architectural standards” of the community and established an Architectural Committee to review and approve plans for any new homes.²³

By 1929, most properties had been sold and Fieldston, Inc. turned control of Fieldston, including the collection and maintenance of its street fund, to its residents through the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The deeds to Fieldston’s streets and avenues were officially transferred to the FPOA in 1948.²⁴

In 1938, the integrity of the area was endangered by a developer’s proposal to build an apartment building near the center of the neighborhood. Since some of the deed restrictions had run out, the existing zoning would allow this to happen if a developer could assemble a large enough parcel. Residents organized once again to stop what they considered a serious threat to their idyllic community. Through effective community action, the New York City Planning Board was persuaded to create a “G” zone for Fieldston, an area in which all apartment buildings are prohibited.²⁵

In 1951, the FPOA found it necessary to double the annual assessment on Fieldston homeowners to cover the increased costs of maintaining the streets. A full meeting of the membership passed the proposal unanimously because they understood the importance of maintaining the community.²⁶ Years later, with ever increasing costs, several homeowners began to oppose the payments required by the FPOA. However the

²⁰ “Fieldston Building Plots in Demand as Villa Sites,” *NYT*, (Oct. 14, 1923).

²¹ *The Story of Fieldston*, 3.

²² This would have worked except for the hard financial times created by the Depression, when several mortgages were foreclosed and the stockholders lost most of their initial investment.

²³ The Architectural Review Committee existed until 1939.

²⁴ *The Story of Fieldston*, 8.

²⁵ “Fieldston Residents are Upheld on Zoning,” *The New York Times* (Oct.12, 1938), 22, and “Fieldston Becomes First Area in City Zoned Strictly for One-Family Houses,” *NYT* (Nov. 16, 1938), 43.

²⁶ *The Story of Fieldston*, 8.

ability of the FPOA to collect money from homeowners was upheld by the courts in 1974.²⁷

Since that time, the Fieldston Property Owners Association has continued to maintain and repair the private streets, the trees on the traffic islands, and the sewers, to oversee professional security patrols and to meet other community needs. Membership in the Property Owners Association is open to those owners living in Fieldston. It is run by an elected board of directors with reports and business conducted at an annual meeting, and is supported by dues paid by all property owners. In recent years, the Board has passed resolutions regarding noise-making machinery such as lawnmowers and leaf blowers, street parking, and recycling. In 1998 a Capital Fund was established for the maintenance of real property and fixtures belonging to the FPOA.²⁸

Fieldston Architecture

Fieldston quickly became known for having fine houses set in a lovely landscaped setting. Residences were frequently featured in current periodicals of general interest, such as *House and Gardens*, *Country Life* and *House Beautiful*, as well as those of the architectural press, such as *Architectural Record*.²⁹ The early houses were designed in historical revival styles, the most popular type throughout the country at the time. They were also placed on their lots to take advantage of the existing rock outcroppings and large trees as much as possible.

In addition to the original restrictive covenants regarding property use, minimum lot size, and housing costs that were attached to Fieldston deeds, the Delafields sought to encourage the use of certain architects in the development, although there was no requirement to do so. An early publicity brochure published by the Delafield Estate maintained that the residences already constructed “have been designed by architects of ability, who are co-operating with the directors of the estate to retain and develop its natural beauty.”³⁰ These were generally well-respected and well-known home designers of the period. Some of those working in the development during the early years included Mann & MacNeille, Nathaniel Vickers, George H. Chichester, and Harrie T. Lindeberg.³¹ The work of these architects tended to be very picturesque, often incorporating design elements from the Medieval Revival, or Craftsman styles that were popular at the time. Houses of this type usually had steeply pitched roofs or gables, with widely overhanging eaves, and smaller casement or leaded glass windows. They were often irregularly massed and were designed to be surrounded by an abundance of foliage in order appear to be part of the natural world. Many of these early houses were quite large and were placed to make use of the natural topography of their lots, incorporating rock outcroppings or large trees as design elements. There were smaller houses also, on

²⁷ Bernard Stein, “Fieldston, A Suburb in the City,” A Riverdale Press Special Section Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of Fieldston, (Dec. 3, 1998), D23.

²⁸ “The Story of Fieldston.”

²⁹ Some examples include: “House of M.J. Bierman, Fieldstone[sic], NY,” *House and Garden*, 64 (Nov., 1933), 37; “The House of Franke Rollins at Fieldston, New York,” *House and Garden*, 40 (Nov., 1921), 54; “The Residence of Dr. Dudley H. Morris at Fieldston, NY,” *Country Life*, 56 (Oct., 1929), 53-56; and “Residence of E.H. McKiever, Esq., Fieldston, NY,” *Architectural Record*, 62 (Oct., 1927), 384-86.

³⁰ Undated promotional brochure for Fieldston, published by the Delafield Estate.

³¹ For a complete list of architects, see the Architects’ Appendix of this report.

smaller lots that were picturesquely sited. Some examples of these early houses include 311 West 245th Street (1913-14, Mann & MacNeille), a modest, Medieval Revival style residence faced with stone, featuring a prominent, slate-covered hipped roof with numerous shed dormers and gables, 4455 Tibbett Avenue (1911-12, Nathaniel Vickers), a Craftsman style house with a hipped tile roof, stone base and stucco above, and 4711 Fieldston Road (1913, Harrie T. Lindeberg), a Medieval Revival style house with an unusual and highly picturesque stone stoop, nicely sited on a sloping lot.

In the 1920s, under the direction of Fieldston, Inc. there was considerably more control of the appearance of the houses. Individual plans had to be approved by an architectural committee before construction, and a list of eleven acceptable architects or architectural firms was provided. Examples of the work of these designers were shown in a brochure published in 1928. These architects were described as “successful designers of houses for discriminating people.”³² In the brochure, Matlock Price explained that through the creation of houses of “individual distinction” and “architectural harmony,” “investment values are enhanced and protected and the pleasure of living is intensified.” The approved group of architects, chosen for their known expertise in residential design, included Dwight James Baum, Julius Gregory, Lewis Bowman, Roger H. Bullard, Frank J. Forster, Richard H. Dana, Jr., Polhemus & Coffin, Electus D. Litchfield, Aymar Embury II, Peabody, Wilson & Brown, James W. O’Conner.³³ This list was not the final word, however. Some on the list designed no houses in the area at all, and other buildings were designed by architects not appearing on the list. Dwight Baum (who is credited with 62 extant houses in the district) was the most popular of the group, followed by Julius Gregory who designed 42 homes, and W. Stanwood Phillips who designed 14. Most other architects designed one or two houses in the district. Having a large number of houses designed by a few architects provided a visual consistency to the area which remains evident today.

Of the approximately 257 houses in the district, more than 200 were built before 1940. All of the architects working in the district during the 1920s and 30s followed contemporary architectural trends and created houses based on earlier precedents, with a wealth of historically-based details. These were either inspired by picturesque ideals and had prominent, steeply pitched roofs with complex massing and a variety of materials or were more classically-based, with orderly, symmetrical arrangements.

The classical or Colonial Revival style houses featured elements such as elaborately leaded fan and side lights around the doors, quoins, pediments, keystones and balustrades. While the facing material was often wood clapboards, brick and occasionally stone facing was also used (especially on the variation known as Georgian Revival style). An example of a Colonial Revival style home within the district is 4701 Fieldston Road (1938, Alan B. Bates). This is a large, brick-faced five bay structure with an elaborate central entrance featuring a pedimented portico carried on columns, shielding a door flanked by sidelights and transom, and a handsome wood cornice with returns. A more modest, Dutch Colonial Revival style example is found at 4512 Delafield Avenue (1923-24, Dwight James Baum). This three bay, clapboard-sided house has a slate gambrel roof

³² Matlock Price, *Architecture and the Community* (Fieldston, NY: The Architectural Committee of Fieldston, Inc., 1928).

³³ Price.

that flares out over the first story. There are three individual dormers at the second story and the main door is flanked by sidelights. A fine example of a Georgian Revival style house can be seen at 355 College Road (1923, W. Stanwood Phillips). This is a brick-faced, symmetrically designed house with an elaborate door surround featuring a broken pediment. Another Georgian Revival style house is No. 407 West 246th Street (1917-18, Dwight James Baum), which has brick facing, is symmetrically designed with flanking one-story wings, and has an elaborate columned entry portico. No. 4730 Fieldston Road (1929, Julius Gregory), also Georgian Revival style, is a large, symmetrically designed stone-faced house with an elaborate central entrance featuring a door with sidelights and fanlight under a gabled wood portico carried on columns. Five bays wide, with three dormers piercing its slate roof, the house also has a modillioned wood cornice and splayed stone lintels with keystones.

Picturesque Tudor Revival and Medieval Revival style homes were very popular in the district. Small or large, these houses have medieval-inspired detailing, such as steeply pitched roofs, stucco and half-timbered wall treatments, small, leaded glass or casement windows, often placed in groups, and wooden doors with strapwork. A large house in this style is No. 5000 Fieldston Road (1921, and 1928 alteration by W. Stanwood Phillips), a grand Tudor Revival style house with half-timbering, stone door surrounds, huge chimneys, projecting oriel windows and other groups of small, casement windows with leaded glass. No. 4670 Waldo Avenue (1917, Julius Gregory) is a somewhat smaller, Medieval Revival style design with a prominent, steeply pitched roof, casement windows grouped along brick sills and a wood entrance door set in a Tudor-arched opening. There are numerous smaller examples of houses in this style as well, including: No. 4425 Tibbett Avenue (1924, Herman Kaplan), a stone-faced Medieval Revival style house, with deeply-set, small-paned windows, and a steep, slate-covered roof with numerous gables; No. 274 College Road (1926, Julius Gregory), with walls that are partly faced in stone and partly in stucco, a prominent stone and brick chimney, small casement windows and a steeply pitched roof; and No. 4538 Greystone Avenue (1929, R. C. Hunter) an extremely picturesque design meant to resemble a Cotswald cottage, with rough stucco walls, irregularly-shaped, steeply pitched, slate covered roofs, and a small tower with a conical roof.

A variation of the Medieval, picturesque design can be found at No. 4600 Fieldston Road (1926, Dwight James Baum), a large and impressive Norman Revival style house, faced partly in stucco and partly in stone, with a variety of prominent, hipped roofs on a complexly massed structure. It is fronted by a rounded tower faced in stone with a conical roof that holds the main entrance as well as a three-story high window opening filled with small-paned casement windows.

The Craftsman style, based on ideas promoted in Gustav Stickley's *Craftsman Magazine*, combines some picturesque elements of the Medieval Revival with the more squared, regular massing of the Colonial Revival and was very popular through the 1910s and 1920s. One example of a Craftsman style house can be found at No. 335 West 246th Street (1913, George Chichester), a large house with rough stone facing on the basement and first story, and stucco on the second, grouped windows, exposed rafter ends, and an entry porch sheltering the main entry. Broad, overhanging eaves are a major design element on this house, and they extend across the main façade and on the two side wings. Another Craftsman style house is at No. 4475 Waldo Avenue (1921, Manong Everjian),

which also has rough stone facing on the two lowest stories with stucco above. There is an important stone chimney as well as a stone entry porch shielding the entrance. Its broad, overhanging eaves are a hallmark of this style. Dwight Baum's own residence at No. 5001-11 Waldo Avenue (1913) is one of the best known houses in the neighborhood, having been featured in several publications. Its broadly overhanging eaves and wide columns supporting a side porch are typical Craftsman style details.

Another picturesque style that is found in the district is the Spanish or Mediterranean Revival style, characterized by such elements as tile roofs, stucco walls, iron balconies and round-arched window and door openings. This style of house can be found on No. 4621 Waldo Avenue (1928, Dwight James Baum). It is faced with stucco with a shallow, tile-covered hipped roof. There are round-arched openings, the windows are set deeply in the façade and an iron balcony fronts the center window of the second story, over the main entrance.

Dwight James Baum, Julius Gregory and W. Stanwood Phillips

The most prolific architect in Fieldston was Dwight James Baum (1886-1939)³⁴ who at one point, was estimated to have designed or renovated a third of the houses in Fieldston. Born in Little Falls, New York, Baum received his architectural education at Syracuse University, and then moved to New York City. While he was working in an architectural office in the city, Baum and his wife visited Fieldston and were given a tour by Edward Delafield.³⁵ Immediately taken with the neighborhood, they purchased a lot at No. 5001 Waldo Avenue on which they constructed their home, "Sunnybank." In 1915, Baum opened an architectural office in this house. One of his first commissions was the remodeling, in 1916, of the Delafield mansion on West 246th Street (destroyed by fire, 1994). Numerous other commissions in the neighborhood followed and Baum soon moved his office adjacent to the Fieldston sales office at the corner of 246th Street and Waldo Avenue. This made it easy for anyone buying a lot in Fieldston to simply walk across to Baum's office to plan his house. In this way, Baum came to have the most designs in the development.

Baum was one of the most productive and successful architects working in historical styles during the early decades of the twentieth century. Many of his house designs, from Fieldston and other locations, were published in the architectural press. He became known for creating elegant, eclectically styled homes that had fine detailing and comfortable layouts. His houses, built in a wide variety of popular historical revival styles, always were always well suited to their particular lot. Baum especially liked the Colonial Revival and designed numerous houses in this and the Georgian Revival styles, but did not neglect Medieval or Tudor inspired designs or those based on Mediterranean

³⁴ Information on Baum comes from the following sources: "Dwight James Baum," *Pencil Points* XXI (Jan. 1940), 57; "Dwight J. Baum, 53, Dies in the Street," *New York Times* (Dec. 14, 1939), 27; *The Work of Dwight James Baum* (NY: William Helburn, Inc., 1927); Tuck Stadler, "Architect's Legacy: Durable and Desirable Homes," *New York Times* (Jan. 21, 1996), 97; Anthony Robins, "Visible City," *Metropolis* (Dec. 1984), 36-39.

³⁵ Stein, *Fieldston, A Suburb in the City*, D15. This article cites an interview with Baum in the Riverdale News in 1932, in which he recalls visiting the new development and building his house there in 1914. Building Department records show, however, that construction was begun on Baum's house at 5001 Waldo Avenue in 1913.

styles. Baum maintained that he did not want to “slavishly copy old buildings,” but rather studied them and tried to reproduce “the feel” of the old styles while trying to “fit the style to the person and to the landscape.”³⁶ In his introduction to a monograph of Baum’s work published in 1926, Matlock Price declared

In every house, large or small, it has always been Mr. Baum’s idea to design appropriately to the individual, to the locality and to the stylistic manner in which the house was to be rendered. His adaptations, versatile in type, made no compromises with good architecture, good taste or good practical sense, and in this, with his unfailing spirit of sincerity toward the profession and its high responsibilities, is found the simple reason for the recognized architectural success of Dwight James Baum.³⁷

An article in *Architecture*, in March, 1923 described Baum as “a recognized leader among the younger men in the designing of suburban and country houses, and his work has invariably shown refinement and good taste.”³⁸ In that year he received the Gold Medal from the Architectural League of New York, the youngest architect ever to do so. In 1932, his design for a home at No. 4521 Delafield Avenue won the Gold Medal for the best two-story house built in the United States between 1926 and 1930, an award given by the American Institute of Architects. His obituary in *Pencil Points* stated that Baum “became a leading citizen [of Fieldston], lending himself generously to every forward development and energetically applying his forces to civic betterment.”³⁹ He served as Architectural Editor of *Good Housekeeping* magazine, where he was able to promote his ideas of house planning and design and stress the importance of the role of the architect in home building. He was a member and later a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and served on numerous committees and juries, working to encourage the advancement of good architecture.

Baum designed other large houses beyond Fieldston, notably that for Anthony Campagna in Riverdale (1929-30, now Yeshiva of Telshe Alumni School, a designated New York City Landmark) and the Arthur Hammerstein House in Queens (1924, a designated New York City Landmark). In the 1920s, Baum established a second office in Sarasota, Florida where he created Ca’ d’Zan, a Venetian Gothic style home for John Ringling. He also completed designs for the Sarasota County courthouse, the Sarasota Times Building and the First Presbyterian Church in that city. At his alma mater, Syracuse University, Baum designed several buildings, including the Hendricks Memorial Chapel and the Syracuse Memorial Hospital and the College of Medicine. He also worked on numerous buildings on the campuses of Clarkson, Wells, Hartwick and Middlebury Colleges, as well as the West Side YMCA at West 63rd Street in Manhattan and the Federal Building at Flushing, Queens. Closer to home, Baum designed the parish house for Christ Church and a firehouse, both on Riverdale Avenue.

The other two architects who are most widely represented in Fieldston are Julius Gregory and W. Stanwood Phillips. Gregory (1875-1955) was born in Sacramento, California and studied at the University of California and abroad. He established an

³⁶ Dwight James Baum, “The Architecture of Houses,” *Country Life*, (Oct., 1927), 53.

³⁷ Matlock Price, *The Work of Dwight James Baum*, 1926.

³⁸ Quoted in James Maher, *The Twilight of Splendor* (Boston, Little Brown, 1975), 112.

³⁹ “Dwight James Baum,” *Pencil Points* (Jan. 1940), 51.

architectural firm in midtown Manhattan in 1916, continuing this practice until 1953 when he retired, two years before his death. Gregory was known for his fine home designs, popularized through his work as a consultant for the magazines, *House and Garden* and *House Beautiful*. His creation of an “Ideal House,” and “Pacesetter House,” for these magazines, served as examples for homeowners throughout the country, and many of his designs won prizes from professional societies. Gregory’s house designs were generally quite picturesque, following the prevailing styles of the period, and he often worked in the Tudor or Medieval Revival styles, giving his homes irregular massing and rooflines. In addition to houses, Gregory designed numerous church related structures during his career, including the Church of All Nations in Manhattan, the Calvary Church in the Bronx, and the Methodist Home for the Aged (just outside the Fieldston Historic District).

William Stanwood Phillips (1873-1948) was born and educated in Massachusetts. Phillips began his architectural career in Boston with the firm of Adden, Parker, Clinch & Cramp and designed several local churches while working for this firm. In 1908, he began his own firm in Manhattan, specializing in residential designs. Phillips tended to work in the Medieval or Tudor Revival style, often creating large, rambling houses whose picturesque contours fit extremely well into the irregular topography of the Fieldston area. His house designs can also be found in Westchester County and Connecticut. Later in his career, he used modern technology to create concrete and steel-framed houses in a more modern idiom. In addition to his house designs in Fieldston, Phillips served on the board of architects that designed the Bronx River Parkway in Westchester County, and he created the Candlewood Lake Club and several houses for this development near Danbury, Connecticut. He was also the architect for a school in Huntington, Long Island in 1910.

Later Development

Although the majority of homes in the district were constructed before 1950, there are some that were built later in the twentieth century. During the 1950s, 60s and 70s, architects working in Fieldston often created buildings using a mid-twentieth century modern vocabulary. These buildings did not draw from historical precedents and had very little applied ornament. Their simple massing, geometric forms and natural materials created the primary sense of design. This type included such houses as: No. 4750 Iselin Avenue (1966-69), a one-story house faced with areas of stone and brick, with a central entrance gable marked by a shallow pitched roof with broadly overhanging eaves on stylized rafter ends, and floor to roof, fixed glass panels next to the door; No. 4660 Waldo Avenue (1971, Jonathan Coggeshall), a wood-faced house with glassed in areas under the shallow gables, that is set on its lot in an unusual manner, with a bridge over a ravine to reach the building; and No. 321 West 246th Street (1961-62, Simon Zelnik), a brick and stone faced building with areas of stained vertical planking. On the street side, this house appears to have one story with small windows and garage doors and a deeply recessed entryway, but on the rear side of the house there is a second story and large expanses of windows overlooking a forested area.

While the details of these houses differed, they share a similar sense of proportion and a way of setting into the landscape. Most (although not all) were ample homes with many rooms and spacious yards. They were set on their lots to take advantage of large

trees or rock outcroppings and driveway and walkway access were often artfully arranged. This awareness of and accommodation to the natural surroundings is one of the qualities that make Fieldston such a unique neighborhood.

Today Fieldston remains a successful and highly desirable suburban residential neighborhood within New York City. Its picturesque, historical revival style architecture set in a romantically landscaped setting epitomizes suburban development in the United States during the early part of the twentieth century. This highly intact neighborhood stands among the country's most significant suburban developments, such as Forest Hills Gardens (NY), Roland Park and Guilford, near Baltimore, Shaker Village near Cleveland, the Country Club District outside of Kansas City, Bloomfield Hills, near Detroit and Palos Verdes Estates, near Los Angeles.

Architects Bibliography

American Institute of Architects. *The Annuary*. Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects, 1945. (AIA Directory 1945-46)

American Institute of Architects. *Membership Directory*. Washington, D.C.: American Institute of Architects, 1950. (AIA Directory 1950-51)

American Institute of Architects. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1956 (AIA Directory 1955)

American Institute of Architects. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1962. (AIA Directory 1962)

American Institute of Architects. *American Architects Directory*. New York: R.R. Bowker Company, 1970. (AIA Directory 1970)

Francis, Dennis Steadman. *Architects in Practice New York City 1840-1900*. New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, Inc, 1979. (Francis)

Landmarks Preservation Commission, *171 East 73rd Street Building Designation Report*, (LP- 1062) (N.Y., 1980), p. 2. (LPC, 171 East 73rd Street Building Designation Report)

Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Expanded Carnegie Hill Historic District Designation Report*, (LP-1834) (N.Y., 1993), Architects' Appendix. (LPC, Expanded Carnegie Hill H.D. Designation Report)

Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) Building, 135th Street (later Harlem) Branch Designation Report*, (LP- 1973) (N.Y., 1998), p. 4. (LPC, Harlem Branch YMCA Designation Report)

Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Tribeca West Historic District Designation Report*, (LP-1713) (N.Y., 1991), Architects' Appendix. (LPC, Tribeca West H.D. Designation Report)

Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Upper East Side Historic District Designation Report*, (LP-1051) (N.Y., 1981), Architects' Appendix. (LPC, Upper East Side H.D. Designation Report)

Landmarks Preservation Commission, *Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic District Designation Report*, (LP-1647) (N.Y., 1990), Architects' Appendix. (LPC, Upper West Side/CPW H.D. Designation Report)

Marquis Who's Who. *Who was Who in America 1897-1942*. vol. 1 Chicago: A. N. Marquis

Co., 1966. (Who was Who 1897-1942)

Marquis Who's Who. *Who was Who in America 1943-50*. vol. 2 Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1950. (Who was Who 1943-50)

Marquis Who's Who. *Who was Who in America 1951-60*. vol. 3 Chicago: A. N. Marquis Co., 1963. (Who was Who 1951-60)

New York Times (NYT)

Placzek, Adolf K. (ed.) *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*. New York: The Free Press, 1982. (Macmillan)

Ward, James. *Architects in Practice New York City 1900-1940*. Union, New Jersey: J & D Associates, 1989. (Ward)

Withey, Henry F. and Elise Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)*. Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970. (Withey)

“Who's Who in Architecture” *American Art Annual*. vol. 21 (Washington, D.C. 1924-25)
(Who's Who in Arch.)

Fieldston Historic District
Architects Appendix

Albro & Lindberg

Lewis Colt Albro (1876-1924)

Harrie Thomas Lindeberg (1880-1959)

4711 Fieldston Road
5020 Goodridge Avenue
417 West 246th Street
4682 Waldo Avenue

Lewis Colt Albro (1876-1924), born in Paris, came to New York in 1894 to pursue his interest in architecture. After a year at the Metropolitan Art School, he entered the office of McKim, Mead & White, and working his way up to designer. He was closely associated with the designs of Low Library (a designated New York City Landmark) and other buildings at the new campus of Columbia University as well as the Charles Dana Gibson House, at 127 East 73rd Street, a neo-Federal style house located in the Upper East Side Historic District, that no doubt was a major inspiration for Albro's later designs in that style. Moreover, it was through this connection that Albro received his first independent commission for Gibson's house at Newport, R.I.

In 1906, Albro established a partnership with Harrie T. Lindeberg (1880-1959) whom he had met in the McKim, Mead & White office, where he began his training in 1900. This partnership lasted until 1914. Albro & Lindeberg were recognized for creating large, picturesque country houses such as those they designed in Fieldston. Many examples of their work were published in the architectural periodicals of the day. Both men continued this work individually after the dissolution of the partnership. Lindeberg became well-known for his ability to use materials imaginatively, on a variety of traditional and picturesque styles popular at the time. Some of his house designs include those for P.D. Armour in Lake Forest, Ill., John S. Pillsbury in Minneapolis, Minn., Michael N. Van Buren in Newport, R.I., and Horace Have-meyer in Islip, Long Island. He also designed institutional buildings such as those on the North College campus of Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., the Vanderbilt Laboratory in East Norwalk, Conn., the Corn Exchange Bank on William Street in Manhattan, and the Astor Memorial Building in Rhinebeck, N.Y. Later in his career, Lindeberg worked for the U.S. State Department, designing the consulate building in Shanghai and the U.S. Embassy Building in the USSR, among others. He was also interested in using new forms of technology publishing an article on "A Cellular Steel-Unit House," in *The Architectural Record* (Oct., 1933).

LPC, Research Files: Albro & Lindeberg.

LPC, *Upper East Side H. D. Designation Report*.

"Harrie T. Lindeberg," *Who Was Who 1951-60*, 520.

Withey, 12-13.

Eugene J. Auffant (1924-1990)

300 West 246th Street

Eugene Joseph Auffant was born in New York City and received a B.S. degree in Sanitary Engineering from Louisiana State University in 1947. He worked as a design engineer for Roy Smith Engineer in Dillsburg, Penn. in 1947 and for Gannett, Fleming, Corddry and Carpenter in Harrisburg, Penn. from 1947 to 1953. In 1953, he was employed as a senior design engineer by Lawrence G. Rice in White Plains, N.Y. In Fieldston, Auffant designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in 1960-61.

Federal Census Records, 1930.

SS Death Index.

The University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Application for Professional License.

Francis Averkamp (c.1869-?)
4456 Tibbett Avenue

Francis Averkamp was born in Holland and immigrated to the United States in 1894. He maintained an architectural office at Newark, N.J. early in the twentieth century, but moved to 522 West 147th Street in 1914 and to 600 West 181st Street in 1920-21. His work consists of individual houses, a church for the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church on West 153rd Street in 1920, a hospital for the Lutheran Hospital of Manhattan on Convent Avenue and other small commercial structures. In Fieldston, Averkamp designed a Dutch Colonial Revival style house (later altered) in the early 1920s.

Ward, 4.

Federal Census Records, 1920.

NYT, various.

Allan B. Bates
4701 Fieldston Road

Architect Allan B. Bates maintained an architectural office on Webster Avenue in the Bronx from the 1920s through the 1950s. He had a general practice, designing houses, tenements, stores and small industrial buildings in the Bronx and Manhattan. Bates designed a Colonial Revival style house in Fieldston in 1938.

NYT, various.

Dwight James Baum (1886-1939)

4710 Delafield Avenue

4512 Delafield Avenue

4560 Delafield Avenue

4671 Delafield Avenue

4673 Delafield Avenue

4519 Delafield Avenue

4521 Delafield Avenue

4541 Delafield Avenue
4421 Fieldston Road
4595 Fieldston Road
4599 Fieldston Road
5021 Iselin Avenue
4715 Iselin Avenue
4401 Manhattan College Parkway
458 West 246th Street
4601 Fieldston Road
4625 Fieldston Road
4651 Fieldston Road
4655 Fieldston Road
4671 Fieldston Road
4731 Fieldston Road
4900 Goodridge Avenue
4930-4960 Goodridge Avenue
5001 Goodridge Avenue
5025 Goodridge Avenue
4919 Goodridge Avenue
4941 Goodridge Avenue
4622 Grosvenor Avenue
4628 Grosvenor Avenue
4655 Grosvenor Avenue
4701 Grosvenor Avenue
4731 Grosvenor Avenue
4662 Iselin Avenue
4680 Iselin Avenue
4734 Iselin Avenue
331 West 250th Street
385 West 250th Street
372 West 250th Street
407 West 246th Street
331 College Road
4600 Fieldston Road
4614 Fieldston Road
4630 Fieldston Road
4650 Fieldston Road
4710 Fieldston Road
4710 Livingston Avenue
4601-4615 Waldo Avenue
4621 Waldo Avenue
4663 Waldo Avenue
5001-5011 Waldo Avenue
4560 Fieldston Road
4515 Greystone Avenue
4500 Livingston Avenue

4550 Livingston Avenue
4525 Livingston Avenue
4400 Tibbett Avenue
404 West 246th Street
326 West 246th Street
4456 Waldo Avenue
4405 Waldo Avenue

Dwight James Baum was born in Little Falls, New York. He received his architectural training at Syracuse University and graduated in 1909. In 1914, he opened his own office in New York City, establishing himself as a talented and versatile designer. Among his public and institutional buildings were several at Syracuse University, Syracuse Memorial Hospital, the Federal Post Office Building in Flushing, and the Westside Y.M.C.A. Building in Manhattan.

Baum is best known as a designer of suburban homes and country estates. In 1923, he received the Medal of Honor of the Architectural League of New York “for the simplicity and charm of his residential work.” The geographic extent of his practice varied from a villa in Newport, R.I. for Count Alphonso to John Ringling’s mansion in Sarasota, Florida, but the majority of his residential commissions were in the New York City area, including many in Fieldston, where he built his own home and office. An eclectic architect, Baum was adept in a wide variety of historical revival styles including variants of the Colonial, the Italian Renaissance, the French, and the Tudor.

LPC, Research files: Dwight James Baum.

Granville W. Baxter
474 West 246th Street

Granville W. Baxter designed a neo-Classical style house in Fieldston in 1919-20.

Theodore E. Blake (1869-1949)
4721 Delafield Avenue

Theodore E. Blake was born in Brooklyn and attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Except for the years 1892-95 when he attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Blake worked for the respected architectural firm of Carrere & Hastings from 1888 until 1927. He was closely associated with Thomas Hastings in the preparation of the plans for the New York Public Library at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue (a designated New York City Landmark), the Manhattan Bridge Arch and Colonnade (a designated New York City Landmark), and the House and Senate Office Buildings in Washington, D.C. Blake later designed the pedestal for Hastings’ bust in the main hall of the Public Library.

He opened his own office in 1927, producing buildings such as the Second Church of Christ Scientist in New York, the Harbeck Chapel in Woodlawn Cemetery, and buildings for the Rosemary School at Greenwich, Conn., and St. Mary’s Protestant Episcopal Church (a designated New York City Landmark). Blake was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, an associate of the National Academy of Design, and a member of the Society of Beaux Arts Institute. Although Blake worked primarily on institutional buildings, he also de-

signed a large, ashlar stone-faced house in Greenwich, Conn. (where he lived) in 1916, in addition to this Craftsman style house in Fieldston.

“Theodore Evernghim Blake,” *Who Was Who 1943-50*.

“Theodore E. Blake,” *NYT* (July 4, 1949), 13.

Withey, 60-1.

Clarence W. Brazer (1880-1956)

4520 Livingston Avenue

Born in Philadelphia, Clarence Brazer graduated from Drexel Institute in 1899 and worked for two Philadelphia firms before moving to Cass Gilbert’s New York office from 1901-1905, where he worked on several important buildings including the State Capitol in St. Paul, Minn., and the U. S. Customs House in New York (a designated New York City Landmark). He also studied with Frank Perkins and John Van Pelt during this time. In 1905, he established his own firm in New York and also attended Columbia University to study town planning. He designed the Capitol building in San Juan, Puerto Rico during this period. From 1911 through 1914, he was part of the partnership Brazer & Robb. They designed St. Paul’s church in Kittanning, Penn., among other buildings. After this partnership ended, Brazer continued his work in Chester, Penn., until his retirement in 1947. During World War I, Brazer designed the Westinghouse Village in Essington, Penn., to house 7,000 Westinghouse Company employees. Brazer designed many houses during his career and he was very interested in the restoration of historical buildings and monuments, including the Old Court House in Chester. Upon his retirement from architecture in 1947, Brazer became editor of the philatelist magazine, *The Essay and Proof Journal*. In Fieldston, Brazer designed a Tudor Revival style house during the early years of the area’s development.

Philadelphia Architects and Buildings, www.philadelphiabuildings.org

“C.W. Brazer, 76, Architect Here,” *NYT* (May 8, 1956).

John W. Burton & Associates (1910- ?)

4657 Grosvenor Avenue

Born in New York, Burton received his architectural degree from New York University in 1934. He worked in the office of Arthur W. Allen and Samuel Paul before beginning his own firm in 1949. He maintained a general architectural practice in Queens, designing homes for development companies throughout Queens and Long Island. Burton designed a neo-Colonial style house in Fieldston in 1950-51.

AIA Directory 1962, 96.

NYT, various.

Alfred Busselle (c.1875-?)

4571 Fieldston Road

Architect Alfred Busselle maintained an office in Manhattan from 1905 to at least 1940.

His work consists of individual houses and institutional buildings in New Jersey and New York. In Fieldston, he designed a Colonial Revival style house in 1927-28.

Federal Census Records, 1930.
Ward, 12.

Michael A. Cardo (1887-1984)
4485 Fieldston Road

Michael A. Cardo was born in Italy and studied at Cooper Union. He maintained an office in the Bronx from the 1920s until at least the 1950s. Cardo's work consisted of residential and commercial buildings in the Bronx and Manhattan. In Fieldston, he designed a neo-Classical style house in 1935-36.

Federal Census Records, 1930.
SS. Death Index.
AIA Directory 1945-46.
AIA Directory 1955.
NYT (December 3, 1926), 42.
NYT (September 6, 1946), 31.
Ward, 13.

Henry Otis Chapman (1862-1929)
320 West 245th Street

Henry Otis Chapman was born in Otisville, N.Y. and educated at Cornell University. He furthered his architectural studies during a year in Europe. His first architectural office was opened in New York in 1892. Two years later he formed a partnership with John Stewart Barney and began to specialize in ecclesiastical design. At some point this association was severed and Otis continued in individual practice until his son joined him in the firm Henry Otis Chapman & Son.

Among Chapman's most important works are the Rutgers Presbyterian Church (1925, West 73rd Street and Broadway), the Broadway Tabernacle (demolished), the Union Sulphur Building (1920, West and Rector Streets), and an office building at 940 Madison Avenue for which he was awarded the Medal of Honor by the Fifth Avenue Business Association in 1922. The office building at 940 Madison Avenue and the neo-Renaissance style apartment building he designed at 952 Fifth Avenue are located within the Upper East Side Historic District. He created numerous apartment and office buildings throughout New York, and a Tudor Revival style house in Fieldston.

Withey, 118-9.
"Henry Otis Chapman," *NYT* (July 28, 1929), 32.
LPC, *Upper East Side H. D. Designation Report*.

George H. Chichester
335 West 246th Street

George H. Chichester maintained an architectural office in Manhattan in the 1910s. He designed a large Craftsman style house in Fieldston for Charles E. Niles in 1913.

NYT (March 30, 1913), XX2.

Ward, 14.

William B. Clafin

4513 Livingston Avenue

William B. Clafin maintained an office in Manhattan in the 1910s and was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In Fieldston, he designed a Craftsman style house in 1913.

NYT (November 18, 1928), N2.

Ward, 14.

Jonathan Coggeshall (1915-1993)

4660 Waldo Avenue

Jonathan Coggeshall, a civil engineer, designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in Fieldston in 1971-72. He worked as a tool and small machine designer for The Wright Aeronautical Corp. in Paterson, New Jersey from 1941 to 1945 and as a senior draftsman for the Foster Wheeler Corp. in New York City from 1945 to at least 1948.

SS Death Index.

The University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Application for License to Practice Professional Engineering and/or Land Surveying.

David J. Cohan

4747 Delafield Avenue

David J. Cohan maintained an office in Manhattan in the 1920s and designed individual and multi-family residential buildings in the Bronx and Manhattan. He designed a Craftsman style house in 1927-28 in Fieldston.

NYT (June 23, 1926), 43.

NYT (December 8, 1925), 42.

Corwin, Atkin & Associates

368 West 246th Street

The firm of Corwin, Atkin & Associates designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in 1965-66 in Fieldston.

Davis, McGrath & Kiessling

4643 Waldo Avenue

The firm of Davis, McGrath & Kiessling maintained offices in Manhattan in the 1910s and 1920s and designed institutional buildings in New York, New Jersey and Michigan. In Fieldston, they designed a Craftsman style house for Ashley H. Thorndike.

Ward, 18.

P. Duncan

4530 Greystone Avenue

In the 1940s to at least 1973, Perry M. Duncan maintained an architectural office in Manhattan. In Fieldston, he designed a neo-Medieval style house in 1940.

AIA Directory 1945-46, 31.

AIA Directory 1950-51, 27.

AIA Directory 1955, 147.

Empire State Architects June 1973 Directory.

William Emerson (1873-1957)

4547 Livingston Avenue

A New York native, Emerson was educated at Harvard and Columbia Universities, as well as at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. William Emerson was a great-nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and a relative of William Ralph Emerson (d.1917), a prodigious architect of domestic structures of Boston. Emerson began his professional practice in New York in 1901 and was associated at different times with William B. Tubby, York & Sawyer, and Boring & Tilton. He maintained his practice through 1919, specializing in bank buildings and model tenements. After service in Red Cross construction in France during World War I, he collaborated with Georges Cromort on several books including *Old Bridges of France* (1925) and *The Uses of Brick in French Architecture* (1935). In addition to his institutional work, Emerson designed a number of private residences, including a brick home at 159 East 70th Street, in the Upper East Side Historic District, as well as this Colonial Revival style house in Fieldston. Another example of his work is a neo-Renaissance style store and loft building at 39 North Moore Street, in the Tribeca West Historic District. In 1919, Emerson became the Dean of the School of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and ceased his New York practice.

“William Emerson,” *NYT* (May 5, 1957), 47.

LPC, *Upper East Side H. D. and Tribeca West H. D. Designation Reports*.

“William Emerson,” *Who Was Who 1951-60*, 259-60.

“Who’s Who in Architecture,” *American Art Annual*, vol. 21 (Washington, DC, 1924-25), 394.

Manoug Exerjian (1892-1967)

4475 Waldo Avenue

Manoug Exerjian was born in Turkey and studied architecture at the Royal School of Architecture in Istanbul, graduating in 1914. He moved to the United States shortly after that and established his own architectural practice in Great Neck, Long Island in 1923. Among his architectural designs are the Manhassat Medical Center and Hospital, as well as this Craftsman style house in Fieldston.

“Manoug Exerjian,” *NYT* (November 1967).

Leo J. Fernschild
4503 Fieldston Road

In Fieldston, Leo J. Fernschild designed a Tudor Revival style house in 1927-28.

John H. Finn
4725 Iselin Avenue

Several of architect John H. Finn’s designs for large suburban houses were published during the 1930s and 40s. His office was listed at Lawrence, Long Island and his houses were built in Riverdale, Westchester and Long Island. In Fieldston, Finn designed a large, picturesque Tudor Revival style house.

NYT, various.

Frank J. Forster (1886-1948)
4720 Grosvenor Avenue
292 College Road
5012 Waldo Avenue
5025 Waldo Avenue
360 West 245th Street

Frank Forster was born in New York and educated at Cooper Union, before furthering his architectural education in Europe. He opened an architectural office with Edward King in 1910, and from 1911 he had a solo practice. Forster specialized in domestic architecture, winning medals for his house designs from the Architectural League in 1927 and 1929, as well as the Better Homes in America medal in 1933. Forster was the author of *Country Home, the Work of Frank J. Forster*, and contributed numerous articles to architectural journals. He also worked on several large housing projects, winning a competition for a slum clearance project in New York that led to his association with the Harlem Housing project. He designed five picturesque houses in Fieldston, most in the Medieval Revival style.

Who Was Who 1943-50, 193-4.
Withey, 215.
NYT (August 11, 1929), RE1.
NYT (July 25, 1934), 19.
NYT (November 4, 1945), R1.

Freehof & Briggs

Mortimer F. Freehof (1893-?)
Briggs

325 College Road

Mortimer Freehof was born in Brooklyn and educated at Columbia University. He worked as a draftsman for Lord & Hewitt, Harrie T. Lindberg, and was a designer and chief draftsman for Dwight James Baum between 1915 and 1918. In 1919, he organized his own firm. His works include an apartment building on Pierrepont Street in the Brooklyn Heights Historic District, the Grace Court Chambers, a medical office building, an auto showroom and repair shop for Knickerbocker Motors and a group of development houses in Lawrence, Long Island. In Fieldston, Freehof & Briggs, are credited with a Colonial Revival style house during the early 1920s.

AIA Directory 1955, 181.

AIA Directory 1962, 227.

George Fulton, Jr.

4575 Fieldston Road

George Fulton, Jr. graduated from the Drexel Institute, School of Architecture in 1914 and maintained an office on Madison Avenue in 1928. In that same year, he designed Tudor Revival style house in Fieldston.

Ward, 27.

The University of the State of New York, State Education Department Records.

William A. Giesen (1889-1963)

4626 Grosvenor Avenue

4544 Fieldston Road

William Giesen had an architectural office in mid-town Manhattan from in 1918 through 1936. Between 1924 and 1925, he had an office on Fordham Road in the Bronx. He designed many free-standing homes, especially in the Bronx and northern Manhattan. Geisen designed two houses in Fieldston, one in the Mediterranean Revival style and the other in the Colonial Revival style, both typical of the historical revivals of the 1920s.

Ward, 28.

NYT, various.

SS Death Index.

Ferdinand Gottlieb

300 West 245th Street

Ferdinand Gottlieb was born in Berlin, Germany and educated at Columbia University

School of Architecture, graduating in 1953. During the late 1940s and early 1950s, he worked as a draftsman at Klein and Shtier, Architects and Erwin Gerber, Architect, both located in Newark, N.J. and at William T. Meyer, Architect and Starrett & Van Vleck, Architects, located in Manhattan. He has lived and maintained an architectural office in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. Among his important projects are the New York School for Nursery Years, an office and warehouse for Pirelli tires in Oakland, N.J., an office building in Ramsey, N.J., and the renovation of the Rizzoli Building on Fifth Avenue in New York (a designated New York City Landmark). He was also involved in the adaptive reuse of a 17th century Dutch farm house into condominiums in Dobbs Ferry. In Fieldston, Gottlieb designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern house on West 245th Street.

NYT, various.

Information provided by the office of Ferdinand Gottlieb.

The State University of New York, State Education Department, Application for Professional License.

Owen Gowman (1895-1966)

4516 Delafield Avenue

In the 1950s, Owen Lau Gowman worked in the office of Geoffrey Platt, architects, located in Manhattan. He wrote an article about Georgian style houses that appeared in the January 1926 edition of *Country Life in America* magazine. In Fieldston, he designed a Colonial Revival style house in 1929.

Federal Census Records, 1930.

SS Death Index.

AIA Directory 1950-51, 36.

AIA Directory 1955, 204.

Julius Gregory (1875-1955)

4600 Delafield Avenue

4620 Delafield Avenue

4526 Delafield Avenue

4570 Delafield Avenue

4645 Delafield Avenue

4667 Delafield Avenue

4690 Henry Hudson Parkway

4715 Delafield Avenue

4543 Delafield Avenue

4756 Delafield Avenue

4561 Fieldston Avenue

5051 Iselin Avenue

4701 Iselin Avenue

4612 Grosvenor Avenue

4646 Grosvenor Avenue

4658 Grosvenor Avenue

4666 Grosvenor Avenue
4641 Grosvenor Avenue
4660 Iselin Avenue
300 College Road
274 College Road
319 College Road
271 College Road
4730 Fieldston Road
4615 Livingston Avenue
4660 Livingston Avenue
4680 Livingston Avenue
4670 Waldo Avenue
4686 Waldo Avenue
4530 Fieldston Road
4501 Livingston Avenue
4483 Manhattan College Parkway
4487 Manhattan College Parkway
4491 Manhattan College Parkway
4401 Tibbett Avenue
4411 Tibbett Avenue
4417 Tibbett Avenue
316 West 245th Street
366 West 245th Street
4428 Waldo Avenue

Julius Gregory was born in California and educated at the University of California and abroad. Gregory specialized in house designs, serving as architectural consultant for *House and Gardens Magazine*, for whom he designed the “Ideal House” and for *House Beautiful*, whose “Pacesetter House” he developed. His house design for a suburban dwelling won the 1929 prize of the National Better Homes Architectural Competition, and in 1926, in Fieldston, he created the “Model American Home” for the American Home Department of the State Federation of Women’s Clubs. In addition to houses, Gregory designed several churches, including the Church of All Nations and Calvary Church in the Bronx and the Methodist Home for the Aged, also in the Bronx.

After Dwight Baum, Julius Gregory designed the most houses in Fieldston. Gregory’s designs were wide ranging. He created small Medieval Revival cottages, grand Tudor Revival houses, moderate and large Colonial Revival homes, along with others in the Craftsman style. His homes were usually designed in a picturesque manner, such as the Medieval Revival style house at 4701 Iselin Avenue.

“Building Costs of Prize Homes,” *NYT* (August 18, 1929), RE7.

“Clubwomen to Open Model Home Oct. 10,” *NYT* (September 26, 1926), E20.

“Julius Gregory, Architect, Dead,” *NYT* (December 6, 1955), 38.

F. E. Gribben

434 West 250th Street

In Fieldston, F. E. Gribben designed a Tudor Revival style house in 1927-28.

William M. Halley

4600 Grosvenor Avenue

William M. Halley maintained an office in the Bronx in the 1910s and taught architectural drawing at Morris Evening High School in 1916. In Fieldston, he designed a Norman Revival style house in 1935 that was later altered.

Ward, 32.

NYT, various.

Haugaard & Burnham, with M.J. Chiavoni

William E. Haugaard (1889-1948)

4448 Tibbett Avenue

William Haugaard was born in Brooklyn and studied architecture at Pratt Institute and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After two years of travel and study in Europe on a Rotch Scholarship, he worked as a draftsman for the Isthmian Canal Commission. He was employed in several of the city's leading firms before opening his own practice in 1922. From 1928 to 1944, Haugaard served as head of the New York Commission of Architecture. In this capacity he designed numerous prisons, schools and hospitals, including the Halloran Veterans' Administration Hospital in Staten Island, the State Prison at Poughkeepsie, and the State of New York Office Building on Worth Street in Manhattan. Later, Haugaard designed several buildings for the Long Island Park Commission and the central office of the Brooklyn Board of Transportation. In 1947, he was appointed Chief of Planning for the New York Housing Authority. Haugaard's work in Fieldston is a large, Mediterranean Revival style house.

Withey, 272.

Ward, 33.

David Paul Helpern Associates

4617 Waldo Avenue

David Helpern was educated at Brown University and received a Master of Architecture from Harvard University. He began his firm in 1971 with the intention of creating "leading-edge designs and plans for educational institutions." Some of the projects of this firm include: a new building and adaptations of existing facilities for the Management Education Center of New York University; an adaptive reuse project of several landmarked townhouses for NYU organizations; the Soho Grand Hotel in the SoHo-Cast Iron Historic District; and the restoration and expansion of the Penn Club at the University of Pennsylvania. This firm designed a Late-Twentieth-Century Modern house in Fieldston.

Information provided by the firm of David Paul Helpern Associates.

R.C. Hunter & Bro.

4490 Fieldston Road
4547 Delafield Avenue

Rowland Cocks Hunter received a degree from Columbia University in 1911. He is listed as having an architectural office in Manhattan between 1920 and 1930, although publications note that he still practiced in New York by 1940. By the mid 1940s, his address was noted as Campgaw, N.J. Hunter seems to have specialized in house designs, creating large, suburban homes in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Long Island. Many of these designs were featured in the contemporary press and he also designed a “typical” Colonial Revival style house for the 1938 National Homes Exposition. Hunter also worked with development companies in Queens and in New Jersey, and was part of a realty company in 1929. In Fieldston, Hunter designed two picturesque homes during the 1920s.

Ward, 38.

NYT, various.

The State University of New York, State Education Department Records.

Herman A. Kaplan

4425 Tibbett Avenue

In Fieldston, Herman A. Kaplan designed a Medieval Revival style house in 1924-25.

Francis Kapp (1907 - ?)

4650 Delafield Avenue

Francis Kapp studied at Columbia University and New York University and maintained architectural offices in the Bronx and Yonkers prior to joining the military in 1942. He designed a Colonial Revival style house in Fieldston in 1941-42.

A. E. Klueppelberg

4501 Delafield Avenue

In the late 1930s, Adolph E. Klueppelberg maintained an architectural office in Manhattan. In Fieldston, he designed a Mediterranean Revival style house in 1931.

Ward, 43.

AIA Directory 1945-46, 56.

AIA Directory 1950-51, 50.

University of New York, Registered Architects Directory 1970-72.

Samuel A. Knudsen

4675 Iselin Avenue

In Fieldston, Samuel Knudsen designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house

in 1951-52 that was later altered and enlarged.

Louis Kurtz

4740 Iselin Avenue
4746 Iselin Avenue
4642 Waldo Avenue
4530 Livingston Avenue
4451 Tibbett Avenue
350 West 246th Street

Louis Kurtz had an architectural office during the 1930s in Yonkers and by 1938 was located in midtown Manhattan. He seems to have specialized in house designs, including grand homes in historical revival styles such as those he created in Fieldston. Later on, his designs were in a more modern style. Throughout his career, Kurtz created house designs for developers in Westchester County, Connecticut, New Jersey and on Long Island.

Ward, 45.
NYT, various.

Paul B. La Velle (1879-1942)

5022 Fieldston Road

Paul La Velle was born in Switzerland, and educated at the University of Zurich, the University of Stuttgart, and in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He moved to the United States in 1900 and first worked in the offices of McKim, Mead & White. He had his own office in New York beginning in 1910 and later moved his home and office to White Plains. He specialized in hospital and apartment designs as well as individual homes. He designed a large addition to St. Agnes' Hospital in White Plains and a sanitarium in Roslyn, Long Island. In 1928 he worked for the Brooklyn Bridge Plaza Association, planning the Brooklyn approach to the bridge. La Velle served as president of the Westchester County Chapter of the AIA. His design in Fieldston is a Medieval Revival style house.

"Paul B. La Velle, New York Architect," *NYT* (May 6, 1942).
Withey, 364.

Arthur Bates Lincoln

334-336 College Road

In 1930, Arthur B. Lincoln had an architectural office at 441 Lexington Avenue. He designed many houses in the New York area, including some in Queens and other parts of the Bronx, in addition to the Medieval Revival style house in Fieldston. Lincoln was a well-respected architect and served on a jury for a home modernizing contest in 1930. He also worked with the Home Owners Service Institute and contributed designs to their 1923 publication, *The Book of a Thousand Homes*.

Ward, 47.

NYT, various.

Electus D. Litchfield (1872-1952)

4524 Greystone Avenue

Electus Darwin Litchfield was a major figure in the urban planning movement of the early to mid-twentieth century. He was an early champion of civic causes such as slum clearance, urban renewal, municipal beautification, and historic preservation. Litchfield was born in New York and educated at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and the Stevens Institute of Technology. He was associated with the architectural firm of Carrere & Hastings for two years, and then Lord & Hewitt from 1901 to 1908. From 1908-1913 he was a member of the firm of Tracy, Swartwout & Litchfield. He practiced on his own from 1913-1919 and joined with Pliny Rogers in the firm of Litchfield & Rogers from 1919-26. After this time, he returned to individual practice until his retirement in 1950.

Among the many designs Litchfield created were those for the public library of St. Paul, Minn., the National Armory in Washington, D.C., the Brooklyn Masonic Temple in the Fort Greene Historic District, the Post Office and Courthouse in Denver, Colorado, and seven branch libraries in New York City. He designed numerous monuments, including the Astoria Column in Queens, the Victory Memorial in Newark, N.J., and the Pioneer Monument in Wishram, Washington. During World War I, he planned the York Ship Village near Camden, N.J. to house 8,000 workers of the New York Shipbuilding Company. He won the competition to design the Red Hook Houses slum clearance project in Brooklyn where he set the standard for insisting that park and playground space be included in all slum clearance projects. He was a member of various citizens groups, including that which was instrumental in the restoration of City Hall Park, located in the African Burial Ground and the Commons Historic District. His own house at 171 East 73rd Street is a designated New York City Landmark, and a nine story neo-Georgian style apartment building he designed is in the Expanded Carnegie Hill Historic District. In Fieldston, he designed a large, Georgian Revival style house during the earliest years of the area's development.

LPC, *171 East 73rd Street Building and Expanded Carnegie Hill H. D. Designation Reports*.

LPC, Research files: Electus D. Litchfield.

NYT, various.

James Cameron Mackenzie, Jr. (1887-1963)

4711 Iselin Avenue

4515 Waldo Avenue

Born in Lawrenceville, N.J. and educated at Columbia University and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Mackenzie began his professional career working as a draftsman in the offices of McKim, Mead & White between 1913 and 1916. In 1916, he entered the military and served with Pershing on the Mexican border. Mackenzie then served with the field Artillery of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I and remained active afterward, helping to organize the 17th Regiment of the New York State Guard.

Mackenzie began his own practice in 1919. His principal works include: the neo-Georgian corporate headquarters of the Reader's Digest in Chappaqua, N.Y. (1937); the Harlem

Branch of the YMCA (1932, a designated New York City Landmark); two low-income housing projects for the New York Housing Authority, Sheepshead Bay (1937) and Jacob Riis (1949); the redevelopment of Liberty Island (1950) and a number of projects for the military including the Naval Air Base at Port Lyautey, Morocco (1953). He worked on a building at 123 East 78th Street in the Upper East Side Historic District, modernizing the façade in 1921, and he designed a large townhouse at 48-50 East 92nd Street for John Sloane in 1931-32 that is in the Expanded Carnegie Hill Historic District. Mackenzie designed many large and small individual homes also, and won first prize in the *House Beautiful* competition in 1925, and several prizes for his skillful use of brick on house designs. Mackenzie created two houses in Fieldston, one in a neo-Classical style and one in a Tudor Revival style.

AIA Directory 1962, 449.

Ward, 49.

LPC, *Expanded Carnegie Hill H. D. and Harlem Branch YMCA Designation Reports*.
NYT (April 1, 1963).

E. Eldred Magie, Jr.

4549 Delafield Avenue

E. Eldred Magie, Jr. maintained an office on Riverside Drive in the mid-1920s. In Fieldston, he designed a Mediterranean Revival style house.

Ward, 49.

Mann & MacNeille

Horace Borchsenius Mann (1868-1937)

Perry MacNeille (1872-1931)

355 West 246th Street
4680 Fieldston Road
4551 Livingston Avenue
4414 Tibbett Avenue
4439 Tibbett Avenue
311 West 245th Street
376 West 245th Street
4521 Waldo Avenue

Horace Mann was educated in architecture at Columbia University, followed by two years studying abroad on a traveling scholarship. He first worked in the office of Snelling & Potter from 1895-1901, later forming a partnership with Perry MacNeille in 1902 that lasted until the latter's death in 1931. MacNeille had also served as president of the City Planning Commission in his home town of Summit, N.J. The firm of Mann & MacNeille was responsible for a number of business buildings, schools, churches, apartment houses and private homes in the greater New York area. In the Upper East Side Historic District, they designed the apartment building at 608 Park Avenue in 1898. They also produced a number of innovative duplex row-houses in Crown Heights and Park Slope. Between 1917 and 1919, Mann was employed

by the U.S. Shipping Board which was actively engaged in a large-scale building program to house workers in war-related shipping industries. Although Mann wrote an article for *The American Architect* ("Style in the Country House," [12 May, 1915] p.297) in which he claimed that the Colonial Revival style should be "America's national style," he created houses in many other styles, including the Italian villa and English cottage styles. During the early years of Fieldston development, the firm was chosen by the Delafield Estate to design several houses, primarily in the picturesque Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles.

Francis, 50.

Withey, 384, 389-90.

LPC, *Upper East Side H. D. Designation Report*.

"Horace B. Mann, 69, Architect 40 Years," *NYT* (July, 17, 1937).

Who Was Who 1897-1942, 773.

"Perry R. MacNeille, Architect, Dead," *NYT* (October 5, 1931), 21.

George V. Martin

4500 Fieldston Road

In Fieldston, George V. Martin designed a Medieval Revival style house in 1929-30.

McKim, Mead & White

4640 Delafield Avenue

The Colonial Revival style house at 4640 Delafield Avenue was designed in 1921 by the firm of McKim, Mead & White, the successor to the original firm known nationally for its neo-Classical and Renaissance Revival style buildings, including Low Library (1895-98), the University Club (1897-1900), and the Morgan Library (1903-07), all New York City designated landmarks. In 1906, three younger men became partners in the firm: William Symmes Richardson, who retired in 1921; Bert Leslie Fenner, who died in 1926; and William Mitchell Kendall, who first joined the firm in 1882 and later served as the senior partner until his death in 1941. In 1909 another partner was admitted: Teunis J. van der Bent, who died in 1936. With Kendall as principal designer, these men were responsible for buildings such as the Municipal Building (1909-13) and the U.S. General Post Office (1909-1918), both New York City designated landmarks. Lawrence Grant White (son of Stanford White) and James Kellum Smith became partners in 1920 and 1929 respectively. The firm continued the tradition of working mostly with a neo-Classical architectural vocabulary for a wide range of residential, educational, institutional, commercial and industrial commissions. These included the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters (1921-23, in the Audubon Terrace Historic District) and Casa Italiana (1926-27, a designated New York City Landmark).

LPC, Research Files: McKim, Mead & White.

Harry Meltzer

4601 Delafield Avenue

4615 Delafield Avenue

Architect Harry Meltzer maintains an office in Great Neck, Long Island. He designed two modern style houses on Delafield Avenue in Fieldston in the 1970s.

Seymour A. Mitteldorf

4410 Waldo Avenue

From the 1930s through 1950s, Seymour A. Mitteldorf maintained an office on Fifth Avenue. He designed individual and multi-family residential buildings and commercial buildings in New York City. In Fieldston, he designed a neo-Medieval style house in the 1940s.

NYT (April 2, 1949), 26.

NYT (February 26, 1952), 44.

Frank J. Murphy

280 West 246th Street

Frank J. Murphy designed a Colonial Revival style in Fieldston in 1927-28.

O'Connor, Delany & Schultz

James W. O'Connor (1875-1952)

James F. Delaney

4525 Waldo Avenue

A native New Yorker, James O'Connor was graduated from Columbia University in 1898 and attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts. After his return to New York in 1903, he founded his own architectural firm, and in 1920 formed a partnership with James F. Delaney. They designed schools, convents, churches and public housing. Some of their most important projects included: the Morrisania Housing project in the Bronx, the convent and a hospital building for St. Vincent's Hospital in Greenwich Village, and a Tuberculosis and Cancer Hospital on Roosevelt Island. They designed the Allen-Stevenson School at 132 East 78th Street in the Upper East Side Historic District. They also designed numerous private residences on Long Island, Maryland, Virginia, Connecticut and New York. In Fieldston, their work consists of a large, Medieval Revival style house.

LPC, *Upper East Side H. D. Designation Report*.

"James W. O'Connor, Architect, Is Dead," *NYT* (November 18, 1952), 31.

Ward, 58.

Carl K. Panero

4710 Grosvenor Avenue

In Fieldston, architect Carl K. Panero designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in 1964-67.

Julius Panero

4540 Fieldston Road

Julius Panero maintains an office in Manhattan and is the author of a book, *Human Dimension and Interior Space: A Source Book of Design Reference Standards*. In Fieldston, he designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in 1963-64. He is the uncle of Carl K. Panero.

Information provided by Julius Panero.

C.A. Patterson

4520 Delafield Avenue

From 1919 to at least 1940, Chester A. Patterson maintained an office in Manhattan. He designed a small house in Shoreham, N.Y. that was featured in *House and Garden* magazine. In Fieldston, he designed a Tudor Revival style house in 1924-28.

Ward, 59.

House and Garden (October 1936), v. 70, 55.

William Stanwood Phillips (1873-1948)

4704 Delafield Avenue

4720 Delafield Avenue

4621 Fieldston Road

4752-4762 Iselin Avenue

355 College Road

5000 Fieldston Road

4420 Tibbett Avenue

4430 Tibbett Avenue

4440 Tibbett Avenue

351 West 245th Street

334 West 245th Street

370 West 245th Street

336 West 246th Street

4440 Waldo Avenue

Born in Massachusetts, W. Stanwood Phillips worked in Boston with the firm of Aden, Parker, Clinch & Cramp, specializing in the design of church buildings, before coming to New York and opening his own firm in 1905. Phillips became known for his country house designs, created for clients in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York. He also participated in the design of the Bronx River Parkway and the Candlewood Lake Club near Danbury, Conn. Phillips usually designed houses using historical revival styles, as he did in Fieldston, however later in his career he used a more modern idiom, as he did for the steel-framed house in Westchester County featured in the *Architectural Record* in July, 1937.

Withey, 472.

“W.S. Phillips, 75, Homes Architect,” *NYT* (October 27, 1948).

Polhemus & Coffin

Henry M. Polhemus (1891 -1970)

Lewis A. Coffin, Jr. (1892-?)

4511 Delafield Avenue

5022 Waldo Avenue

Henry Polhemus formed a partnership with James Mackenzie (1887-1963) in 1917, but was listed as having an individual practice in 1918. In 1920 and 1921, the firm was called Polhemus, Mackenzie & Coffin, but from 1922 until his retirement in 1966, it was Polhemus & Coffin, with offices in midtown Manhattan.

Both Polhemus and Coffin studied architecture at Columbia University. The firm was known for its country house designs, which were built in Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and upstate New York. Polhemus & Coffin did general work in New York City, including the design and alteration of three townhouses in the Upper East Side Historic District. They also designed many commercial buildings, including a large skyscraper office building on Military Park in Newark, New Jersey, and a thirteen story building on East 54th Street that housed medical offices. In addition, they designed two buildings on the campus of the Choate School in Connecticut, from which both Lewis Coffin and Polhemus' son graduated. During and after World War II, Polhemus served as regional director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation that helped returning veterans obtain surplus equipment so that they could start their own businesses. In 1919, Lewis Coffin co-authored a book, *Brick Architecture of the Colonial Period in Maryland & Virginia* with architect Arthur C. Holden. In 1921, Coffin, Polhemus and Addison Worthington wrote another book entitled *Small French Buildings*. In Fieldston, Polhemus & Coffin designed two Colonial Revival style houses, typical of their other work.

“Henry M. Polhemus, Retired Architect,” *NYT* (December 23, 1970).

LPC, *Upper East Side H. D. Designation Report*.

C. Reincken

5000 Goodridge Avenue

In Fieldston, C. Reincken designed a Medieval Revival style house in 1920-21.

Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker

William Whetton Renwick (1864-1933)

James Lawrence Aspinwall (1854-1936)

Fritz Henry Faye Tucker (dates undetermined)

4530 Delafield Avenue

4633 Delafield Avenue

This firm was a successor firm to that originally established by James Renwick, designer of Grace Church (a designated New York City Landmark), St. Patrick's Cathedral (a des-

ignated New York City Landmark), and the original Smithsonian building and the Renwick Gallery in Washington, D.C., among many others. James Renwick began taking partners in 1858, and in 1883, his wife's distant cousin, J. Lawrence Aspinwall, became a partner after many years of working there as draftsman. Renwick's nephew, William W. Renwick, became a junior partner in 1890. After the death of the elder Renwick in 1895 until 1904, the firm became Renwick, Aspinwall & (Walter T.) Owen, with Aspinwall as senior partner. In 1905, the Tucker replaced Owen at the firm, which became Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker until Aspinwall's retirement in 1925. From 1926 until 1940, the firm continued as Renwick, Aspinwall and Guard.

J. Lawrence Aspinwall was born in New York City and studied at several private schools. He eventually studied under L. Colian (or Collan), a French architect and engineer residing in New York, and then entered the firm of James Renwick in 1875. He is given the attribution for the designs of the second Stock Exchange Building, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and that for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as well as several apartment houses and hospitals. He worked closely with James Renwick on many details of Grace Church and St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a member of the New York Architectural League.

William Renwick was born in Lenox, Massachusetts and graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1885, studying mechanical engineering. He also studied sculpture and painting in Paris and Rome. The younger Renwick participated in the design and decoration of several churches and in his later private practice he specialized in ecclesiastical architecture and decoration. Among his major commissions were St. Aloysius (1902-04), All Saints Roman Catholic Church School (1902-04), alterations to the Chantry (1879, Edward T. Potter), and the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, Indianapolis, Indiana. He is credited with developing the process of "fresco relief" which utilizes both sculpture and painting.

In Fieldston, the firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker designed a Tudor Revival style house and a Colonial Revival style house in the 1920s on Delafield Avenue.

www.genesearch.com

"J. Lawrence Aspinwall," *Macmillan*, 109-10.
LPC, *Tribeca West H. D. Designation Report*.

Renwick, Aspinwall & Guard

William W. Renwick (1864-1933)
J. Lawrence Aspinwall (1854-1936)
Shirley R. Guard (dates undetermined)

4684 Grosvenor Avenue

See above for information about the firm. Shirley R. Guard worked as a draftsman with Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker beginning in 1915. By 1916-17, he had achieved the position of architect with the firm. In 1928, he became partner in the firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Guard, at least through 1940. Tucker worked with the firm again in 1929-30. Renwick, Aspinwall & Guard are credited with a Tudor Revival style house in Fieldston in 1927-28.

Aaron L. Resnick (1914-1986)
480 West 246th Street

Aaron L. Resnick was an architect and engineer. He studied at the New York University School of Architecture and the City College School of Engineering. From 1965 to his retirement in 1985, he was a professor of architecture and engineering at the New York Institute of Technology. He is best known as the designer of twelve houses in Usonia, a residential cooperative community in Pleasantville, N.Y. The site plans, road system and three of the houses at Usonia were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. Resnick designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in Fieldston in 1948-49.

NYT, various.

Harold J. Rosen

4662 Grosvenor Avenue

Harold J. Rosen designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in Fieldston in 1957-59. He studied engineering at the City College of New York and was licensed as a professional engineer in New York State in 1947.

The State University of New York, State Education Department Records.

Zachary Rosenfield & Partners

4433 Tibbett Avenue

Zachary Rosenfield was born in 1925 and received a Masters in Architecture at MIT in 1950. He is principally known as a hospital architect and authored, along with his partner Isadore Rosenfield, a book titled *Hospital Architecture and Beyond*. Rosenfield designed a Late-Twentieth-Century Modern style house in Fieldston in 1978-79.

AIA Directory 1962, 588.

AIA Directory 1965, NY Chapter.

AIA Directory 1970.

Samuel Roth

4650 Livingston Avenue

Samuel Roth practiced architecture in New York from the 1920s to the 1950s and was responsible for alterations to existing buildings in the Upper East Side, Ladies' Mile and Upper West Side/Central Park West Historic Districts. In addition, he designed commercial and industrial buildings in Manhattan during this time. In Fieldston, he designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style house.

LPC, Upper West Side/CPW H. D. Designation Report.

Edgar and Verna Cook Salomonsky

4637 Grosvenor Avenue

Edgar and Verna Cook Salomonsky, husband and wife architects, maintained an office in Manhattan. They designed individual houses and both authored books on furniture. Edgar was born in 1891 and graduated with a B. Arch. from Columbia in 1917. They designed a Dutch Colonial Revival style house in Fieldston in 1920.

Federal Census Records, 1920.
Columbia University class list.
Ward, 67.

Robert Siering

4745 Grosvenor Avenue

Robert Siering graduated from the Cornell School of Architecture in 1921. In the 1940s and 1950s Siering maintained an architectural office in Manhattan. He designed a Tudor Revival style house in Fieldston in 1929.

Ward, 71.
AIA Directory 1945-46, 89.
AIA Directory 1950-51, 80.
AIA Directory 1955, 306.
The State University of New York, State Education Department Records.

Otto L. Spannhake

4527 Delafield Avenue

Otto Spannhake was born in Germany c.1868 and maintained an office in Manhattan from at least 1900 to 1940. Spannhake designed many commercial buildings in Manhattan from the 1900s to the 1920s. In Fieldston, he designed a Federal Revival style house.

Federal Census Records, 1910.
Ward, 73.

Clarence S. Stein (1883-1975)

4600 Livingston Avenue

Clarence Stein was born in Rochester, N.Y. and studied architecture at Columbia University and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. After his return to New York, Stein worked in the office of Bertram Goodhue, eventually becoming chief designer and contributing to the designs for the San Diego Exposition of 1915 and supervising the construction of St. Bartholomew's Church on Park Avenue (1914-19, a designated New York City Landmark). By the early 1920s, Stein turned his interest to city planning, serving as Chairman of the New York State Housing and Regional Planning Commission between 1923 and 1926. With a group of architects and writers, including Lewis Mumford, Henry Wright, Robert D. Kohn, and Edith Elmer Wood, he founded the Regional Plan Association to promote the nascent cause of planning. In 1924-28, he designed Sunnyside Gardens in Queens using British Garden City principles to create a "prototype for dense urban developments built around shared open spaces."(Goldberger)

This was followed in 1926-28 by the town plan for Radburn, New Jersey where Stein, working with landscape architect Henry Wright, “attempted to create a suburb suitable to the automobile age.” (Goldberger) Stein later served as consultant for the planning of the towns of Greenbelt, Md., Greendale, Wis., Greenhills, Ohio, and Baldwin Hills Village, Cal., all modeled on the Radburn concept.

Stein also worked on architectural designs for individual buildings, including that for Temple Emanuel on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan with Robert D. Kohn and Charles Butler (1929, in the Upper East Side Historic District). Stein was awarded the Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects in 1956 and the Distinguished Service Award from the American Institute of Planners in 1958. Stein designed a large, stone-faced house in Fieldston that combines elements of the Colonial Revival with those of seventeenth century English design.

“Clarence S. Stein,” *Macmillan*, 122-23.

Paul Goldberger, “Clarence S. Stein, Planner of Garden Cities, 92, Dies,” *NYT* (February 8, 1975).

“Planning for a better world: The lasting legacy of Clarence Stein,” *Architectural Record* (Aug. 1982), 122-27.

Thiesen & Schwartz

4703 Iselin Avenue

4501 Waldo Avenue

John Henry Thiesen graduated with a B. Arch. from Columbia University in 1915 and maintained an office in Manhattan from the 1940s until at least 1970. Thiesen & Schwartz designed two houses in Fieldston during the 1920s, one in the Colonial Revival style and the other in the Craftsman style.

Columbia University class lists.

AIA Directory 1945-46, 97.

AIA Directory 1950-51, 87.

AIA Directory 1955, 555.

AIA Directory 1970.

James J. Tynan, Jr

5001 Iselin Avenue

James J. Tynan, Jr. designed a Federal Revival style house in Fieldston in 1928-29.

Walter L. Uhl (c. 1885 – 1969)

4495 Fieldston Road

Walter L. Uhl was born in Ohio c. 1885 and studied architecture at Columbia in 1919 but did not receive a degree. In 1924-25, he maintained an office in Manhattan. He designed a Tudor Revival style house in Fieldston.

Ward, 79.

Federal Census Records, 1930.
SS Death Index.
Columbia University class lists.

Charles Van Keuren

284 College Road

Charles W. Van Keuren designed a Medieval Revival style house in Fieldston in 1925.

Carlton Van Valkenberg (?-1933)

4926 Goodridge Avenue
4401-4403 Waldo Avenue

Carlton Van Valkenberg had an architectural office in New York, at 147 4th Avenue in 1911-16 and at 320 Fifth Avenue in 1915-17. When he died in 1933, his obituary noted that he was a “prominent architect of Washington.” It is not known when he moved to that city. He is responsible for the original design of the small picturesque real estate office of the Delafield Estate (later greatly enlarged) that became No. 4401-03 Waldo Avenue, as well as the Craftsman style house at 4926 Goodridge Avenue.

Ward, 80.

“Carlton Van Valkenberg,” *NYT* (Oct. 19, 1933).

Nathaniel Vickers (1846-1949)

4455 Tibbett Avenue
4418 Waldo Avenue

Born in England, Nathaniel Vickers worked on the restoration of several English cathedrals before immigrating to the United States in 1885. In New York, he helped design the Lady Chapel at St. Patrick's Cathedral and the organ screen at St. John the Divine. He started his own architectural practice in 1904, continuing until close to his death at 103 years old. The two Craftsman style houses he designed in Fieldston are among the earliest buildings in the area.

Francis, 78.

"Retired Architect 101 Years Old Today," *NYT* (October 9, 1947), 27.

Frank E. Vitolo (1887-1938)

4707 Delafield Avenue

Frank Vitolo had his own architectural firm in 1915 through 1917, and then was associated with the firm of Robert D. Kohn, Charles Butler, and Clarence Stein. He worked on many buildings in New York, including the 40-story office tower at 444 Madison Avenue. He also served on several committees that oversaw the revision of the New York City building code in 1929. He designed the Welfare Island Hospital shortly before his death. Vitolo designed this Colonial Revival style house on Delafield Avenue in Fieldston for himself and his family.

“Frank Vitolo,” *NYT* (December 18, 1938).

Ward, 80.

“Bush to Help Draft New Building Code,” *NYT* (November 29, 1929).

“Increase Office Business Space on Fifth and Madison Avenues,” *NYT* (August 3, 1930).

Warren, Shephard & Matthews

5000 Waldo Avenue

The firm of Warren, Shephard & Matthews designed a Medieval Revival style house in Fieldston in 1927-29.

Simon B. Zelnik (1896-?)

321 West 246th Street

Simon Zelnik was born in Austria but educated at the Cooper Union, the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and New York University, receiving a degree in architecture in 1931. He worked as a draftsman for Necarsulmer & Lehlback, Rosario Candela, and Rouse & Goldstone. From 1928 to 1932 he worked for William L. Rouse and organized his own firm in 1932. Among his works are the Play House in Washington, D.C. (1950), the Elgin Theatre (now the Joyce Theater), the Bronx Museum of Arts (originally Young Israel Synagogue, Grand Concourse, The Bronx), the Riverdale Temple (1954) and the Riverdale Jewish Center (1958). In Fieldston, Zelnik designed a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern building appearing as a single story on the street façade but with other floors hugging a steep drop in terrain. This building shares many design concepts with another house Zelnik designed in Scarsdale, that was featured in an article in the *Architectural Forum*.

AIA Directory 1955, 627.

AIA Directory 1962, 789.

“Large, Informal House of Great Luxury and Little Ostentation,” *Architectural Forum*, (June 1948), 118-20.

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture and other features of this area, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that the Fieldston Historic District contains buildings and other improvements which have a special character and a special historical and aesthetic interest and value and which represent one or more eras of the history of New York City and which cause this area, by reason of these factors, to constitute a distinct section of the city.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, the Fieldston Historic District comprises part of the estate purchased in 1829 by Major Joseph Delafield and held by his heirs for many years; that Delafield's heirs began to develop Fieldston as a private residential park in 1909, a year after the subway reached nearby 242nd Street; that the Delafield Estate first sold nine acres of land to Teacher's College of Columbia University and used the money gained from this sale to begin laying out streets and utilities for the new section; that the Delafield Estate chose engineer Albert Wheeler to design the street plan in a meandering pattern following the natural contours of the land, in contrast to the usual city grid, in accordance with the recommendations of Frederick Law Olmsted and James R. Croes when they surveyed the area in 1876; that the Delafield Estate reinvested money from the sale of lots into opening more streets and imposed deed restrictions on purchasers, requiring the purchase of a certain number of lots, that houses cost a minimum amount of money and that house designs be pre-approved; that the Delafield Estate intentionally developed the area slowly so that by 1922, only 80 houses were constructed in the whole neighborhood; that, in 1922-23, members of the Delafield Estate determined to sell all remaining lots in Fieldston; that local property owners, fearing incompatible development in the area, created the Fieldston Property Owners Association (FPOA) to raise money to purchase the remaining lots in order to control what would be built there; that, in 1924, the title to all streets and unsold lots was transferred to Fieldston, Inc., a holding company formed for this purpose; that for the next five years, Fieldston, Inc. collected dues from local residents, maintained the streets, and sold most of the open lots in Fieldston; that Fieldston, Inc. extended the deed restrictions on existing homes, established an architectural review committee to approve new building plans and created a Building Corporation to build and sell (or rent if necessary) houses on open lots; that control of Fieldston, including collection and maintenance of the street fund, maintenance of trees, sewers and security was turned over to the FPOA in 1929 and continues through today; that the residents of Fieldston successfully challenged a developer's plan in 1938 to build an apartment building in Fieldston and persuaded the New York City Planning Board to create a special zone disallowing multiple family dwellings; that the development of Fieldston as a picturesque automobile suburb derives from the early picturesque suburbs of England begun during the first half of the nineteenth century in response to growing industrialization, pollution and social disintegration; that these were followed by similar picturesque developments in the United States, at such locales as Riverside near Chicago and Llewelyn Park in New Jersey; that various social movements such as the Evangelicals and the Romantic Movement, as well as writers and design-

ers such as A.J. Davis, Alexander Jackson Downing, Calvert Vaux and Catherine Beecher helped foster the growth of suburbs in this country; that improvements in transportation, from steam railroads to streetcars to subways to automobiles, helped to make suburbs possible by providing access to jobs and other activities for residents of outlying areas; that restrictions applied to deeds in developments such as Fieldston helped promote high quality buildings; that Fieldston was originally developed with buildings in picturesque historical revival styles of a type that was popular during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries throughout the country; that these buildings were reflective of the traditions and aspirations of most Americans and thus developed as a national type, named the “Comfortable House”; that this type of house typically used accurate ornamental details and finishes from a variety of traditions, including Colonial, Medieval, Mediterranean, Tudor or Dutch Colonial but that the massing, the proportions and the division of interior spaces were created in a new way to express the needs of families in the early twentieth century; that the historical references found on these houses helped reinforce the pretensions and status of middle class Americans who felt under siege by growing industrialism and immigration; that Fieldston houses were often promoted in popular periodicals of the day, increasing awareness and popularity of the area; that many of the houses built in Fieldston were designed by highly trained and well regarded architects of the period; that most of the original houses in Fieldston were designed by Dwight James Baum who had an architectural office adjacent to the Fieldston sales office for many years; that there are 62 extant houses in Fieldston designed by Baum, in a wide variety of historical revival styles; that while most other architects designed one or two houses in Fieldston, 42 houses were designed by Julius Gregory and 14 houses were designed by W. Stanwood Phillips; that approximately one-fifth of the houses in Fieldston were constructed during the mid and late twentieth century; that many of these were designed by prominent architects of the period and reflect the changing ideas popular in architectural design as it moved away from historicism and toward a modern aesthetic; that Fieldston is a rare, largely intact example of a romantic planned suburban community that has evolved over time.

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 (formerly Section 534 of Chapter 21) 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 Historic District the Fieldston Historic District, consisting of the property bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the southern curb line of Iselin Avenue and eastern curb line of Delafield Avenue (Block 5832), extending southerly along the eastern curb line of Delafield Avenue to the point where it intersects with a line formed by the southern curb line of West 250th Street, westerly across Delafield Avenue and along the southern curb line of West 250th Street, southerly along the western property lines of 450 West 250th Street and 4747, 4721 and 4715 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4690 Henry Hudson Parkway East (Block 5824, Lot 2440) and southerly along the eastern curb line of Henry Hudson Parkway East, easterly along the southern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4645 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line, southerly along the western property line and easterly along the southern property line of 4633 Delafield Avenue, southerly along the western property line and easterly along the southern property line of Block 5824, Lot 2512, southerly along the eastern property line of Block 5824,

Lot 2412, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of Block 5824, Lot 2517, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of Block 5824, Lot 2520, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 475 West 246th Street (Block 5824, Lot 2534), southerly across West 246th Street, southerly along the western property line and easterly along the southern property line of 480 West 246th Street, southerly along the western property lines of 4549, 4547, 4545, 4543, 4541, and 4527 Delafield Avenue, easterly along the southern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4527 Delafield Avenue, southerly along the western property line of 4521 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4519 Delafield Avenue, southerly along the western property line, easterly along the southern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4511 Delafield Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 4401 Manhattan College Parkway, easterly along the northern curb line of Manhattan College Parkway, continuing across Delafield Avenue and following the curve in said curb line onto Fieldston Road to a point in the western curb line of Fieldston Road formed by a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 4490 Fieldston Road (Block 5808, Lot 326), easterly across Fieldston Road, easterly along the southern property line, southerly along the western property line, and easterly along the southern property line of 4490 Fieldston Road, northerly along the eastern property line of 4490 Fieldston Road, easterly along the southern curb line of West 245th Street, southerly along the western property line of 380 West 245th Street, easterly along the southern property lines of 380 and 376 West 245th Street, northerly along the eastern property line of 376 West 245th Street, easterly along the southern property line of 370 West 245th Street, southerly along the western property line of 4483 Manhattan College Parkway (Block 5808, Lot 380), easterly along the northern curb line of Manhattan College Parkway, easterly across Waldo Avenue, easterly along the northern curb line of West 244th Street and across Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the eastern property lines of 4400 to 4440 Tibbett Avenue, easterly along the southerly property line of 4448 Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the eastern property lines of 4448 and 4458 Tibbett Avenue, westerly along the northern property line of 4458 Tibbett Avenue, westerly across Tibbett Avenue to the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue, westerly along the southern curb line of West 246th Street, westerly across Waldo Avenue to the western curb line of Waldo Avenue, northerly across West 246th Street, northerly along the western curb line of Waldo Avenue to a point in said curb line formed by the intersection of a line extending westerly from the northern curb line of College Road, easterly along the northern curb line of College Road, following its northward curve to a point in said curb line formed by the intersection of a line extending westerly from the southern property line of 334-336 College Road, easterly along the southern property line and northerly along the eastern property line of 334-336 College Road, northerly along the eastern property lines of 330 and 326 College Road, easterly along the southern property line of 326 College Road, northerly along the eastern property line of 326 College Road to the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue, northerly along the western curb line of Tibbett Avenue and following the westward curve of said curb line, across College Road to the western curb line of College Road, northerly along the western curb line of College Road, westerly along the northern property line of 271 College Road, northerly along the eastern property line and westerly

along the northern property line of 5022 Waldo Avenue, westerly across Waldo Avenue, westerly along the northern property lines of 5025 Waldo Avenue and 5022-5026 Fieldston Road, westerly across Fieldston Road, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 5021 Fieldston Road, westerly along the northern property line of 5020 Goodridge Avenue, westerly across Goodridge Avenue, northerly along the western curb line of Goodridge Avenue, westerly along the northern property line of 5025 Goodridge Avenue, following the southward curve and continuing southerly along said property line, southerly along the western property line of 5001 Goodridge Avenue, westerly along the northern property line and southerly along the western property line of 385 West 250th Street, southerly across West 250th Street, westerly along the southern curb line of West 250th Street, continuing along said curb line across Grosvenor Avenue to the southeast corner of West 250th Street and Iselin Avenue, northerly across West 250th Street, northerly along the western curb line of Iselin Avenue, following the westward curve of said curb line to the point of the beginning.

Robert B. Tierney, Chair

Stephen Byrns, Joan Gerner, Roberta Brandes Gratz, Christopher Moore, Richard Olcott

Thomas Pike, Jan Pokorny, Elizabeth Ryan, Commissioners

FIELDSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT Designation Report



VOLUME 2

**New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
January 10, 2006**

On front cover, clockwise from upper left:
4601 Fieldston Avenue
4684 Grosvenor Avenue
300 West 245th Street
4521 Waldo Avenue

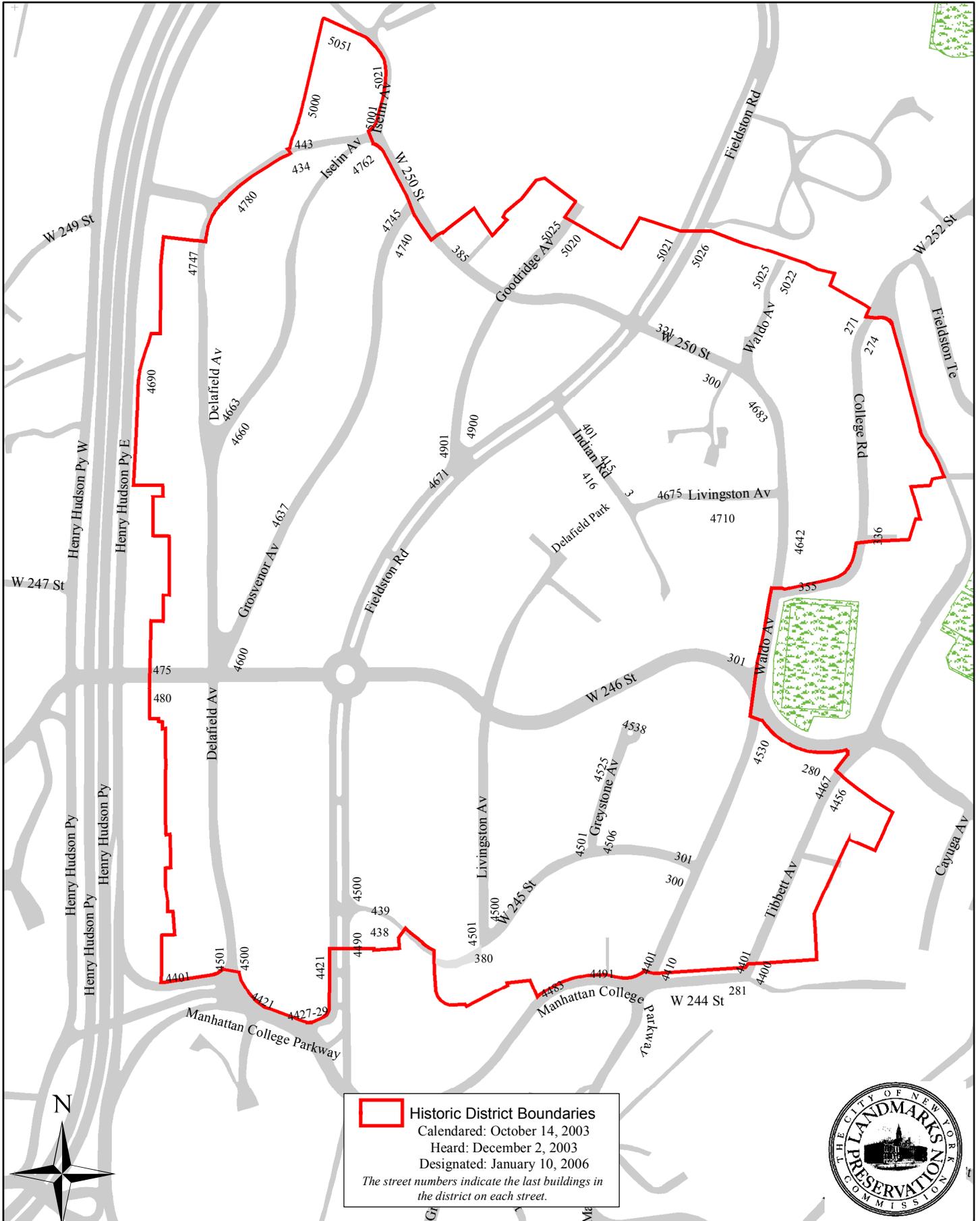
Volume 2
BUILDINGS, LANDSCAPE FEATURES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

271 to 355 College Road	5
274 to 336 College Road	18
4500 to 4580 Delafield Avenue.....	29
4501 to 4561 Delafield Avenue.....	42
4590 to 4650 Delafield Avenue.....	55
4601 to 4747 Delafield Avenue.....	60
4666 to 4780 Delafield Avenue.....	76
Delafield Park	83
4421 to 4599 Fieldston Road.....	84
4490 Fieldston Road.....	101
4500 to 4560 Fieldston Road.....	103
4600 to 4680 Fieldston Road.....	109
4601 to 4671 Fieldston Road.....	118
4701 to 4731 Fieldston Road.....	126
4710 to 4730 Fieldston Road.....	130
5000 to 5022 Fieldston Road.....	134
5001 to 5021 Fieldston Road.....	138
4900 to 4960 Goodridge Avenue	140
4919 to 4941 Goodridge Avenue	144
5000 to 5020 Goodridge Avenue	147
5001 to 5025 Goodridge Avenue	150
4506 to 4538 Greystone Avenue	153
4501 to 4525 Greystone Avenue	158
Greystone Avenue Steps.....	161
4600 to 4740 Grosvenor Avenue.....	162
4637 to 4745 Grosvenor Avenue.....	178

Fieldston Historic District

Borough of the Bronx

LP-2138



 Historic District Boundaries
Calendared: October 14, 2003
Heard: December 2, 2003
Designated: January 10, 2006
The street numbers indicate the last buildings in the district on each street.



271 TO 355 COLLEGE ROAD, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN WALDO AVENUE AND WEST 252nd STREET

271 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1980

Date: 1924-25 (NB 3121-1924)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: William L. Kiefer

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two-story main body with a one-story south wing

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: House built into the sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; wrought-iron railings; asphalt driveway; fieldstone walkway; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking College Road): Irregular bay arrangement, with four bays at the first floor, not including the south wing; paneled, square-headed wood main entrance door set within a segmental-arch-headed recess; metal wall light fixture north of door; non-historic paired floodlight over door; recessed secondary entrance with a wood-and-glass door at the basement level; two window openings, one with a historic two-pane casement sash, and the other with five historic eight-pane casement sashes, south of the main door at the first floor; window with three historic eight-pane casement sashes north of the main door at the first floor; one pair of historic eight-pane casement sashes at the southernmost second-floor window opening; single historic six-pane casement sash at the second-southernmost second-floor opening; eight-pane casement sash at the northernmost second-floor bay; all windows on the south façade have projecting header-brick sills; projecting wood balcony at the second floor with hewn-wood beams, a balustrade, and square columns with molded capitals supporting the overhanging roof eave; historic multi-pane wood balcony door. *Roof:* Clay-tile-covered gable roofs over the main portion of the house; clay-tile-covered shed roof over the south wing; overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails; chimney with clay pots; historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* One bay; one pair of six-pane casement sashes at the second floor; rectangular louvered opening with a projecting header brick sill at the attic story. *South Wing:* Single garage-door opening at the basement level on the east façade, containing one pair of historic paneled, wood garage doors; clay-tile-covered hood covering the garage entrance and the secondary, basement-level entrance door; large half-round window opening at the first floor on the east façade, with single-pane sashes flanking a non-historic jalousie window; opening above a balustrade-like wood base, and with a hewn-wood lintel, filled with three jalousie windows on the south façade. *North Façade:* Window openings with header-brick sills; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the attic story.

History and Significance

With its stucco-coated façade, clay-tile covered roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, and hewn-wood balcony, this house is a substantially intact example of Mediterranean Revival style residential architecture. Designed by Julius Gregory for owner William F. Kiefer and completed in 1925, it is representative of the houses built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



271 College Road

275 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1975

Date: c.1950 with later additions

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Nicholas Curl

Style: None

Stories: 3½

Structure/Materials: Brick and wood frame; face brick in common and soldier bonds; vinyl or aluminum siding on the north and south façades.

Major Alterations: Third story possibly added in 1987.

Notable Site Features: House built into steeply sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls with brick coping; curved flagstone walkway and concrete steps with a wrought-iron railing; concrete sidewalk and driveway; mature trees; air-conditioning condenser unit adjacent to the south façade.

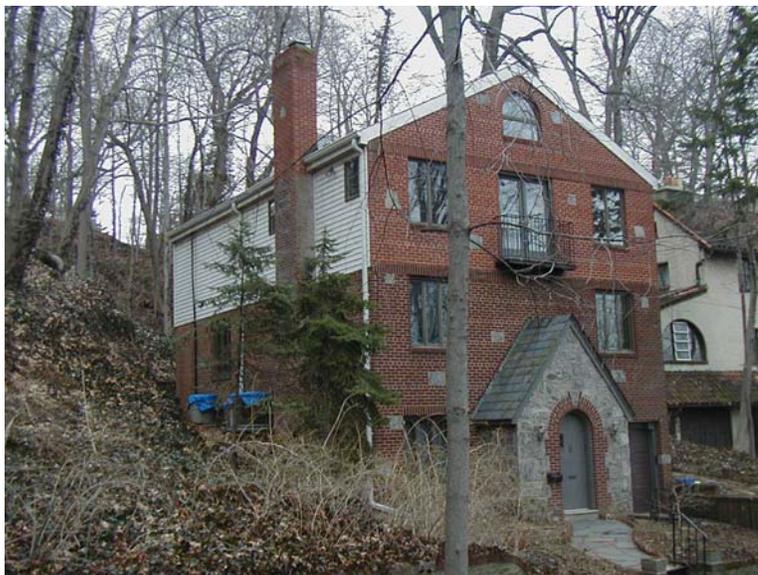
Description

Main Façade (overlooking College Road): Three bays at the first and third stories; two bays at the second story; one bay at the attic story; face brick laid in common bond, with randomly placed fieldstone blocks and soldier-brick courses running the length of the façade at the second- and third-floor lintel levels; projecting, fieldstone-faced, gable-roofed main entryway containing a battened wood door with iron strap hinge, within a round-headed opening; quoined brick door surround with a gauged-brick arch and fieldstone keystone; metal wall lamps flanking the door surround; single-bay garage with a paneled-roll-up door; metal wall lamp over garage door; two window openings at the second floor, and one window opening at the south bay of the first floor, each filled with three, single-pane casement sashes; soldier-brick lintel at the first-floor window; pair of doors opening on to a balcony supported by triangular brackets and with a metal railing, at the central third-floor bay; one pair of sashes with muntin grids at each of the northern and southern third-floor bays; hopper window beneath a round-headed transom, both with muntin grids, at the attic story; projecting header-brick window sills. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves; brick chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; third-floor portion of façade clad in aluminum or vinyl siding; brick chimney piercing the eave; window with three single-pane sashes; single-pane windows at the third floor. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; third-floor portion of façade clad in aluminum or vinyl siding; two

paired-sash windows at the first floor, both with header-brick sills; two paired-sash windows and two windows with three single-pane sashes at the second floor, all with header-brick sills; metal dryer vents at second floor; three casement windows with muntin grids, and one opening filled with glass blocks, at the third floor.

History

The original house, designed by an unknown architect for owner Nicholas Curl, was constructed around 1950. The house was later enlarged; its third story may date from 1987.



275 College Road

285 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1965

Date 1966-72 (NB 686-1966)

Architect: Newton J. Fassler

Original Owner: Dr. Seymour Furman

Style: None

Stories: 2½, with 1½-story south wing and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco on a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: House set into its steeply-sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls and steps with iron tube railings; mature trees; concrete sidewalk and driveway; wood stairs and deck.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking College Road): Irregular bay arrangement; recessed basement level; projecting southern portion of façade at first and second floors; basement-level garage with a wood roll-up door; windows with single and paired, single-pane sashes; tripartite window with single-pane sashes. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with a skylight on the east roof slope; monitor roof clad in

wood on east and north façades, and covered with stucco on south façade, with a single-pane window on the east façade; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; single-pane square-headed and triangular windows; wood door with a sidelight leading to a wood deck; deck is supported by metal columns. *North Façade*: Eastern portion of façade is coated with stucco; western portion of façade above basement level is covered with vertical wood siding; secondary entrance; windows composed of single, paired, and grouped single-pane sashes. *South Wing*: Vertical wood siding at the ground floor; V-shaped roof cantilevered over the south façade of the wing; sliding glass doors with sidelights on the south façade.

History

This house designed by Newton J. Fassler for Dr. Seymour Furman was completed in 1972.



285 College Road

315 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1959

Date: 1967-70 (NB 485-1967)

Architect: Lucian Pisciotta

Developer: Hudsondale Homes, Inc.

Style: None

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Face brick laid in common bond; fieldstone pilasters flanking main entrance door.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Concrete sidewalk; asphalt driveway; fieldstone steps with bluestone treads; flagstone stair landing; fieldstone retaining and perimeter walls; two air-conditioning condenser units in yard adjacent to south façade.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking College Road): Main entrance features paneled door with four panes, flanked by wood side panels, metal light fixture attached to façade over door, projecting fieldstone pilas-

ters supporting a wood door hood with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof, and concrete front steps with wrought-iron railings; single-bay garage door opening at basement level with a paneled wood roll-up door; one-over-one, double-hung window at southernmost first-floor opening; one pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows at the second-southernmost first-floor opening; tripartite picture window at the northernmost first-floor opening, composed of a single-pane sash flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung windows; one pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows at the two southernmost second-floor window openings; tripartite picture window at the northernmost second-floor opening, composed of a single-pane sash flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung windows; cast-stone sills and louvered vinyl shutters at all windows; single header-brick course below the sills at each of the two southernmost first-floor windows. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; plain wood cornice; brick chimney. *South Façade:* Paneled wood-and-glass secondary entrance door; concrete stoop with wrought-iron railing; metal light fixture attached to façade over door; one pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows at the first floor; two one-over-one, double-hung windows at the second floor; cast-stone sills at all window openings; single header-brick course below the first-floor window sill. *North Façade:* Two-pane window at the basement level; two one-over-one, double-hung windows at the second floor; cast-stone windowsills; chimney breast piercing the overhanging eave. *West Façade:* Secondary entrance door at south end of façade; metal light fixture attached to façade south of door; sliding glass door at north end of façade; three one-over-one, double-hung windows at the first floor; two one-over-one, double-hung windows and one pair of one-over-one, double-hung windows at the second floor; cast-stone sills at all window openings; first-floor metal dryer vent.

History

This two-story brick house was designed by Lucian Pisciotta and completed in 1970. Its original owner was Hudsondale Homes, Inc.



315 College Road

319 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1958

Date: 1924 (NB 1278-1924)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: John J. Schaefer

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented stucco and clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Fieldstone perimeter and retaining walls with concrete coping; gravel and bluestone sidewalk; asphalt driveway; bluestone walkway; fieldstone steps with bluestone treads; air-conditioning condenser unit adjacent to the north façade.

Related Structure on the Site: Garage.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking College Road): Four bays at the first floor; historic battened wood main entrance door behind a round-headed screen door, both within a round-headed opening; brick main entrance step; metal lamp attached to façade south of door; window with one pair of twelve-pane casement sashes north of door, and window with three, twelve-pane casement sashes south of door, both with simple projecting sills with a square profile; window with three, eight-pane casement sashes at the southernmost first-floor bay beneath a large, hewn-wood lintel with slanted outer edges and decorative nail heads; window with one pair of eight-pane casement sashes and a simple, projecting wood sill with a square profile, within the second-floor gable. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with flared eaves; two clapboarded shed dormers, both with flared eaves, on the east roof slope; southern east-slope dormer has one pair of eight-pane casement sashes; northern east-slope dormer has one single-pane casement sash and abuts the gable; two shed dormers on the west slope; large brick chimney with a corbelled cap and stone coping; molded wood cornices; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Window opening at the first floor; gable covered with irregularly shaped, hewn-wood clapboards; single-pane casement sash with a simple wood surround and projecting wood sill, within the gable; set-back, rear portion of façade has a single twelve-pane casement window with a simple, projecting wood sill; chimney breast; lower portion of chimney body is fieldstone; upper portion is brick. *North Façade:* Secondary entrance door; entrance portico has a fieldstone base and square wood columns supporting a wood shed roof covered with asphalt shingles; metal lamp attached to wall east of door; single-pane windows at the first floor; one pair of eight-pane casement sashes, and one six-pane casement sash, both above simple projecting wood sills, at the second floor; gable covered with irregularly shaped, hewn-wood clapboards; projecting metal louver and jalousie window within the gable; small clapboarded dovecote projecting from the gable at its peak. *West Façade:* Paneled wood secondary entrance door flanked by multi-pane sidelights; two, three-sash windows at the first floor, one with a single-pane sash flanked by multi-pane sashes, and the other with three multi-pane sashes; one pair of multi-pane sashes within the gable. *Garage:* 1½ stories and covered with stucco; stucco-covered wall with round-headed opening connecting garage to north façade of house; asphalt-shingle covered gable roof with flared eaves and molded cornice; east façade has a single projecting garage-door bay with an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; paneled wood-and-glass garage door set within a wood surround; metal wall lamp and a rectangular opening, which is covered by a wood panel, above the garage door; west façade of garage has a multi-pane window at the attic story.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house was completed in 1924 for owner John J. Schaefer. Featuring gable roofs with flared eaves, a stucco-coated façade with clapboard-covered gables, grouped-casement-

sash windows, and a massive fieldstone-and-brick chimney, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



319 College Road

325 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1955

Date: 1924 (NB 461-1924)

Architects: Freehof & Briggs

Original Owner: J.F. Molloy

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Concrete foundation; wood frame with wood clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Fieldstone perimeter and retaining walls; concrete driveway; flagstone walkway; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: 1½-story garage.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking College Road): Four bays at the first floor; three bays at the second floor; projecting northern portion of façade with asymmetrical gambrel-shaped gable; wood main entrance door with a molded wood surround on the south face of the projection; brick main entrance steps; metal light fixture attached to the east façade of the house, south of the door; narrow one-over-one, double-hung window north of the main entrance on the projecting portion of the façade; north of this window is a three-sided wood oriel with a pitched slate-covered roof and with three one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; one one-over-one, double-hung window flanked by narrower one-over-one, double-hung windows, and a metal alarm box, at the second floor of the projecting northern portion of the

façade; two first-floor window openings south of the main entrance, with one filled with two one-over-one, double-hung wood windows, and the other filled with three one-over-one, double-hung wood windows; two one-over-one, double-hung windows at the second floor. *Roof:* Slate-covered, intersecting gambrel and gable roofs with overhanging eaves; molded wood cornices; pitched roof at the first floor that overhangs the southern portion of the east façade, and wraps around to cover the projecting, eastern portion of the south façade; east slope of the first-floor roof is covered with slate shingles, and the south slope of the first-floor roof is of copper with standing seams; stucco-covered chimney with slate-shingle cap and metal chimney pots; metal snow guards; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Projecting eastern portion of the façade; chimney breast above the first floor, which pierces the cornice; angled oriel with pitched slate-shingle roof and with one-over-one, double-hung windows, abutting the chimney body at the second floor; louver above the oriel; one-over-one, double-hung window west of the chimney at the second floor. *North Façade:* One wood window at the basement level; two one-over-one, double-hung windows and one single-pane window, at the first floor; two one-over-one, double-hung windows at the second floor; historic square-headed louver crowned by a round-headed blind arch at the attic story; metal dryer vent. *West Façade:* Secondary entrance; one-over-one, double-hung windows. *Garage:* One garage-door bay on east facade, with paneled wood roll-up door; asphalt-shingle-covered, gable roof; clapboarded gable on the east façade; stucco-covered north, south, and west facades; two windows, one with six panes, and one with eight panes, on the south façade.

History and Significance

Designed by the firm of Freehof & Briggs, this Colonial Revival style house was completed in 1924 for original owner J.F. Molloy. With its clapboarded façades and intersecting gambrel and gable roofs, 325 College Road remains a substantially intact example of the residential architecture constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



325 College Road

331 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1950

Date: 1917 (NB 70-1917)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: James P. Quinn

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with wood clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway; asphalt sidewalk; brick walkway and steps; mature trees; air-conditioning condenser unit adjacent to the north façade.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking College Road): Three bays at the first floor; two bays at the second floor; circular wood louver with a molded wood surround at the attic story; board-and-battened first floor of façade; clapboards above the first-floor window heads; paneled wood main entrance door behind a non-historic, metal screen door, flanked by plain wood pilasters and ornate scrolled brackets supporting a projecting half-round door hood with a molded cornice; door hood has a standing-seam metal roof; historic iron light fixture attached to half-round panel over door; one pair of six-over-six, double-hung first floor windows south of door with simple wood sills, louvered shutters, and historic wrought-iron shutter hardware; southernmost first-floor bay has a large shouldered opening containing a multi-pane wood door flanked by ten-pane wood sidelights; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the second floor with simple, square-profiled wood sills, and louvered shutters with historic wrought-iron shutter hardware; wood flower box supported by wood brackets beneath the southern second-floor window opening. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs; asymmetrical, saltbox main façade roof profile with flared southern eave; clapboarded shed dormer on the south slope with three six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with louvered shutters; clapboarded shed dormer on the south slope of the rear wing with one pair of six-pane wood casement sashes and louvered shutters with historic wrought-iron shutter hardware; wall shed dormer on the north façade; molded wood cornice; brick chimney with corbelled cap; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Three large, shouldered first-floor openings facing the south patio; central opening contains a multi-pane wood door flanked by multi-pane wood sidelights; each of the other openings has three multi-pane wood sashes; set-back portion of south façade has a multi-pane window at the first floor, and one pair of six-pane wood casement sashes flanked by louvered shutters with historic wrought-iron shutter hardware, at the second floor. *West Façade:* Large, shouldered first-floor opening containing a multi-pane wood door flanked by multi-pane wood sidelights; one-over-one, double-hung window within a molded wood surround at the second floor; rectangular louver set within a round panel at the circular, attic-story opening. *Rear Wing:* Multi-pane wood windows with louvered shutters on the south façade of the wing. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; board-and-battened first floor; clapboards above the first-floor window heads; secondary entrance door at basement, set within a wood surround; secondary first-floor entrance with a door flanked by multi-pane sidelights, all within a shouldered opening beneath a retractable canvas awning; two first-floor windows, one with a six-over-six double-hung wood window, louvered shutters, and historic wrought-iron shutter hardware; large multi-pane window at the easternmost second-floor bay with louvered shutters, beneath a multi-pane wood transom with its own pair of louvered shutters; multi-pane, double-hung wood windows with simple, square-profiled wood sills, louvered shutters, and historic wrought-iron shutter hardware at the other second-floor window openings.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house was completed in 1917 for owner James P. Quinn, and is

representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Featuring board-and-batten and clapboard siding, double-hung windows with louvered shutters, a large brick chimney, a saltbox main façade roof profile, and a molded wood, round-arch door hood over the main entrance, this house is an excellent, and substantially intact, example of a Colonial Revival style residence. Later owners of the house included W.B. England in the 1940s, and Dr. Walter Root in the 1950s.

Significant References

“Blockfront Plot Conveyed in Bronx,” *New York Times* (March 3, 1949), 45.



331 College Street

343 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1732

Date: 1957-58 (NB 669-1957)

Architect: William Farrell

Original Owner: Joseph R. Muller

Style: None

Stories: 1½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Face brick laid in running bond, with randomly placed clinkers; clapboarded gables.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone walkway; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway; flagstone steps leading to rear patio; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking College Road): Six bays; battened wood main entrance door with a leaded-glass window and iron strap hinges, set within a plain cast-stone surround; metal light fixture

attached to façade over door; projecting north portion of façade featuring a three-sided wood oriel with a clapboarded base, standing-seam roof, and three pairs of three-pane casement sashes, each pair beneath a two-pane transom window; clapboard-covered gable; southern portion of gable extends over the main entrance, forming a portico supported by square wood columns at its southern end; brick-and-bluestone front steps with wrought-iron railings; two multi-pane windows with cast-stone sills at the basement level; one three-pane casement window, and three windows, each composed of one pair of three-pane casement sashes below a two-pane transom, all with cast-stone sills, south of the main entrance. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs; wood cornice; brick chimney with soldier-brick cap. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting eastern portion of façade with window composed of three, three-pane casement sashes below a three-pane transom; window composed of two, three-pane casement sashes below a two-pane transom; cast-stone window sills; clapboard-covered gables; casement window within a simple wood surround, and triangular metal louver at the attic story, on the non-projecting portion of the façade. *North Façade:* Garage-door bay with paneled wood-and-glass, roll-up door; rough-textured stucco garage-door surround; paired floodlight attached to façade over garage door; chimney breast, stepped back above the first floor, and piercing the cornice; two first-floor windows, each composed of one pair of three-pane casement sashes below a two-pane transom, with cast-stone sills; clapboard-covered gable; three pane casement window within a simple wood surround at the attic story; triangular metal louver at the gable peak. *West Façade:* Five bays; window opening at basement level; wood-and-glass secondary entrance door; stoop with a wrought-iron railing; window openings at the northernmost and southernmost bay have one pair of three-pane casement sashes below a two-pane transom; second-northernmost window composed of three, three-pane casement sashes with no transom; second-southernmost window composed of one pair of three-pane casement sashes with no transom; all windows have header-brick sills.

History

This house designed by William Farrell was built for original owner Joseph R. Muller and completed in 1958.



343 College Road

355 College Road

Block/Lot: 5817/1733

Date: 1923-25 (NB 2234-1923)

Architect: W. Stanwood Philips

Original Owner: Charles Brown

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Face brick laid in running bond; aluminum-sided rear wing.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone walkway and steps; rock outcroppings; brick pavers in front areaway; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking College Road): Five bays; main entrance features historic paneled wood door behind a non-historic metal screen door, wood leaded-glass sidelights with paneled bases, leaded-glass fanlight, historic wood door surround with pilasters, crowned by an angular broken pediment with a denticulated cornice, and with a central pedestal holding a pineapple ornament, brass light fixtures attached to the faces of the pilasters, door hood with a concave, standing-seam copper roof, and concrete main entrance steps behind a stepped brick wall; single course of soldier brick running across front façade below door-sill level, interrupted by the front steps; historic, eight-over-twelve, double-hung wood windows at the first floor; historic, eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the two easternmost and two westernmost second-floor bays; all first-floor windows, and the two westernmost and two easternmost windows at the second floor, have simple projecting wood sills, louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware, and soldier-brick lintels; tripartite window at the central bay of the second floor, with one historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood window flanked by historic two-over-two, double-hung wood windows with horizontal muntins, all within a historic wood surround with four pilasters and a plain entablature with molded cornice; aluminum storm sashes; metal alarm box attached to the face of one pilaster; non-historic paired metal floodlight attached to soffit of overhanging eave at center of façade. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs; shed wall dormer on the west façade of the rear wing, with one eight-over-eight, double-hung window and aluminum storm sashes; molded wood cornice with cornice returns on the east and west facades; brick chimneys at eastern and western ends of the house with concrete caps; some historic copper gutters; metal leader heads. *East Façade:* Historic eight-over-twelve double-hung window at the first floor; two historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the second floor; first- and second-floor windows have simple projecting wood sills, louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware, soldier-brick lintels, and aluminum storm sashes; two single-pane, quarter-round windows with simple wood sills and header-brick voussoirs at the attic story; cornice is broken by the chimney. *East wing:* Projecting from east façade, wing has an asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof; two historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows on the east façade of the wing, with simple projecting wood sills, soldier-brick lintels, and aluminum storm sashes; no openings on the south façade; north façade of the wing has an opening onto a non-historic wood deck. *North Façade of House:* First-floor opening with three six-over-six, double-hung wood windows; second-floor opening with two eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows; both openings have simple projecting wood sills and louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware; soldier-brick lintel at first-floor opening; header-brick lintel at second-floor opening; aluminum storm sashes; non-historic paired metal floodlight attached to cornice. *West Façade:* Two bays; chimney breast, which pierces the cornice; historic eight-over-twelve, double-hung wood windows at the first floor; historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the second floor with simple projecting wood sills, louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware, and soldier-brick lintels at the first- and second-floor windows; aluminum storm sashes; two quarter-round

openings at the attic story with header-brick voussoirs, each opening with a metal louver. *West Façade of Rear Wing:* Wing is covered with aluminum siding; secondary entrance, with a multi-pane wood door behind a non-historic metal storm door, grouped with flanking, five-pane wood sidelights and a multi-pane, round-headed fanlight in a Palladian arrangement; non-historic light fixtures and electrical conduit. *North Façade of Rear Wing:* Clapboard-covered; historic circular, multi-pane wood window at the first floor; large window flanked by louvered wood shutters, and with five twelve-pane wood casement sashes, each below a six-pane historic wood transom, at the first floor; one window opening flanked by louvered wood shutters at the second floor, containing one pair of eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows; aluminum storm sashes; all shutters have wrought-iron hardware.

History and Significance

Designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips, this house was completed in 1925 for owner Charles Brown, and is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. With its brick façade and lintels, gable roofs, clapboard-covered rear wing, double-hung windows with louvered shutters, finely detailed, Classically inspired main entryway, and pilastered window surround at the second floor on the main façade, this house is an outstanding, and substantially intact, example of a Georgian Revival style residence.



355 College Road

274 TO 336 COLLEGE ROAD, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN WALDO AVENUE AND WEST 252nd STREET

274 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1857

Date: 1926-27 (NB 1947-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Elmer E. Emery

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced with cement stucco and fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; mature trees; curving bluestone walkway; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking College Road): Irregular bay arrangement; all portions of this façade are faced with fieldstone, except for some areas above and to the north of the northernmost first-floor windows, which are coated with stucco; historic battened wood main entrance door with a leaded-glass window, set within a round-headed opening; one pair of four-pane casement windows at the basement level, below a flat arch composed of standing stone voussoirs; first-floor window opening with three, six-pane casement sashes; chimney piercing the eave. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with overhanging flared eaves and cornice returns on the main portion of the house; asphalt-shingle-covered concave shed roof with cornice returns over the north wing; north wall dormer on the west façade covered with hewn clapboards, with a shed roof, one eight-pane casement sash, and a simple wood sill; south wall dormer on west façade with two eight-pane casement sashes, a simple wood sill, and a hipped roof abutting the chimney shaft; recessed hipped-roof dormer with three multi-pane casement sashes, and shed wall dormer with multi-pane sashes, at the second floor on the east roof slope and east façade; shed dormer with a pair of multi-pane casement sashes at the attic story on the east roof slope; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; stucco-coated façade; multi-pane, multi-sash casement window at the first floor; two pairs of four-over-four, double-hung windows at the second floor; one six-over-six, double-hung window at the attic story; all windows on this façade have simple wood sills. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; façade is stucco-coated, except at basement level; false half-timbering at second floor; single-bay paneled, roll-up garage door set within a fieldstone surround at the basement level; single, six-pane casement window at the attic story; paired two-over-two, double-hung windows at the first and second floors; all windows on this façade have simple wood sills. *North Wing:* North façade of wing has a historic battened door and non-historic outer storm door, set within a radiating fieldstone surround, and behind a fieldstone stoop; metal light fixture attached to façade east of door; six-pane casement window on the east façade of the wing, with a simple wood sill. *East Façade:* Fieldstone basement; windows with single and paired, six-pane casement sashes, and with stone sills, at the basement level; secondary entrance with historic, multi-pane wood door on the north face of the basement-level projection; projecting enclosed porch at first floor supported by large hewn-wood brackets; porch features false half-timbering, grouped, eight-pane casement sashes, and vertical wood siding; projecting second-floor portion of façade east of porch, with false half-timbering.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house was completed in 1928 for owner Elmer E. Emery, the manager of the Burns Brothers Coal Company. With its stucco- and fieldstone-covered façade, false half-timbering, gable roof with overhanging flared eaves, varied dormers, and massive fieldstone-and-brick

chimney, the house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house was sold in 1935 to one John H. Rider. It appears that, in recent years, many of the window sashes have been changed; casement sashes appear to have been present at the window openings now filled with double-hung windows only a few years ago.

Significant References

“Properties Sold After Many Years,” *New York Times* (Oct. 19, 1935), 30.



274 College Road

284 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1859

Date: 1925 (NB 584-1925)

Architect: Charles Van Keuren

Original Owner: Lee P. Douglas

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½, with a one-story side wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: The house may have been enlarged or significantly redesigned during a \$4200, 1929 alteration (ALT 180-1929; owner: Lee Douglas; architect: Julius Gregory). Douglas employed Gregory for additional alterations costing \$2,000 in 1937 (ALT 307-1937).

Notable Site Features: Terraced site; fieldstone retaining walls and steps, including massive fieldstone wall on east side of property; curving fieldstone walkway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking College Road): Irregular bay arrangement; polygonal, projecting, hewn-wood-and-stucco main entrance portico with Tudor-arch-headed openings, including four small open-

ings with turned wood-spindle screens; portico has a molded wood cornice and features a polygonal roof with flared overhanging eaves, and with the slopes meeting at an apex; fieldstone step and brick step with bluestone tread at the main entrance; historic paneled wood main entrance door; historic four-pane casement window to north of portico; pair of six-over-six, double-hung windows at the northernmost first-floor bay; three six-over-six, double-hung windows grouped together at the southernmost first-floor bay; one six-over-six, double-hung window and two historic six-pane casement windows below an overhanging shed roof at the second floor; three-sided oriel with three, six-over-six double-hung windows at the projecting second-floor portion of the façade; projecting gable above the oriel with a rectangular metal louver; simple projecting wood sills at all windows on this façade. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gable roofs, some with flared eaves; cement-stucco-covered chimneys with brick trim at their caps; decorative metal snow guards; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Three bays at the first floor; two bays at the second floor; chimney breast; six-over-six, double-hung windows and simple projecting wood sills at the two westernmost first-floor openings, and at the two second-floor openings; multi-pane window at the easternmost first-floor opening. *North Wing:* Flat roof; six-over-six, double-hung window on the west façade of the wing; north façade of wing features a non-historic secondary entrance door entered from a large fieldstone stoop, and one two-pane window and one six-over-six, double-hung window, both with simple projecting wood sills; roof deck enclosed by wood balustrade with square posts. *North Façade:* Door leading to roof deck of north wing; stucco-covered chimney breast. *East Façade:* Paired six-pane basement-level sashes at the northern end of the façade and on the northern face of the projection adjacent to the east wing; six-over-six, double-hung windows at other openings on the east façade. *East Wing:* North façade of wing features a double-hung window and a historic paneled wood door with twelve panes at basement level; one pair of six-over-six, double-hung windows at the basement level on the east façade of the wing; enclosed porch with clapboarded facade at first floor of wing, with grouped multi-pane casement sashes on the north and south facades, and grouped casement sashes with quarrels on the east façade.

History and Significance

Designed by Charles Van Keuren, this house was completed in 1928 for owner Lee P. Douglas of the Lee P. Douglas food products company, which was located at 225 Broadway in Manhattan. Although it is unknown, given the 1929 and 1937 alterations designed by Julius Gregory, whether the house differs substantially from its original appearance, it does exhibit many representative features of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Among these features are its stucco-coated facades, intersecting slate-covered gable roofs – some with flared eaves – and Tudor-arch-headed openings on the unusual, polygonal, timber-and-stucco main entrance portico.



284 College Road

292 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1860

Date: 1923-24 (NB 2780-1923)

Architect: Frank J. Forster

Original Owner: Albert E. Wheeler

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: Two, with 1½-story south wing and 1½-story west garage wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced with fieldstone, whitewashed cement stucco, and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping site; bluestone walkway; asphalt driveway; concrete steps with bluestone treads; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking College Road): Historic battened wood main entrance door within a segmental-arch-headed, shouldered opening in the enclosed main entrance portico; portico is of hewn wood, with herringbone-patterned brick panels, a denticulated cornice, twelve-pane casement sashes on its south and west faces, a gable roof with flared, overhanging eaves, and a stucco-covered gable with timber strapwork; two steps at the main entrance; lower step is fieldstone with a bluestone tread, and the upper step is brick; main façade south of entrance portico is covered with rubble fieldstone; one pair of casement sashes at the basement level below a flat-arch lintel with standing-stone voussoirs; large fieldstone chimney; projecting portion of west façade north of main entrance has one pair of casement sashes at the basement level, one pair of multi-pane casement sashes within the gable, and a triangular louver at the gable peak. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves; large asymmetrical, stepped fieldstone chimney with stucco-covered pots; one gabled wall dormer on the main façade, and two gabled dormers on the south roof slope, all with flared eaves, and each with one pair of multi-pane casement sashes; shed dormer on the north roof slope with one pair of six-pane casement sashes; four wall dormers on the east façade, each with one pair of six-pane sashes; non-historic

metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: Projecting, eastern portion of façade has one pair of multi-pane casement sashes at basement level, one six-pane casement sash at the first floor, and a triangular louver at the gable peak; western, set-back portion of façade has one pair of multi-pane casement sashes and a metal dryer vent at the basement level, near the main entrance steps. *South Wing*: Window openings on the west, south, and east façades of the wing, each with multi-pane casement sashes; east façade of wing has a clapboarded base below the window, and false half-timbering; false half-timbering within the gable on the south façade of the wing. *Garage Wing*: Single garage-door opening on the west façade; historic, battened wood garage door with iron strap hinges, set within a wood surround with a toad-back molding; six-pane casement sash at the attic story on the west façade of the wing; set-back secondary entrance located north of the garage, facing west, with a battened wood door with four panes and concrete steps. *North Façade (including north façade of garage wing)*: secondary garage entrance door next to one pair of multi-pane sashes; triangular louver at gable peak. *East Façade*: Rear entrance structure constructed of rubble fieldstone, with two openings with concrete lintels; windows with two, three, and four casement sashes; metal leader head.

History and Significance

Designed by Frank J. Forster, this sprawling house was completed in 1924 for owner Albert E. Wheeler. In 1925, Wheeler sold the house to Edouard Ponchelet, who was the president of IFA Inc., an advertising firm. Featuring stucco- and fieldstone-covered facades, a finely detailed main entrance portico with decorative brick panels, false half-timbering, battened wood main entrance and garage doors, and an impressive fieldstone chimney, the house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.

Significant References

“Buys Fieldston Dwelling,” *New York Times* (April 9, 1925), 40.



292 College Road

300 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1862

Date: 1926-27 (NB 2010-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Daniel A. Munroe

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco; clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Gravel sidewalk; flagstone walkway; gravel driveway; stone steps; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking College Road): Irregular bay arrangement; historic wood battened main entrance door behind an outer wood screen door, flanked by timber pilasters; wood brackets at tops of pilasters supporting a wood door hood with a saw-toothed bottom edge, and with a concave, standing-seam copper roof; concrete main entrance step with a flagstone tread; small two-pane casement window south of the entrance door; two large first-floor window openings with historic eight-pane casement sashes, one window with three sashes, and the other with four; single-bay garage-door opening at northern end of façade, with a paneled roll-up garage door; northern portion of façade above the garage door is covered with clapboards with hewn bottom edges; non-historic floodlight attached to clapboards above garage door; large window opening with a hewn wood lintel within the gable at the second floor filled with four, two-pane windows; simple projecting wood sills at all main façade windows. *Roof:* Intersecting asphalt-shingle-covered, steeply sloped hipped and gable roofs with flared overhanging eaves; hewn wood cornice returns on the main and south facades; two shed wall dormers on the south façade with two-sash hopper windows; shed wall dormer on the west façade with three multi-pane sashes; two recessed shed dormers with awning sashes and one skylight on the north slope; east slope has two shed wall dormers with paired, single-pane sashes, a shed dormer with a tripartite window, and paired multi-pane casement sashes within two shed dormers at the attic story; brick chimney with corbelled cap; historic copper gutters; metal drainpipes. *North Façade:* Secondary entrance with a sidelight behind a landing with a wrought-iron railing; window opening with one pair of six-pane casement sashes and a simple projecting wood sill. *South Façade:* Window with four eight-pane casement sashes, and a large tripartite window beneath a hewn wood lintel, at the first floor; through-the-wall air conditioning unit just below the eave. *East Façade:* Secondary entrance and paired casement window sashes at the basement level; large four-part window with single-pane sashes, beneath a short pitched roof at the first floor; one pair of two-sash awning windows at the first floor; one pair of eight-pane casement sashes at the first floor; enclosed porch at southern end of façade with a band of windows above a base covered with vertical wood siding, all resting on a rubble fieldstone foundation.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house was completed in 1927 for owner Daniel A. Munroe. Featuring stucco-and-clapboard-covered facades, intersecting hipped and gable roofs, hewn wood lintels, and a historic wood door hood supported by timber pilasters and wood brackets, it is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



300 College Road

310 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1865

vacant land

318 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1867

vacant land

326 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1914

Date: after 1953

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner/Developer: Not determined

Style: None

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Concrete foundation; Face brick laid in common bond; ashlar stone veneer; clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Asphalt sidewalk; asphalt driveway; flagstone walkway; concrete retaining wall; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking College Road): Ashlar stone veneer; main entrance door with diamond-shaped pane and metal kick plate, set within a plain wood enframingent; light fixture over door

attached to soffit of eave overhang; brick main entrance steps with flagstone treads; picture window in south bay, composed of one single-pane sash flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins; cast-stone window sill. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable and hipped roofs with overhanging eaves; simple wood cornice; clapboard-covered, gabled dormer on the west slope, with one pair of two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins; brick chimney with a corbelled cap; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: Two openings at the basement floor; window openings at the first floor and attic story, both with two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins, and with cast-stone sills; brick chimney breast, which pierces the cornice. *North (garage) Wing*: West façade has two garage-door bays at the basement level, each with a paneled wood roll-up door, and two pairs of two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins, wood mullions, cast-stone sills, and non-operable, louvered shutters; south façade of wing has one, two-over-two double-hung window with horizontal muntins and a cast-stone sill. *North Façade (including north façade of garage wing)*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance door at west end of façade flanked by a metal wall light fixture and a small window; secondary entrance door at east end of façade beneath a metal hood and behind a concrete landing with a wrought-iron railing; two-sash sliding window and through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the basement level; four window openings at the first and attic stories, each with a two-over-two, double-hung window with horizontal muntins and a cast-stone sill; triangular metal louver at gable peak.

History

This house was completed in 1953. The identities of the architect and first owner have not been determined.



326 College Road

330 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1910

Date: 1954 (NB 180-1954)

Architect: Michael Alfano

Original Owner: Hugh Daly

Style: None

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Concrete foundation; face brick laid in common bond.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone walkway; asphalt sidewalk and driveway; metal lamp post; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking College Road): Paneled main entrance door with a single glass pane flanked by engaged, fluted wood shafts and crowned by a plain wood entablature; brick main entrance step with a stone tread; tripartite picture window in south bay with a large, single-pane central sash flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows with a cast-stone sill. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves; brick chimney with a metal cap; satellite dish; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Stepped chimney breast; one window opening at the first floor and the attic story, both with cast-stone sills. *North (garage) Wing:* South façade of wing has one, one-over-one double-hung window with a cast-stone sill; west façade of wing has a single large garage-door bay at the basement level with a paneled wood-and-glass, roll-up door, as well as two pairs of one-over-one, double-hung windows with cast-stone sills at the first floor, and vertical wood siding covering the gable. *North Façade (including north façade of garage wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; face brick on lower portion of the façade is laid in running bond, while rest of the façade is in common bond; one, one-over-one double-hung window at the basement floor; three, one-over-one, double-hung windows at the first floor; all windows have cast-stone sills; metal exhaust vent.

History

This house was completed in 1954. It was designed by architect Michael Alfano for owner Hugh Daly.



330 College Road

334-336 College Road

Block/Lot: 5816/1905

Date: 1931 (NB 499-1931)

Architect: Arthur B. Lincoln

Developer: Whitaker Realty Corp.

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Face brick laid in running bond and painted white; clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway; asphalt sidewalk; flagstone walkway; rubble fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking College Road): Three bays at the first floor; two bays at the second floor; historic battened wood main entrance door with iron strap hinges and a small leaded-glass window; historic projecting wood main entrance portico featuring a wood balustrade, wood flower boxes, and square hewn-wood columns with flared and stepped upper portions supporting a slate-covered shed roof with a clapboard-covered half-gable; historic copper flashing at the portico roof; concrete main entrance steps with bluestone treads; multi-pane window at the basement level of the north bay; northernmost first-floor window features one pair of historic, six-pane casement sashes flanked by historic three-pane sashes, a wood lintel with slanted outer edges, and a wood window box resting on two wood brackets with curved profiles; flat-roofed wood cant-bay window with a molded wood cornice and brick base at the south first-floor bay, with single and paired, historic eight-pane casement sashes below historic four- and eight-pane transoms, with a molded wood transom bar in between; window at the south bay of the second floor featuring one pair of historic six-pane casement sashes flanked by historic three-pane sashes, all beneath a six-pane transom, a wood lintel with slanted outer edges, and historic battened wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware; five small rectangular brick openings, each above a projecting brick header, within the gable; all windows, including the bay window, have whitewashed header-brick sills. *Roof:* Intersecting and abutting, slate-covered gable roofs; selective replacement of slate shingles; whitewashed corbelled-brick cornice; molded wood cornice at the gable ends; whitewashed brick chimney with stucco-covered upper shaft; metal snowguards; metal gutters; some historic copper drainpipes; gabled wall dormers on the main and south façades with pediments covered with clapboards with hewn bottom edges; dormer on the main façade features one pair of historic six-pane casement sashes below a four-pane transom, and a whitewashed header-brick sill. *North Façade:* Upper gable is covered with clapboards with hewn bottom edges and has a historic multi-pane window set within a plain wood surround; 1½-story projecting, gable-roofed portion of façade with a first-floor window featuring pair of historic six-pane casement sashes flanked by three-pane sashes beneath a multi-pane transom, a wood lintel with slanted outer edges, whitewashed header-brick sill, and historic battened wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware; historic multi-pane casement window with a whitewashed header-brick sill and whitewashed soldier-brick lintel at the attic story of the projection; four small rectangular openings, each above a projecting brick header, above the attic-story window; set-back, rear portion of east façade features two garage-door openings below wood lintels with slanted outer edges, and a basketball backboard at the basement level, and a multi-pane first-floor window with a whitewashed header-brick sill and wood lintel with slanted outer edges. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; first-floor windows, each composed of one pair of historic eight-pane casement sashes, multi-pane transoms, and wood lintels with slanted outer edges; multi-pane casement window and non-historic two-sash window at second floor; gable is covered with clapboards with hewn bottom edges, and has a louver and one six-pane casement window with a plain wood surround at the attic story; electrical conduit; whitewashed header-brick sills at all south façade windows, except for the window within

the gable. *East façade:* Wood staircase with wood balustrade.

History and Significance

Designed by Arthur B. Lincoln, this house was completed in 1931 for the Whitaker Realty Corp. Featuring slate-covered gable roofs, clapboards with hewn bottom edges, windows with historic casement sashes and wood lintels, historic battened wood shutters, and a small but finely detailed wood portico, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



334-336 College Road

4500 TO 4580 DELAFIELD AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN MANHATTAN COLLEGE PARKWAY AND WEST 246th STREET

4500 Delafield Avenue (aka 4421 Manhattan College Parkway)
Block/Lot: 5812/6

Date: c.1933-38

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Style: None

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced with brick laid in running bond.

Major Alterations: One-story brick and glass wing added to the main façade in 1990 (architect: Studio Rai Architectural Design; owner: Avram Stein).

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; asphalt driveway shared with No. 4425 Manhattan College Parkway; asphalt sidewalk; air-conditioning condenser unit in yard adjacent to west facade.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking the intersection of Delafield Avenue and Manhattan College Parkway): Irregular bay arrangement, with four bays at the second story; gable faced with vertical siding; projecting eastern portion of main façade; brick quoining at corners of projection and at corners of house; non-historic, paired main entrance doors surrounded by glass blocks, beneath a modern, gable-roofed portico, which adjoins a one-story enclosed, brick, front-porch wing with clapboarding above the first-floor, single-pane windows and sliding glass doors, and a glass shed roof; stone front stairs with brick-and-bluestone cheek walls and iron railings; non-historic, three-sided cant-bay window; single-pane windows at the second floor and within the gable at the attic story; header-brick sills at the second floor. *Roof*: Intersecting, slate-covered gable roofs with denticulated cornices; cornice returns at the main façade gable; brick chimney with corbelled cap and clay pots; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade* (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Flat-roofed, one-story wing with a picture window; gable faced with vertical siding; single-pane basement sash; paired casement sashes at the first floor; single-pane window at the second floor; header-brick sills; half-round louver within the gable. *East Façade*: Bay window; single-pane windows with header-brick sills at the second floor. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance flanked by light fixtures; similar to the main façade.

History

Built in the 1930s in the Colonial Revival style, this house historically featured a broken pediment above the main entrance, which was located directly below the second-easternmost second-floor window. In addition to main-entrance alterations and the construction of the front-porch wing, the extensive 1990 renovation of the house resulted in the removal of the second-floor shutters and changes to the roof, including the construction of the main-façade gable, that drastically altered the house's appearance.



4500 Delafield Avenue

4506 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/8

Date: c.1988-1993 (NB 46-88)

Architect: Preiss/Breismeister/Coats

Original Owner: Ludwig Jesselson

Style: None

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone walkway; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; non-historic wrought-iron and aluminum fences.

Description

Main (South) Façade: Main entrance recessed behind roof overhang with fascia panel; straight and curved glass-block side walls; fieldstone stoop with bluestone treads and a pipe railing; projecting wing east of main entrance with flat and pitched roofs, and with single-pane sash on its west façade. *Roof:* Metal, standing-seam gable roofs with skylights; metal chimney; metal gutters, drainpipes, and leader heads. *West Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue):* Single-pane window; projecting garage wing with decorative channeling; single garage door at basement level; two lighting fixtures above door; multiple-sash window at first floor flanked by smaller windows; false gable at second floor with rectangular opening. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; decorative horizontal channeling and paired, single-pane casement sashes at first floor; continuous, projecting windowsill and grouped single-pane sashes at the second floor. *East Façade:* Decorative channeling; grouped single-pane and multi-pane sashes at the second floor; single-pane sash at the attic story.

History

This house, constructed between approximately 1988 and 1993 and designed by the architectural firm of Preiss/Breismeister/Coats of Stamford, Connecticut, replaced an earlier house on the site. The original house was designed and built by the Patterson-King Corporation for Josephine A. Logan.



4506 Delafield Avenue

4512 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/10

Date: 1923-24 (NB 2062-1923)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Albert Wheeler

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: 1 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: Matching, one-story garage apparently built at the same time as the house.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; historic paneled wood main entrance door flanked by multi-paned sidelights with paneled bases and fluted pilasters, and with a molded hood; historic, eight-over-twelve wood window sashes at the first floor; historic six-over-six wood window sashes at the second floor; molded window surrounds; historic paneled wood shutters at first floor. *Roof:* Slate-covered gambrel with flared eaves; decorative metal snow guards; gable dormers with slate-covered roofs on the west slope; light and loudspeaker attached to pediment of central gable; three-bay shed dormer on the east slope; non-historic gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; first-story, cant-bay window with historic six-over-nine and eight-over-twelve wood sashes and asphalt-shingle roof; historic paneled shutters at the second floor; projecting fieldstone chimney; quarter-round louvers at the attic story. *North Façade:* Three bays; paired windows at the first floor; historic, paneled shutters at the first- and second-floor windows; historic, arch-headed wood window with nine-pane lower sash and upper sash with curved muntins, in the center bay; historic paneled wood-and-glass secondary entryway with concrete steps and bracketed, wood door hood. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic, six-over-six wood sashes and historic paneled wood shutters at the shed dormer. *Garage:* One bay; wood frame, covered with clapboards; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up door; slate-covered gable roof.

History and Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1923-24 for owner Albert Wheeler, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, an excellent example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture, is distinguished by its clapboard facing, historic wood windows and shutters, historic wood door, side-lights, and hood, and slate-covered gambrel roof with gable dormers and flared eaves. The garage, with its clapboard facing and slate roof, appears to have been built at the same time as the house. Both structures remain substantially intact.



4512 Delafield Avenue

4516 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/12

Date: 1929 (NB 714-1929)

Architect: Owen Gowman

Original Owner: Beatrix DiSalvo

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories 1 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Brick, with face laid in running bond.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; bluestone walkway; asphalt sidewalk and driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; bluestone steps at main entrance, historic paneled main entrance door, historic wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters with rosettes and a five-pane wood transom window, crowned by a triangular pediment broken by a historic six-over-six, double-hung wood window set within a molded wood surround; segmentally-arched window openings with header brick lintels at first floor, filled with historic, eight-over-eight-over-eight triple sash windows; historic paneled-and-louvered wood shutters at first floor; basement-level garage with non-historic wood roll-up door and non-historic floodlight. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves and wood cornice, denticulated on the main façade and molded on the secondary facades; decora-

tive snow guards; gable dormers with historic eight-over-eight sashes, and with slate roofs; prominent brick chimney with corbelled cap; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade (including garage)*: Two bays; segmental-arch-headed secondary entrance at basement level with historic paneled wood-and-glass door; non-historic wrought-iron railing on garage roof; two quarter-round windows with multiple panes at the second floor. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *East Façade*: Three bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Owen Gowman and built in 1929 for owner Beatrix DiSalvo, who taught at George Washington High School in Manhattan, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Among the notable features of the house, which has been altered little since its completion, are its unusual front door surround with fluted pilasters, multi-pane transom, and window projecting above the pediment over the door; and its denticulated cornice, historic slate roof, and brick chimney with a corbelled cap.



4516 Delafield Avenue

4520 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/14

Date: 1924-28 (NB 678-1924)

Architect: C.A. Patterson

Original Owner: Dr. Nathan Relkin

Builder: Patterson King Corp.

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two, with the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed, textured cement stucco and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; flagstone walkway; flagstone sidewalk with “1925” carved into southeastern-most stone; asphalt driveway with Belgian block edging; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees.

Description

South Façade: Three bays at the first floor, including the set-back, westernmost portion of the façade; historic battened wood entrance door with iron strap hinges, set within a historic wood, Tudor-arch-headed surround, with a large wood lintel and flanking casement window; iron light fixture attached to wall east of casement window; double-hung windows at the first floor, with wood surrounds. *Roof:* Steeply pitched, intersecting and adjoining gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles; shed dormer on the south slope with three, eight-over-eight double-hung windows with wood surrounds; shingle-covered shed dormer on the south slope, over the main entrance, with no window; shed dormer with paired six-over-six, double-hung windows within a wood surround on the north slope; paneled, whitewashed brick chimney. *West Façade:* False half-timbering and eight-over-eight, double-hung window within the gable on the set-back, southernmost portion of the façade; eight-over-eight, double-hung window at the first floor on the set-back, southernmost portion of the façade; paired eight-over-eight, double-hung windows at the first floor, and six-over-six double-hung window within the gable; wood window surrounds. *North Façade:* Multi-pane window within the gable, with a wood surround; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house, distinguished in part by its stucco-coated façade, steeply pitched gable roofs, false half-timbering, and Tudor-arch-headed main entrance door surround, is representative of the residential architecture built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Designed by C.A. Patterson for Dr. Nathan Relkin, the house remains largely intact today.



4520 Delafield Avenue

4526 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/18

Date: 1925 (NB 456-1925)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Ralph W. Lickley

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with textured cement stucco, whitewashed.

Major Alterations: Rear yard addition, constructed in 1995-2002 (architect: Omer E. Fenik; owner: Leo Milonas); installation of asphalt-shingle roof.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; stone front steps; flagstone walkway; historic wrought-iron railings and lamp post; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; second-story oriel supported by entrance portico, which features square columns, tracery, wood grillwork, two round-headed openings with grids simulating window muntins, and a molded wood cornice; paneled central main entrance door behind a metal-and-glass storm door; historic six-over-six wood sashes and historic louvered, wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware at northern- and southern-bay window openings of the first and second floors; one-over-one, double-hung windows in oriel. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with molded wood cornice; cement-stucco-covered chimney, whitewashed. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney; six-over-six windows; historic louvered, wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *North Façade:* Two bays; basement-level garage; four window openings, three with six-over-six windows, historic louvered shutters, and wrought-iron hardware; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *East Façade:* One-story, wood-frame addition covered with cement stucco, whitewashed; roof deck with wrought-iron railings; one-over-one window with shutters on the west façade of the addition; tripartite picture window below a tripartite ribbon window on the south façade of the addition.

History and Significance

This house was designed by Julius Gregory for Ralph W. Lickley, a manager at the Corn Exchange Bank, who owned the house until 1945. Among its distinguishing features are its stucco-coated façade and chimney, unusual main entrance portico with tracery and grillwork, hipped roof, and historic six-over-six, double-hung windows with louvered shutters. It is a substantially intact example of architecture of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.

Significant References

New York Times (Oct. 22, 1945), 24.



4526 Delafield Avenue

4530 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/26

Date: 1924-26 (NB 3055-1924)

Architect: Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker

Original Owner: N. Clifton Luke

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with portions of the top two stories incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco, half-timbers, and accent stone above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Replacement window sashes.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; mature trees; flagstone walkway and sidewalk; asphalt driveway; fieldstone steps and retaining walls; front terrace with fieldstone base and wall with cast-stone coping.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Six bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; historic paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door with metal strap hinges and with historic leaded-glass sidelights, recessed behind round-arched opening with rubble fieldstone surround; round-arched opening with rubble fieldstone surround near south end of façade, leading to rear-yard passageway; hewn wood window sills and lintels; stone buttresses at the north and south ends of the façade, with the north buttress extending into a freestanding rubble fieldstone wall with a cast-stone coping, terminated by a rubble fieldstone post crowned by a cast-stone coping and globe; non-historic single casement window adjoining the main entrance to the north; three non-historic, single-pane casement windows at the attic story; non-historic grouped, single-pane casement windows at the basement, first, and second floors; two non-historic lighting fixtures flanking the main entrance at the first floor; metal leader head. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips and gables with steep slopes, and flared south slope; shed dormer on the north slope; gabled dormers on the east slope; hipped dormers on the north and south slopes; tall brick chimney, with upper portion of shaft turned at an angle to lower portion, and with a corbelled cap; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Grouped windows at the basement and first floors with casement sashes. *North Façade:* Two-bay, basement-level garage; irregular bay arrange-

ment; single-pane casement sashes. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; single and paired one-over-one, double-hung windows; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

Designed by the prominent architectural firm of Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, this house features the stucco façade, false half-timbering, picturesque gabled roofline, and tall corbelled chimney typical of the Tudor Revival style. Despite the replacement of the window sashes with historically inappropriate, single-pane sashes, this house remains a substantially intact example of the architecture of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4530 Delafield Avenue

4560 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/30

Date: 1929 (NB 658-1929)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: M.G. Bierman

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; fieldstone and cement-stucco-covered retaining walls with decorative scrolls; flagstone walkway and steps; asphalt driveway; flagstone sidewalk; garden arch at entrance to walkway; mature trees.

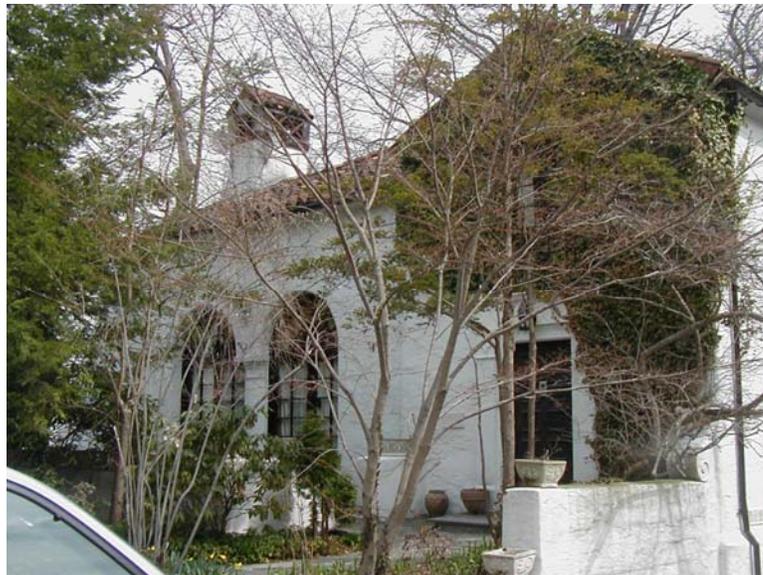
Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; historic paneled wood main entrance door with decorative nail heads, set within a surround with pilasters featuring a diamond-shaped element within the capital of each pilaster, and crowned by a molded hood; historic iron lamp over door; two

large, round-headed openings at the first floor filled with multi-pane, wood French doors and with multi-pane wood fanlights. *Roof:* Shallow, intersecting gable roofs covered with clay tiles; overhanging eaves; stucco-covered, open belfry-type chimney topped by a clay-tile-covered gable roof; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Three bays, offset; water table above the basement-story windows; secondary entrance headed by a bracketed hood at basement level; second-story balcony supported by a base with a curved soffit, and with historic wrought-iron railings; simple, projecting window sills; historic, multi-pane steel casement windows; round-headed opening at the second floor balcony, with historic multi-pane French doors and multi-pane fanlight; non-historic metal louver and paired floodlights.

History and Significance

An excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architecture, this house, designed by Dwight James Baum, features stucco-coated facades, large round-headed openings, a clay-tile roof, and a stucco-coated, belfry-like chimney with a gable roof. Its first owner, M.G. Bierman, occupied the house until at least 1934. No major changes appear to have been made to the house, and it remains today as a substantially intact example of the houses built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4560 Delafield Avenue

4570 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5812/35

Date: 1946-48 (NB 786-1946)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Leonard Crohn

Style: neo-Colonial

Stories: Two and basement, with one-story and basement rear wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with brick veneer laid in Flemish bond.

Major Alterations: Bricked-up window opening at first floor on the north façade.

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; flagstone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; central main entrance featuring a paneled, wood-and-glass outer door, historic paneled wood inner door, historic wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters, molded entablature, and historic iron lamp, and brick front steps with concrete or stone treads; two historic four-over-four, double-hung wood windows with molded wood sills and lintels, each window with one historic paneled wood shutter, flanking the main entrance; two first-floor oriels with clapboard-sided bases, concave standing-seam copper roofs, and historic double-hung, eight-over-twelve and six-over-nine wood window sashes; historic paired six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the northern and southern bays of the second floor; historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the center bay of the second floor; historic paneled wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware at all second-floor window openings; molded wood sills at all second-floor window openings; secondary entrance at northernmost, setback portion of west façade, featuring historic paneled wood-and-glass door, brick and concrete stoop, wrought-iron railing, and wall lamp. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gable and hipped roofs with molded wood cornices; brick chimney; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; decorative metal snow guards. *South Façade:* Two bays; paired six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the first and second floors with molded sills; projecting chimney; two historic wood louvers at the attic story, set within quarter-round openings with molded wood sills and header-brick half-arches. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic single and paired, six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the first and second floors; non-historic grouped casement windows at the first floor; kitchen exhaust fan and bricked-up window opening at first floor; historic wood louver set within a square-headed opening with molded wood window sill at the attic story. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance at the basement; staircase and secondary entrance at the northern end of the first floor; non-matching brick at the northern, first-floor portion of the façade; non-historic aluminum awning at the first floor; large, single-pane picture window at the second floor; projecting chimney; projecting wing covered with clapboards or non-historic siding, and with grouped, multi-pane sashes. *Rear Wing:* Wood-frame wing, covered with clapboards; flat roof; clapboarded parapet wall; grouped windows with multi-pane casement sashes.

History and Significance

This house, which features a Flemish-bond brick façade, double-hung wood windows with molded wood sills and paneled wood shutters, and slate-covered gable roofs, displays a restrained aesthetic sensibility typical of neo-Colonial architecture dating from the years immediately following World War II. It is one of many examples of architect Julius Gregory's work in the Fieldston neighborhood.



4570 Delafield Avenue

4580 Delafield Avenue (aka 460-468 West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5812/50

Date: 1946 (NB 185-1946) with later alterations and additions

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Martin L. Ehrmann

Style: None

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with brick veneer laid in running bond.

Major Alterations: In 2001-03, the house was significantly enlarged to the north and east with a matching two-story brick addition and a one-story, wood-and-glass enclosed porch (architect: Byrns, Kendall & Schieferdecker; owner: Samuel Shapiro). The main entrance portico was added at that time.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; flagstone and brick walkway; asphalt sidewalk; driveway paved with pavers; mature trees; fieldstone retaining walls.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays on main body of house; off-center, paneled wood main entrance door with molded wood surround; wood main entrance portico with paired Tuscan columns, plain entablature, and molded cornice, and with a flat roof featuring a wood railing with square posts; fieldstone main entrance steps with bluestone treads; windows south of the main entrance at the first and second floors, each with three, four-pane casement sashes; paired window at the second floor over the main entrance; windows north of the main entrance at the first and second floors, each with three pairs of four-pane casement sashes; second-floor, paired casement sashes at the set-back, northernmost portion of the west façade; molded wood sills at all window openings. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves; large brick chimney; skylight and satellite dish on the east slope; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Secondary entrance at basement level, covered by a shed roof; first- and second-floor windows, each with four, four-pane casement sashes; projecting brick chimney body, which pierces the eave. *Porch:* Secondary entrance on the west façade, below a three-pane transom window and metal light fixture; clapboarded base; paired casement sashes on the west and north facades of the porch with three-pane transom windows and molded wood sills; flat roof; wood, rooftop balustrade with square posts. *North Façade:* Two-bay garage with paneled wood, roll-up doors; metal light fixtures; second-story triangular oriel windows with angled wood bases; sec-

ond-floor, multi-pane casement sashes at the set-back, westernmost portion of the north facade. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; grouped, four-pane casement sashes; two-story oriel; clapboard-covered projection at north end of façade with hipped asphalt-shingle-covered roof; metal dryer vent and paired floodlights.

History

This house, constructed in 1946 and designed by Julius Gregory for Martin L. Ehrmann, historically featured a one-story north garage wing attached to the two-story, main portion of the house. In 2001-03, the house was substantially expanded and altered by the architectural firm of Byrns, Kendall & Schieferdecker, as a second floor was added to the garage wing, and the porch and main entrance portico were also added.



4580 Delafield Avenue

4501 TO 4561 DELAFIELD AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN MANHATTAN COLLEGE PARKWAY AND WEST 246th STREET

4501 Delafield Avenue (Northwest corner of Manhattan College Parkway)
Block/Lot: 5813/100

Date: 1931 (NB 988-1930)

Architect: A.E. Klueppelberg

Original Owner: Dr. Michele V. Iovine

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Installation of asphalt-shingle roof.

Notable Site Features: Concrete walkway; concrete driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays, incorporated into the building's L-shaped plan; projecting water table south of the main entrance; entrance portico with round-headed openings on its east and south faces, wall lamp attached to its east face, single casement window on its south face, fieldstone stoop, iron railings, and historic battened, round-headed, wood main entrance door with wood surround; historic light fixture attached to portico ceiling; first-story oriel supported by round-arched brackets, with paired sashes flanked by single sashes, all of which are historic metal casements, and with asphalt-shingle roof; historic, multi-pane, metal casement sashes at the first and second floors, with tripartite window at the south bay of the first floor under a blind basket-handle arch; simple, projecting window sills; louver in the gable at the attic story of the north bay. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable and hipped roofs with partially overhanging eaves, and with a scrolled wood bracket supporting an overhang above the central second-floor terrace on the front façade; stucco-covered chimney; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade (overlooking Manhattan College Parkway):* Two bays; historic multi-pane, metal casement sashes, including tripartite window at east bay of first floor under a blind basket-handle arch; projecting water table; projecting portion of second floor at west bay supported by paired, projecting beams; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; single, paired, and tripartite casement windows with historic multi-pane, metal sashes; partially projecting second story supported by brackets, and with a basket-handle arch at the base of the projection with a coved soffit. *Garage:* Concrete block portions covered with whitewashed cement stucco; fieldstone north wall and fieldstone portions of east façade; two bays; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof; non-historic paneled roll-up doors; gable louver at the attic story.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style house designed by A.E. Klueppelberg for Dr. Michele V. Iovine features a stucco-covered façade, a main entrance portico with round-headed openings, single and grouped casement windows, and a stucco-covered chimney. Constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, the house remains substantially intact.



4501 Delafield Avenue

4511 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/160

Date: 1923-24 (NB 2083-1923)

Architect: Polhemus & Coffin

Original Owner: Albert E. Wheeler

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: Two, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof, and with a two-story south wing and one-story north wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with wood clapboards.

Major Alterations: Second-story addition to the south wing in 1999 (architect: Torborg Architects; owner: Jonathan Barnhard).

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway with Belgian block borders; non-historic wood post fence; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: Two-story, wood-frame garage connected to the rear of the house and built in 1949 (NB 964-1949; architect: Polhemus & Coffin; owner: Albert E. Wheeler).

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Six bays at the first floor and four bays at the second floor, including the north and south wings; main entrance portico with Tuscan columns and a concave roof, historic paneled, main entrance door with five-pane, wood transom window above, and metal light fixture hanging from ceiling of portico; twelve-over-twelve, wood double-hung windows at the first and second floors, except at the south bay of the first floor, which features paired, eight-pane casement sashes; molded wood lintels; wood window boxes at the first floor, and at the south bay of the second floor, supported by brackets; historic paneled wood window shutters at the first floor. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-single-covered gambrel roofs with shallow overhangs; shed dormers; prominent fieldstone chimney. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows at second floor; molded wood window surrounds; nine-pane roundel in gable at attic story. *North Façade:* Two bays; one-story lean-to; lunette at the attic story; non-historic paired floodlight fixture; similar to the main façade. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; attached garage; secondary entrances; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

Designed by Polhemus & Coffin, this house, with its gambrel roofs, clapboard siding, prominent fieldstone chimney, and historic main entrance portico with concave roof, is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. Despite a second-story addition to the south wing in 1999, the house, which was constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, remains substantially intact.



4511 Delafield Avenue

4519 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/156

Date: 1924-25 (NB 2226-1924)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: James J. Wilson

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two and basement, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof, and with a slightly lower two-story south wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Terraced lot; fieldstone retaining walls; fieldstone steps with bluestone treads; bluestone walkway and sidewalk; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: One-story, matching garage built at the same time as the house.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Four bays, including the south wing; elaborate main entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass door and flanking pilasters, crowned by an angular pediment pierced by a round-arched panel with an anthemion motif, and with iron light fixtures flanking the entryway; molded wood window sills and, at the first floor, molded wood lintels with keystones; two-story corner boards with capitals framing the main body of the house; false beam extending across the three northernmost bays, just below the cornice; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood window sashes; gabled wall dormers at the second floor; historic paneled wood shutters with crescent-shaped cutouts; historic leader head and historic metal downspouts, painted, and attached to façade with historic, decorative metal straps. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roofs with shallow overhangs; prominent

stucco-covered, painted chimneys; gabled dormers on the west slope; decorative copper snow guards. *South Façade*: Two bays; projecting brick chimney; louvered shutters. *North Façade*: Two bays; six-over-six, double-hung windows; louvered shutters. *West Façade*: Four bays; six-over-six, double-hung windows; one-story lean-to. *Garage*: One bay; gabled roof.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this Colonial Revival house features clapboarded siding, a slate roof, historic paneled wood shutters, and historic door surround. Dating from the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, the house remains largely intact.



4519 Delafield Avenue

4521 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/154

Date: 1925 (NB 1014-1925)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Dr. Francis Collins

Style: Colonial Revival, with neo-Classical and Georgian details

Stories: Two and basement, with one-story side and rear wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards above a fieldstone foundation.

Alterations: The rear wing was built in 1930 (ALT 566-1930; architect: Dwight James Baum; owner: Dr. Francis Collins).

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; bluestone walkway and sidewalk; gravel driveway shared with No. 4527; rubble fieldstone retaining walls.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; projecting portico featuring fluted Doric col-

umns and classical entablature with triglyphs, metopes, and guttae; non-historic light fixture attached to ceiling of portico; paneled wood main entrance door flanked by pilasters, and crowned by a molded transom bar and an eight-pane, semicircular, wood fanlight; molded wood window sills at first and second floors; molded wood lintels at first floor; historic double-hung wood window sashes, six-over-nine at the first floor, and six-over-six at the second floor; louvered window shutters. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; prominent brick chimney with a corbelled cap and copper flashing; non-historic metal gutters and downspouts; historic projecting, half-round copper louver on the south slope. *South Façade and Side Wing:* Two bays; three decorative pilasters; historic, six-over-six double-hung wood windows at the second floor; historic, multi-pane hopper-type sash; molded cornice over the side wing; projecting brick chimney. *North Façade:* Four bays; six-over-nine, double-hung windows at the first floor; six-over-six, double-hung windows at the second floor; multi-pane casement windows at the first and second floors; multi-pane sliding windows at the basement level; non-historic kitchen and dryer exhaust vents.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival house with a hipped roof, fanlight at the main entrance, and Classically inspired portico with Doric columns, was designed by Dwight James Baum for Dr. Francis Collins, who lived in it until at least 1934. Remaining substantially intact today, the house also features wood clapboard siding, molded window sills and lintels, and a large brick chimney. It was constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4521 Delafield Avenue

4527 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813-152

Date: 1928 (NB 2308-1927)

Architect: Otto L. Spannhake

Original Owner: Edmund J. Meade

Style: Federal Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with a one-story side wing on the south façade

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone foundation; Flemish-bond brick facades.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone-and-concrete sidewalk; concrete walkway; gravel driveway shared with No. 4521; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Five bays; historic paneled wood main entrance door with sidelights and elliptical, leaded-glass fanlight, soldier-course brick surround with limestone keystone and springers, iron door gate, and historic iron light fixtures flanking the main entrance; window openings featuring projecting limestone sills and splayed lintels with keystones; historic six-over-six wood window sashes. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roof; molded and denticulated wood cornices; brick chimneys with corbelled caps at north and south ends of main body of house; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; historic single and paired, wood-and-glass doors to south-wing roof terrace, set within openings with splayed limestone lintels with keystones; historic light fixture at each door; loudspeaker over east door; two round-headed window openings at the attic story, each with header-brick voussoirs, double-hung sashes, and a single-pane, round-headed top sash. *South Wing:* paired window openings with historic six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes and limestone sills; historic wrought-iron railing at roof deck. *North Façade:* Two bays; historic six-over-six wood windows with projecting limestone sills and splayed lintels with keystones; two round-headed window openings at attic story, each with header-brick voussoirs, double-hung sashes, and a single-pane, round-headed top sash.

History and Significance

This Federal Revival style house built for Edmund J. Meade features Flemish-bond brick facades, a gable roof, and window and door openings with splayed lintels. Designed by Otto L. Spannhake, the house, which remains substantially intact, was constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Meade was associated with the New York City Police Department for many years, rising in rank from lieutenant in 1925 to department inspector by 1933.



4527 Delafield Avenue

4541 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/150

Date: 1925-28 (NB 808-1925)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Thomas McCall

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards.

Major Alterations: Addition of a second story to the one-story south wing in 2003-05 (architect: BKSK Architects; owner: Bruce Gerber).

Notable Site Features: bluestone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway shared with No. 4543 Delafield Avenue.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; historic, paneled wood main entrance door with leaded-glass lights, a historic wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters, a denticulated entablature, and swan's-neck pediment with a central urn, and a metal light fixture over the door; three-sided oriel window at first floor with eight-over-twelve and four-over-six wood sashes; single and paired eight-over-eight window sashes with molded surrounds; louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves; prominent white-washed brick chimney with corbelled cap and copper flashing; non-historic gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* One bay; eight-over-eight window with molded surround and louvered shutters; wrought-iron shutter hardware; half-round louver with molding at the attic story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic paired, multi-pane casement windows at the first floor; non-historic two-over-two, double-hung window at the first floor; historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the first and second floors; half-round louver with molding at attic story. *West Façade:* Three bays; projecting central bay; single, paired, and tripartite windows; secondary entrance with historic paneled wood-and-glass door and shed roof supported by columns; triangular louver at the top of the gable.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house designed by Dwight James Baum, and distinguished in part by its clapboarded facades, historic door surround, gable roofs, and prominent chimney, is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Despite the addition of a second story to the south wing in 2003-05, the house remains largely intact. The original owner, Thomas McCall, was an attorney who lived in the house until at least 1934.



4541 Delafield Avenue

4543 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/148

Date: 1925-26 (NB 2875-1925)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Rose A. Sealy

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with a one-story rear wing

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone foundation; wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco, false half-timbering, and fieldstone highlights.

Major Alterations: Removal of historic main entrance door.

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; bluestone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway shared with No. 4541 Delafield Avenue; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; non-historic, plain wood main entrance door, installed at the rear of the vestibule behind the historic round-headed door opening, which has a fieldstone surround and historic metal light fixtures flanking the opening; paired and tripartite multi-pane casement windows with rectangular and diamond-paned lights. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hipped and gabled roofs with flared, overhanging eaves; shed dormers on north, south, and west facades; wall dormer on north façade; prominent brick chimney with grouped stacks; historic copper flashing; non-historic gutters and drainpipes; snow guards. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic casement sashes at basement story; multi-pane sashes at the two westernmost first-floor window

openings; single-pane sashes at the two easternmost first-floor window openings; single-pane window and tripartite casements, each sash with twelve panes, at the second floor; paired, 15-light paired casement sashes within the dormer. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; paired and grouped casement windows; similar to the main façade. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; roof terrace on top of the rear wing enclosed by a non-historic wood railing; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house designed by Julius Gregory, and distinguished in part by its stucco-coated façade with false half-timbering, picturesque roof profile, slate roof, historic door surround, and tall brick chimney, is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. George A. Sealy, president of the George A. Sealy Boiler Company, lived in the house until at least 1934; the installation of a new walkway with ashlar flagstones, and of new front steps and a new front retaining wall, occurred in 2005. Despite these changes and the removal of the main entrance door, the house remains largely intact.



4543 Delafield Avenue

4545 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/147

Date: c.1992-94

Architects: Isaac & Stern

Owner: Kenneth Scharf

Style: None

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco and aluminum panels above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping, terraced lot; concrete sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; paired main entrance doors with projecting, aluminum-panel marquee; recessed fenestration on the second story; character line above the first story. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered slopes with overhanging eaves; skylights; aluminum drainpipes and gutters; whitewashed, cement-stucco-covered chimney. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; grouped fenestration; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; whitewashed cement stucco; single-pane windows; single-story lean-to; whitewashed cement stucco façade.

History

The original house on this lot, built in 1926-27 (NB 2720-1926), was a Colonial Revival style dwelling with a projecting portico and roof dormers. It was designed by architect Lester Sanger and built for Cornelius J. and Marion L. Walsh. Cornelius Walsh was a partner in the insurance firm Walsh & Walsh, located at 100 East 42nd Street, Manhattan. According to the current owner, none of the original house's features remain, except for its chimney-which has been covered with stucco-and its foundation.



4545 Delafield Avenue

4547 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/145

Date: 1928-29 (NB 1355-1928)

Architect: R.C. Hunter & Bro.

Original Owner: Captain Gaetano Giallorenzi

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Brick, laid in American bond.

Major Alterations: Installation of asphalt-shingle roof.

Notable Site Features: Bluestone and concrete sidewalk; flagstone walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays, with a projecting central bay topped by a gable; elaborate, central main entryway featuring historic paneled wood door with small four-light window, quoined surround with paneled flanking pilasters, molded cornice, and concave roof; three-pane casement windows flanking the main entrance; four-over-four, double-hung sashes with wide central muntins, header-brick sills, and paneled shutters in the northernmost and southernmost bays; four-over-four, double-hung window with wide central muntins at central bay of second floor, with a painted or stucco-coated cast-stone sill, and below a round-headed, blind, header-brick arch with cement-stucco infill. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hipped and gable roofs; molded wood cornice with a cyma profile; prominent brick chimney with a corbelled cap and single and paired blind niches; non-historic aluminum gutters; historic copper drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; windows set within openings with header brick sills, and flanked by paneled shutters; paired double-hung windows at western portion of south façade; one four-over-four, double-hung window at the first floor, and two four-over-four, double-hung windows at the second floor; non-historic light fixture. *North Façade:* Three bays; windows set within openings with header brick sills, and flanked by paneled shutters; paired, double-hung window at first floor, and enclosed screened porch at second floor of western portion of façade. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; enclosed screened terrace at north end of the façade; paired double-hung windows with header-brick sill at first floor; window opening with paneled shutters at the second floor.

History and Significance

This neo-Classical house, distinguished in part by its ornate main entryway, American-bond brick façade, and prominent brick chimney, was built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. It remains largely intact today. According to the current owner, Giallorenzi, and later his heirs, owned the house until 1965.



4547 Delafield Avenue

4549 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5813/143

Date: 1924-25 (NB 411-1925)

Architect: E. Eldred Magie, Jr.

Original Owner: E. Eldred Magie, Jr.

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; flagstone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Four bays; main entrance door with paired, non-historic metal storm doors and historic hanging iron light fixture south of door; first-story portico at south end of façade with four round-arched openings and a flat roof terrace with a non-historic metal railing, secondary entrance with paired, non-historic metal storm doors, and a historic iron light fixture hanging from portico ceiling; historic, multi-pane wood-and-glass doors at the second floor leading to the roof terrace of the portico and to an iron balcony supported by wrought-iron brackets; six-over-six, double-hung wood window sashes at the first and second floors; non-historic first-floor window grilles. *Roof:* Intersecting asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves; stucco-covered, whitewashed chimney; molded wood cornice; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney, piercing the cornice; through-the-wall air conditioning unit at first floor; non-historic floodlights and conduit. *North Façade:* Three bays; secondary entrance at basement floor in central bay; non-historic floodlight at basement entrance; iron balcony supported by wrought-iron scrolled brackets, located at round-arch window opening with historic wood, double-hung sashes; two through-the-wall air-conditioning units located below the first-floor window openings. *West Façade:* Projecting northern portion of façade, with paired windows on the south face of the projections; four window openings and non-historic light fixture at the first floor; three window openings and a through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the second floor.

History and Significance

Although the roof on this Mediterranean Revival style house has been replaced with an asphalt-shingle roof, this residence, constructed at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, remains largely intact. Among its distinguishing features are its stucco facades, front portico, and iron balconies. E. Eldred Magie, Jr., who was listed in the 1925 city directories as an architect and builder, designed this house for his own use, but had moved elsewhere by the early 1930s.



4549 Delafield Avenue

4551-4561 Delafield Avenue (aka 474 West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5813/140

See: 474 West 246th Street

4590 TO 4650 DELAFIELD AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 246TH STREET AND WEST 250TH STREET

4590 Delafield Avenue (with additional frontage on Grosvenor Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5822/2625

vacant land

4600 Delafield Avenue, with additional frontage on Grosvenor Avenue
Block/Lot: 5822/2628

Date: 1932 (NB159-1932)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner/Developer: Robert E. Hill

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with textured and whitewashed cement stucco and fieldstone highlights.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; Belgian block driveway; bluestone walkways and curbs; gravel sidewalk; fieldstone retaining walls and steps.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Four bays in two planes; projecting main entryway with recessed, historic paneled wood and glass door, curved and fluted jambs, and historic, copper overhead lamp; projecting window surrounds; non-historic vinyl sash; wall dormers. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips; prominent, stucco-covered chimney with overhanging eaves; shed dormers; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade (facing the intersection of Delafield and Grosvenor Avenues):* One bay; first-story oriel; similar to the main façade; louvered vent. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *East Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue):* Four bays in two planes; two-bay basement-level garage with non-historic aluminum roll-up doors; secondary entryway with historic batten and glass door covered with a mesh grille; first-story oriel with corbel and sloping, slate-covered roof; projecting chimney breast partially covered with fieldstone blocks; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1932 for Robert E. Hill, president, Robert E. Hill, Inc., Real Estate, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house's fieldstone base and chimney, steeply pitched roof, and shed dormers are characteristic of the style. The house remains largely intact.



4600 Delafield Avenue

4620 Delafield Avenue (with additional frontage on Grosvenor Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5822/2630

Date: 1926-27 (NB 2437-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner/Developer: Charlotte G. Williams

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement with one-story side wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with fieldstone, whitewashed cement stucco, tapestry brick, limestone and half-timber highlights.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; bluestone sidewalk on Delafield Avenue; asphalt sidewalk on Grosvenor Avenue; bluestone walkways and curbs; fieldstone steps with wrought-iron railings; mature trees; fieldstone garden and retaining walls; Belgian block driveway, bluestone curbs; fieldstone patio on the east side.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Four bays in three planes including the south side wing; historic batten main entryway door with molded surround and semi-elliptical pediment; partially overhanging second story on hewn brackets; corner quoins; grouped fenestration with heavy mullions and multi-pane, wood transom lights at the first story; hewn window surrounds; historic multi-pane steel casements. *Roof:* Intersecting, clay tile-covered hips with the broad south slope extending over the south side wing; overhanging eaves; prominent fieldstone chimney; gabled wall dormers; shed dormers; historic copper gutters, flashing, and drainpipes. *South Side Wing:* One bay on each side; fieldstone facing with limestone quoins; grouped fenestration; tall, studio window on the south façade with heavy mullions and multi-pane steel transoms; similar to the main façade. *North Façade and Side Wing:* Irregular bay arrangement; one-story wing with multi-faceted façade containing a secondary entryway under a projecting gable and topped by a hipped roof; similar to the main façade. *East Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; curved, one-story oriel topped by a curved roof at the junction of the two façade planes; basement-level garage with non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; secondary entryway with his-

toric paneled wood and glass door; batten shutters with wrought-iron hardware at the first story; paired and grouped fenestration; curved second-story oriel on hewn brackets; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1926-27 for Charlotte G. Williams at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Charlotte appears to have been the wife of attorney Stephen G. Williams. The Williamses, both residents of 1155 Park Avenue in Manhattan, built four houses in the Fieldston Historic District in the late 1920s, apparently on a speculative basis. In addition to 4620 Delafield Avenue, they are 4756 Delafield Avenue, 4715 Iselin Avenue, and 434 West 250th Street. This house features Tudor Revival-style characteristics, such as its solid fieldstone base, half-timbered main façade, tapestry brick, steel casements, and prominent fieldstone chimney. The house is remarkably intact.



4620 Delafield Avenue

4630 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2635

vacant land

4640 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2640

Date: 1920-21 (NB36-1921)

Architect: McKim, Mead & White

Original Owner/Developer: Mrs. Gilbert N. McMillan

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof and a one-story and basement garage wing on the south side.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: South dormer possibly enlarged.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; main façade perpendicular to Delafield Avenue; asphalt sidewalk and driveway lined with bluestone; bluestone curb, walkway and steps; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Six bays; Tuscan columns; projecting window sills; historic multi-pane wood casements and sash; historic louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron anchors. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gambrel with flared eaves; wide, shed dormer with non-historic single-pane aluminum sash on the south slope; gable and shed dormers on the north slope; louvers in the gable-ends; brick chimney with a corbelled cap; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue):* Three bays; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Six bays; secondary entry with historic paneled wood door and wrought-iron wall lamp; historic shutters removed, but wrought-iron anchors remain; similar to the main façade. *Garage Wing:* Three bays in two planes; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up doors beneath segmental relieving arches; secondary entryway with non-historic wood door; non-historic, single-pane aluminum casements in recessed section; round-arch fenestration with multi-pane sash with flanking, historic paneled wood shutters; asphalt shingle-covered hip roof with overhanging eaves.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by the prominent architectural firm McKim, Mead & White and built in 1920-21 for Mrs. Gilbert N. McMillan at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. With its main façade oriented away from the street, the house features Colonial Revival-style elements, such as the Tuscan columns on the main façade, multi-pane wood sash, and gambrel roof with flared eaves. Although the roof dormer appears to have been widened, the house remains largely intact.



4640 Delafield Avenue

4650 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2642

Date: 1941-42 (NB825-1941)

Architect: Francis Kapp

Owner/Developer: Edward Papazian

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with a one-story side wing on the west side.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with running bond brick veneer above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Main façade perpendicular to Delafield Avenue; asphalt sidewalk; mature trees; bluestone walkway and curb.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Three bays; concrete stoop with wrought-iron railings; central main entryway featuring an historic, paneled wood door surrounded with fluted pilasters and surmounted by a segmental pediment and historic wrought-iron lamp and flanked by wood casements; paired fenestration at the first story; projecting window sills and soldier course lintels; historic six-over-six wood sash. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered gable with molded wood cornice and eave returns; brick chimney with a corbelled cap; historic multi-pane wood casement in the west gable-end; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue and interfacing with the side wing):* Three bays at the second story; similar to the main façade; historic paneled wood-and-glass door to roof deck above the wing. *Side Wing:* Two bays facing west; one bay facing north and south; paired fenestration; historic six-over-six wood sash; paneled wood cornice; wooden rail at the roof deck. *North Façade:* Four bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; similar to the main façade. *East Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Francis Kapp and built in 1941-42 for Edward Papazian at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. With its main façade oriented away from the street, the house displays Colonial Revival-style elements, such as its centrally-located main entryway featuring an historic, paneled wood door surrounded with fluted pilasters and surmounted by a segmental pediment, multi-pane wood sash, paneled wood cornice with returning eaves, and brick chimney. The house is remarkably intact.



4650 Delafield Avenue

4601 TO 4747 DELAFIELD AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN WEST 246th AND WEST 250th STREETS

4601 Delafield Avenue (Northwest corner of West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5824/2526

Date: 1979-80 (NB 26-1979)

Architect: Harry Meltzer

Original Owner: William Fried

Style: Late-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with vertical wood siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Raised lot; wooden tie retaining wall; wood steps with iron railing; mature trees; asphalt driveway; concrete sidewalk on West 246th Street.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Tripartite façade configuration with south roof sloping towards south façade, north roof sloping towards north façade, and central roof over main entrance sloping towards east (Delafield Avenue) façade; recessed, paneled main entrance door with sidelight and globe-light wall fixture; concrete and stone front entrance steps with metal balusters and wood handrail; single and paired, single-pane sash windows; single-pane, triangular window at second floor; partially projecting first and second floors at southern portion of façade with overhanging shed roof. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle covered pitched roofs; chimney covered with vertical wood siding; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade (overlooking West 246th Street):* Wide, single-bay garage-door opening; roll-up wood garage door; paired floodlight over garage door; windows with paired, single-pane sashes; similar to main facade. *West Façade:* Second-story overhang; windows with paired, single-pane sashes; satellite dish; electrical meter and conduit; paired floodlights; similar to main facade.

History and Significance

This house, constructed in 1979-80 for owner William Fried, was designed by architect Harry Meltzer. Featuring stained wood siding, windows with large single-pane sashes, and a complex angled roof profile, and free of applied ornament, the house is a representative example of Late-Twentieth-Century Modern architecture.



4601 Delafield Avenue

4615 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2520

Date: 1977-78 (NB 122-1976)

Architect: Harry Meltzer

Original Owners: Dr. & Mrs. Beim

Style: Late-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with vertical wood siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Scattered rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; stone stairs with metal pipe railing; lamp posts with globe lights; mature trees; bluestone sidewalk; asphalt driveway.

Description

Irregular plan, with wing projecting towards southeast. *Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement; southern portion of façade meets northern portion of façade at an angle; recessed main, metal-and-glass entrance door; single, paired, and tripartite windows with single-pane sashes; trapezoidal louver at attic story; projecting second-story oriel with angled base and sides. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle covered, intersecting gabled, flat, and shed roofs; wood-clad chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *Southeastern Façade:* single, large garage-door opening with wood roll-up door; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; grouped windows with single-pane sashes; second-story projection; similar to main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; windows with paired, single-pane sashes; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This house, constructed in 1977-78 for its original owners, Dr. and Mrs. Beim, was designed by architect Harry Meltzer. Featuring stained wood siding, windows with large single-pane sashes, and a complex angled roof profile, and free of applied ornament, the house is a representative example of Late-Twentieth-Century Modern architecture.



4615 Delafield Avenue

4617 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2517

Date: 1977-78 (NB 127-1976)

Architect: Alfred A. Fantino

Original Owner: Richard Appelbaum

Style: None

Stories: Two, plus basement

Structure/Materials: Brick veneer in running bond; vinyl or aluminum siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Raised lot; mature trees; fieldstone retaining walls; concrete and asphalt driveway; bluestone and concrete sidewalk.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue), including east façade of north wing: Three bays on main portion of façade; single-bay, two-story north wing; recessed main entrance with wood-and-glass door and sidelight, set within a stone-veneer surround, with metal wall lamps; brick main entrance stoop with cast-stone treads and risers and an iron railing; secondary entrance at basement level, on east face of the stoop, with metal wall lamp over door; two garage door openings with roll-up doors at basement level; paired floodlight fixture between doors; electrical meter and conduit at basement level between garage doors and stoop; one-over-one, double-hung basement window at south portion of façade; two angled oriel windows with vertical vinyl or aluminum siding, each with four, single-pane sashes, at first floor; tripartite window with single-pane sashes on east façade of north wing. *Roof:* Asphalt-single-covered gambrel roof and shallow pitched roof over north wing, both with overhanging eaves; brick chimney; three gabled dormers on east slope of gambrel roof with one-over-one double-hung windows, faced with vinyl or aluminum siding. *North Façade:* One-over-one, double-hung window at second floor; similar to the main façade. *South Façade:* One-over-one, double-hung window at the second floor; projecting chimney piercing the eave.

History

This house, completed in 1978 for owner Richard Applebaum, was designed by architect Alfred A. Fantino.



4617 Delafield Avenue

4621-25 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2512

Date: 1978-80 (NB 69-1977)

Architect: J. Robert Hiller

Original Owner: Leon Farber

Style: None

Stories: One, plus basement

Structure/Materials: Brick veneer laid in running bond; wood clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; bluestone sidewalk; asphalt driveway; curved stone stairs with iron railing leading to main entrance; wood and rubble-stone front stairs near north end of house; two air conditioning condensers in the south yard.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Recessed main entrance door with sidelights, and with light fixture recessed within the soffit of the overhead projection; wood-clapboarded fascia panel extending the length of the façade at cornice level; two brick piers, south of main entrance, flanking a single-pane window; recessed, basement-level garage door opening set within a two-story projection near the south end of the façade; paneled, roll-up garage door; four-part window recessed behind a plain metal railing, with two pairs of single-pane sashes flanked by two large single-pane sashes, and with an angled stone sill, at the first floor over the garage door; single and paired floodlights; tripartite window with single-pane casement sashes at basement level north of the main entrance; two bays of sliding-glass doors recessed behind plain metal railings, flanking the projecting body of a large brick chimney that pierces the cornice-level fascia panel. *Roof:* Asphalt-covered shed roofs; large brick chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Secondary entrance with plain metal door; paired floodlights; paired and tripartite windows with single-pane sashes. *North Façade:* Sliding-glass doors; similar to the main façade.

History

This house, designed by architect J. Robert Hiller, was completed in 1980 for owner Leon Farber.



4621-25 Delafield Avenue

4633 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2507

Date: 1923 (NB 635-1923)

Architect: Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker

Original Owner: Malcolm D. Simpson

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame; wood clapboard siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Raised lot with stone retaining wall; paved driveway on south side of lot; mature trees; bluestone and concrete sidewalk.

Description

Main (South) Façade: Three bays; central main entrance crowned by broken angular pediment with denticulated cornices; second floor featuring paired, six-over-six, double-hung wood windows in the central bay, and ten-over-ten, double-hung wood windows in the east and west bays; simple wood window enframements; decorative metal leader heads. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-clad gable roof; molded wood cornice with cornice returns; clapboarded, gabled dormer with multi-pane, double-hung window on north slope of roof; fieldstone chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *East Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue):* Two, ten-over-ten, double-hung wood windows at second floor, with wood enframements; round-headed, double-hung wood window with curved muntins in top sash, and with wood surround and keystone, within gable at attic story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance with molded wood surround and metal wall light fixture; multi-pane, double-hung windows with wood enframements; projecting fieldstone chimney piercing the cornice. *East Wing:* Flat roof with molded wood cornice and metal roof railing; secondary entrance with paneled wood and glass door, and paired, six-pane casement sash window, both with wood surrounds, on north façade of wing; metal light fixture over secondary entrance on north façade of wing; three pairs of eight-pane casement window sashes on east façade of east wing, all with wood surrounds.

History and Significance

With its clapboarded siding, gable roof, angular main entrance pediment, and tall fieldstone chimney, this house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style. Designed by Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, it was constructed in 1923-24 for owner Malcolm D. Simpson, during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Simpson, who occupied the house until at least 1934, served as secretary of the Foreign Finance Corp., and as treasurer of Fieldston, Inc.



4633 Delafield Avenue

4645 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2425

Date: 1926-28 (NB 3204-26)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Gottfried Olson

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame coated with stucco, false half-timbering, vertical wood siding.

Alterations: Major expansion in 1930-31 (ALT 531-1930; Julius Gregory, architect); post-1988 extension of front porch roof and construction of north garage wing; 2002 interior and dormer alterations, Julio Leder-Luis, architect.

Notable Site Features: Site slopes down toward rear; dirt sidewalk; stone perimeter wall; asphalt-paved driveway; brick walkway with Belgian block edging; mature trees; non-historic pergola at walkway entrance; non-historic wood perimeter fence on west side of property.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; wood main entrance door recessed behind front porch roof, with incised diamond motif and window with quarrels; first floor is covered with fieldstone from just north of main entrance door to southern end of façade; front porch roof, curving at southern end of façade, supported by square wood columns with stone bases, and with curved wood brackets; secondary entrance at north end of façade, near garage wing, with paneled door with half-round window; single and tripartite windows with six- and eight-pane wood casement sashes, and non-historic iron security grilles, at the first floor; window with paired eight-pane casement sashes in the gable at the second floor; vertical wood siding, stained dark brown, on the gable above the window head; false half-timbering at the second floor. *Roof:* Steeply pitched, asphalt-shingle-covered roofs, including intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves, some flared; two gabled roof dormers on the main façade, each with a six-pane casement sash; paired, eight-pane casement sashes at the shed dormer on the east slope of the roof; gabled dormer on the north façade with multi-pane windows; two eyebrow dormers on the west slope; shed dormer and gabled dormer on the west slope, both with grouped sashes; gabled wall dormer on the west side of round tower at the southwestern corner of the house; large chimney with fieldstone lower shaft and channeled-brick upper shaft with corbelled cap rising from the east

slope of the roof; fieldstone chimney with twin upper stacks projecting from the east side of the tower, and piercing the eave; fieldstone chimney with brick upper shaft at the west façade; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* First floor covered with fieldstone, and with a picture window; second-floor gable covered with vertical wood siding painted dark brown, and with a six-pane window and non-historic paired floodlight; attic-story gable is faced with stucco and has one pair of six-pane casement sashes below a non-historic, round metal louver. Round tower with conical asphalt-shingle-covered roof at southwestern corner of house. *North Façade:* Multi-pane casement windows; similar to second floor of main façade. *West Façade:* Stucco-covered, with false half-timbering and strapwork on the projecting, central portion of the façade; projecting fieldstone chimney breast; window openings at the first floor of the tower. *Garage Wing:* Flat roof with roof terrace and metal roof railing; false half-timbering; three metal light fixtures on south façade; two garage-door openings on south façade with paneled roll-up doors.

History and Significance

A two-story frame dwelling, designed by Julius Gregory for Gottfried Olson, was constructed on this site in 1926-28. By 1930, several lots had been acquired by Albert E. Dorman and the house was expanded by the same architect. Despite the addition of a north garage wing, this house, with its stucco coating, false half-timbering, picturesque roofline, and large fieldstone and fieldstone-and-brick chimneys, is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture. Both its initial construction and early expansion occurred during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4645 Delafield Avenue

4667 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2496

Date: 1923 (NB 495-1923)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Robert M. Haig

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame coated with stucco and fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Lot slopes down to rear of house; asphalt driveway and sidewalk; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; fieldstone veneer at basement with stucco-coated façade above; historic wood main entrance door with multi-pane window set within round-headed opening; molded wood door enframing; metal light fixture attached to wall south of door; paired, multi-light window sashes at basement floor; four-pane casement window north of door; tripartite window with historic casement sashes, each with 16 panes, in the northernmost first-floor bay; paired casement sashes, each with 20 panes, at the second floor; header-brick sills; second-floor projection at the set-back south portion of the east façade supported by brackets. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered, intersecting gables with flared, overhanging eaves; two recessed shed dormers on north façade; three, nine-pane sashes in second-floor dormer, and one, six-pane hopper sash in the attic-story dormer; chimney with fieldstone lower shaft and brick upper shaft, corbelled brick cap, and stucco-coated stone chimney pots; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; single and paired, leaded-glass casement window sashes. Four-sash window at second floor with leaded-glass upper sashes with nine lights each, and lower sashes with 15 lights each. *North Façade:* Wood bay window with 15-pane casement sashes, resting on fieldstone base; paired casement sashes, each sash with 24 panes, at the west end of the first-floor façade; casement sash with 18 lights at second floor; casement sash in gable at third floor; brick sills. *West Façade:* Projecting central portion of façade with false half-timbering at the second floor of the projection; single, paired, and grouped multi-pane sashes within wood surrounds at the first, second, and attic stories.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house, with its intersecting gabled roofs, shed dormers, casement sashes, stucco-covered façade, and substantial fieldstone-and-brick chimney, is an excellent example of the type of Medieval-inspired architecture constructed in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Its first owner, Robert M. Haig, was a professor who lived in the house until at least 1934.

Significant Reference

“House of Robert M. Haig, Riverdale, NY,” *American Architect*, April, 1925.



4667 Delafield Avenue

4671 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2493

Date: 1922-27 (NB 976-1922)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Phineas V. Stephens

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with wood clapboard siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Lot slopes down behind house; painted wood picket fence along Delafield Avenue; paneled wood posts flanking driveway entrance with metal light fixtures attached to tops of posts; asphalt driveway with Belgian block apron; asphalt sidewalk; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays (not including south wing); central flat-roofed, enclosed, projecting wood entrance portico, semicircular in plan with paneled wood door, two twelve-pane, wood, curved-sash windows, and engaged columns beneath a plain entablature with a molded cornice; paired six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with plain wood sills and surrounds, and louvered shutters at the first and second floors; flagpole attached to mullion between central-bay, second-floor windows, which are smaller than the other windows on the main facade; non-historic, paired floodlight above first-floor, northern-bay windows. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roof with cornice returns; three gabled dormers on the east slope, each with a six-over-six, double-hung window, a slate-covered roof, clapboarded sides, and a plain pediment; brick chimney with a corbelled cap, piercing the south façade cornice; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Paired openings; projecting chimney body; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Three bays at first floor; two bays at second and third floors; historic wood louver at attic story; historic, six-over-six, double-hung window sashes at the first and second floors; jalousie window at the second floor; replacement sashes at the third floor; all windows with plain wood sills and surrounds; non-historic louver and metal vents. *South Wing:* Wood clapboard siding; flat roof with plain railing with square posts; square pilasters at the corners and between the windows on the south façade; false framework between first- and second-floor windows; historic paired, multi-pane wood French doors on the east façade with flanking, eight-pane sidelights; six-over-six double-hung window at the second floor on the east façade with louvered shutters; three bays on south façade; tripartite windows at first floor on south façade, each window with three historic, multi-pane casement sashes; three six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the second floor on the south façade of the south wing.

History and Significance

This Baum-designed house is a typical of the residential architecture constructed in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Its first owner, Phineas V. Stephens, served as president of the American Industries Engineering Co. With its clapboard siding, slate-covered gable roof, large brick chimney, paired double-hung windows, and historic projecting entrance portico, the house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style.



4671 Delafield Avenue

4673 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2490

Date: 1922 (NB 1183-1922)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Mrs. H.L. Taylor

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: None apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; bluestone walkway; asphalt driveway and sidewalk; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Two bays; first-floor projection with flat roof and molded cornice, and with a square-headed, batted wood main entrance door with decorative nail-head pattern, set within a round-headed surround and below a molded transom bar and a round-headed, scallop-shell relief; main entrance is flanked by engaged Tuscan columns supporting a projecting angular pediment with a molded cornice; three-pane wood casement window on north face of projection; two historic metal light fixtures flanking entrance; north bay has paired, round-headed, wood first-floor windows separated by an engaged, cabled column with a Corinthian capital, with a projecting sill, and with hexagonal, leaded-glass lights; stucco-covered chimney breast with flanking buttresses, piercing the overhanging front eave; one-story wall adjoining north end of façade with molded cornice and round-headed opening allowing passage to north side of building. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails; stucco-covered chimney; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; Palladian window behind a wrought-iron balconet, with paired French doors, each with ten panes, flanked by ten-pane casements and crowned by a multi-pane fanlight with a stucco keystone; molded pilasters flanking the sidelights of the Palladian window; paired eight-over-eight, double-hung windows. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance at basement; two-story, tripartite window behind a wrought-iron balconet with stacked multi-light casement sashes and a round-headed transom set within paired sashes; eight-over-eight, double-hung replacement window sashes; pair of louvered shutters at one first-floor window. *West Façade:*

Irregular bay arrangement; double-hung windows with shutters; two-bay basement-level garage; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house's stucco-covered façade and hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and the cabled column and scallop-shell relief on the front façade, identify it as a typical example of Mediterranean Revival architecture. It is typical of the residential architecture constructed in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles.



4673 Delafield Avenue

4701 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2440

See: 4690 Henry Hudson Parkway East

4707 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2488

Date: 1934-35 (NB 267-1934)

Architect: Frank E. Vitolo

Original Owner: Elizabeth Adam Vitolo

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with brick veneer, including randomly placed burnt bricks, laid in running bond above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; flagstone walkway; mature trees; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining wall; low brick wall south of main entrance.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays; asymmetrical façade with projecting north bay; battened wood main entrance door with small off-center window, below a wood transom panel, both within a molded wood enframing set within a surround of three header-brick courses; brick step at main entrance; historic steel window with a total of 48 panes, including two eight-pane casement sashes, at the north bay of the first floor; historic window with a total of 16 panes, including two six-pane casement sashes, at the south bay of the first floor; three pairs of eight-pane casement sashes with historic paneled wood shutters with half-moon cutouts, at the second floor. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; prominent brick chimney with corbelled cap; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; three-sided, wood oriel window with asphalt-shingle-covered roof and multi-pane sashes; paired casement sashes with header-brick sills, and with historic paneled wood shutters with half-moon cutouts at the second floor. *North Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney, piercing the eave; basement window; pair of replacement casement sashes at the second floor. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance; retractable canvas awning extending the length of the façade; roof deck above basement-level garage with wrought-iron railings.

History and Significance

This austere, late Colonial Revival house designed by Frank E. Vitolo features a brick façade, paneled wood shutters, a hipped roof, and a prominent brick chimney. It is a representative example of the residential architecture constructed in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4707 Delafield Avenue

4715 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2482

Date: 1928-29 (NB 1352-1928)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: David X. Clarin

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with a 1 ½-story-and-basement north wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco, above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping, terraced lot; house set below the grade of Delafield Avenue; fieldstone retaining wall; bluestone walkway; bluestone patio in south yard; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; historic wood main entrance door set within a round-headed opening, which is surrounded by radiating fieldstone highlights; two windows, each with three, 18-light casement sashes, at the first floor; window with four, twelve-light casement sashes at the second floor within the gable; twelve-light casement sash within the gable at the attic story; all sashes are set within wood surrounds with projecting sills. *Roof:* Intersecting, steeply sloping, slate-covered gable roofs with flared, overhanging eaves; shed dormer with paired, multi-light sashes on the west slope; shed wall dormer with multi-light window on the west façade; two gabled wall dormers with paired multi-light sashes and wood surrounds on the west façade; gabled wall dormer on the east façade with paired, 18-light casement sashes; shed dormer on east slope of roof with nine-light window; prominent chimney with a fieldstone lower portion, stucco-covered, polygonal upper portion, brick cap, and grouped chimney pots; some historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; chimney breast; single and paired casement sashes, each with twelve or 18 lights; wood window surrounds and projecting sills; wood staircase connecting first floor with bluestone patio. *North Façade:* Paired casement sashes within wood surrounds, with projecting wood sills, at second and attic stories. *North Wing:* Multi-light window on east façade of wing; secondary entrance with paneled, wood-and-glass door and wood staircase on north façade of wing. *West Façade:* Three bays; first-story oriel with a standing-seam copper roof; grouped fenestration.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house features intersecting gable roofs, gabled and shed dormers, casement sashes, a stucco-covered façade, and a substantial fieldstone-and-brick chimney. It is an excellent example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4715 Delafield Avenue

4721 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2480

Date: 1929 (NB 749-1929)

Architect: Theodore E. Blake

Original Owner: Holton Duncan Robinson

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with 1½-story south wing, and 1½-story-and-basement north garage wing

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with whitewashed cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; historic wrought-iron railing.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays, including single-bay set-back portion of façade at main entrance; main entrance door with non-historic, metal outer door, set within a historic wood surround with fluted pilasters beneath a plain frieze and an angular pediment with a molded cornice; metal light fixture hanging from bracket just north of door surround; paired eight-pane casement sashes with four-pane transom windows at the first floor; paired eight-pane casement sashes at the second floor; six-pane casement sash at second floor over main entrance door; projecting header-brick sills, whitewashed or covered with stucco. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips with overhanging, flared eaves; shed dormer on the south slope; slate-covered gable roof over south wing; slate-covered hipped roof over garage wing; brick chimney with concrete cap; historic copper gutters; decorative leader heads. *South Façade:* Paired casement sashes; header-brick sills; through-the-wall air conditioning unit between the second-floor windows. *North Façade:* Three bays, including set-back, easternmost portion of façade; secondary basement entrance; paired eight-pane casement sashes with four-pane transoms at first floor; paired eight-pane casement sashes without transoms at the second floor; projecting first-floor portion of central bay with a header-brick cornice and featuring single-pane sashes paired below a round-headed fanlight crowned by two courses of header-brick voussoirs, which are whitewashed or coated with stucco; checkerwork brick grille below the window; through-the-wall air conditioning unit at second floor, west of westernmost window. *North Garage Wing:* Hipped roof; copper louver at west peak of roof; single-bay east façade; garage door opening at basement level, with non-historic, paneled wood-and-glass garage door; non-historic light fixture and window with three casement sashes, each with eight panes, over the garage door; multi-pane sashes with transom on north façade of wing; multi-pane window on west façade of wing. *South Wing:* Wood-covered gable on south façade of wing; six- and eight-pane paired casement sashes with multi-pane transoms on the east and south facades of the wing. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; paired, multi-pane casement sashes; secondary entrance at basement level; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style house, distinguished in part by its stucco-coated façade, paired casement sashes, and slate-covered hipped roofs with flared, overhanging eaves, is representative of the residential architecture built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Designed by Theodore E. Blake, the house remains largely intact today. Its first owner, Holton Duncan Robinson, was affiliated with the renowned engineering firm of Robinson & Steinman, which designed a number of prominent bridges. Robinson occupied the house until at least 1934.



4721 Delafield Avenue

4747 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5824/2477

Date: 1927-29 (NB 1476-1927)

Architect: David J. Cohan

Original Owner: Joseph C. & Marie B. Harth

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Structural brick faced with pigmented cement stucco and brick veneer laid in Flemish bond, including randomly placed clinkers and projecting brick headers, above a fieldstone-and-brick foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; concrete sidewalk; bluestone walkway; mature trees; fieldstone retaining walls.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Four bays; battened wood main entrance door with window, and wood-and-glass outer door, set within a cast-stone surround imitating rough-cut stone blocks, and with a cast-stone keystone; wood entrance portico with hewn square columns and curved brackets, and with a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles; two windows south of the entrance at the first floor, each with three, eight-pane casement sashes, projecting header-brick sills, and flush soldier-course lintels; southernmost window features a metal window box resting on four projecting, cast-stone brackets; segmental arch-headed window opening with soldier-course, brick voussoirs at northernmost first-floor bay, with three, eight-pane casement sashes grouped below a six-pane transom; header-brick, second-story sill course running the length of the façade; façade is coated with stucco above the sill course; three pairs of eight-pane casement sashes at the second floor; three-pane casement sash over main entrance, with iron balconet supported by two cast-stone brackets; vertical electrical conduit. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; prominent brick chimney with wrought-iron, S-shaped wall anchor on south face and twin clay pots; metal gutters and drainpipes; lunette dormers on the north, south, and west slopes. *South Façade:* Two bays; paired eight-pane casement sashes; projecting header-brick sills and flush soldier-course lintels at the first-floor window openings; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Two bays at the first and second floors; paired eight-pane casement sashes;

projecting header-brick sills and flush soldier-course lintels at the first-floor window openings. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; roof deck above the basement-level garage with brick parapets topped by stone coping; secondary entrance at basement level; paired French doors leading to garage roof terrace; multi-pane casement sashes at first and second floors; soldier-course brick lintels at first floor.

History and Significance

This late Craftsman style house was designed by David J. Cohan. Distinguished in part by its stucco-and-brick façade, paired casement sashes, wood portico, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and large brick chimney, it is representative of the residential architecture built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Co-owner Joseph C. Harth was a salesman and manager at Harth Coffee, Inc., located at 2472 Jerome Avenue in the Bronx. He lived in the house until at least 1934.



4747 Delafield Avenue

4666 TO 4780 AND 5056 DELAFIELD AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN ISELIN AVENUE AND WEST 250th STREET

4666-4670 Delafield Avenue, aka 4665-4675 Iselin Avenue
Block/Lot: 5823/2540

See: 4665-4675 Iselin Avenue

4704 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2547

Date: 1922-25 (NB 279-1922)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: Dr. John Lore

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement, with one-story-plus-basement north and south wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; asphalt sidewalk; asphalt driveway with Belgian block apron; flagstone walkway with Belgian block edging; fieldstone and boulder retaining walls; historic wrought-iron railings; mature trees; historic wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays (excluding the north and south wings); front terrace extending the length of the main façade; balustrade with turned balusters and square, paneled posts wrapping the terrace; central double-staircase connecting the terrace landing with the front walkway; ziggurat-like pedestal at the west face of the terrace landing wall supporting a carved mask flanked by dolphins; rusticated, projecting frontispiece containing the historic, round-headed, battened-wood main entrance door, set within an elliptical-arch-headed recess crowned by a cartouche; four metal wall lamps on the front façade, two of which are attached to the frontispiece; windows within molded stucco surrounds, and with historic wrought-iron security grilles, flanking the frontispiece; pair of ten-pane French doors within molded surrounds and with molded hoods at the north and south first-floor bays; three pairs of eight-pane casement windows, each within a molded surround, at the second floor; central-bay second-floor window also has a molded hood; continuous molded sill at the north and south bays of the second floor. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; stucco-covered chimneys; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; chimney breast, which pierces the eave; multi-pane French doors at western opening, set within a molded surround and below a non-historic light fixture; window within a molded surround at the eastern opening. *South Wing:* Flat roof, with a stucco molding wrapping the top of the wing; wing projects from main façade; west façade of wing features ten-pane French doors in a Palladian arrangement within a molded stucco surround, with the central doors paired below a multi-pane fanlight; three windows on the south façade of the wing, all within molded stucco surrounds, each window composed of one pair of casement sashes below a multi-pane fanlight; projecting water table. *North Wing:* Flat roof, with a stucco molding wrapping the top of the wing; projecting basement-level garage with an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof, and with a non-historic, paneled roll-up garage door within a wood enframingent; metal light fixture attached to facade over door; open porch at the first floor; porch openings on the west façade of the wing are in a Palladian arrangement, with freestanding Tuscan columns separating a large, round-headed opening from the flanking, narrower openings, all set within a molded surround and crowned by a projecting stucco key-stone; historic metal light fixture hanging from porch ceiling.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style house, featuring a hipped roof, large rusticated frontispiece, north and south wings with openings organized in a Palladian arrangement, and an impressive, balustraded terrace that extends the length of the main façade, was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips for Dr. John Lore, and completed in 1925. The house, which is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, remains substantially intact.



4704 Delafield Avenue

4710 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2553

Date: 1922 (NB 226-1922)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Dr. William R. Williams

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; fieldstone retaining walls; rock outcroppings; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: A one-story matching garage built at the same time as the house.

Description

North Façade: Three bays; second-floor window in central bay is horizontally offset from those in east and west bays; multi-pane sash windows, with louvered shutters. *Roof:* Intersecting clay-tile-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves; soffits of eave overhangs are covered with wood siding; stucco-covered chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue):* Three bays; projecting central and south bays; windows at the north bay of the first and second floors, each composed of one pair of ten-pane casement sashes, with a molded sill and hood at the first-floor window, and louvered shutters at the second-floor window; two windows at the central and south bays of the first floor with an engaged Corinthian column in between, each composed of one pair of multi-pane casement sashes flanked by single-pane sidelights, a large, round-headed, single-pane transom, and a

paneled wood base; two windows at the central and south bays of the second floor, each composed of three multi-pane sashes, with a Corinthian column supporting an ornate paneled bracket with scrolls and molded cornice in between. *South Façade*: Five bays; projecting water table; recessed windows in the easternmost and westernmost bays composed of one pair of eight-pane casement sashes flanked by single-pane sidelights, a large, round-headed, single-pane transom, and a paneled wood base; each of these windows is flanked by Corinthian capitals set within the reveal; paired windows at the first floor composed of one pair of multi-pane casement sashes, set within molded wood window surrounds, with projecting molded wood hoods and bracketed sills; paired casement-sash windows at the second floor, with louvered shutters. *Garage*: One story; basketball backboard attached to west façade.

History and Significance

Featuring a clay-tile-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and a stucco-coated façade, this Mediterranean Revival style house also displays paired window openings on the west façade separated by Corinthian columns and, at the second floor, an ornate bracket. Representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles, the house remains substantially intact today. Architect Dwight James Baum designed the house for Dr. William R. Williams, who owned it until at least 1934.

Significant Reference

“Bronx Plans Filed Aggregate \$659,000” (*New York Times*, August 23, 1926), p. 40.



4710 Delafield Avenue

4718 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2556

vacant land

4720 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2558

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2045-1927)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: Edward J. Chapman

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½, with a one-story wing on the north side

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards, whitewashed.

Major alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot with the house situated toward the rear of the property; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; historic wrought-iron railings; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Three bays, including set-back north bay; overhanging second story with corner drops; leaded-glass casement windows with quarrels and molded window surrounds, paired at the two north bays on the second floor, and tripartite at the other bays on the first and second floors; historic paneled wood main entrance door with wood-and-glass sidelights and wood transom window with four arch-headed lights. *Roof:* Adjoining, slate-covered gables; prominent brick chimney. *South Façade:* Two bays; broad, tapering chimney breast; similar to the main façade. *North Wing:* One bay; large water table on north façade of north wing; gabled wall dormer with paired casement windows on west façade of north wing; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

With its steep gable roofs, substantial chimney, diamond-paned windows, second-story overhang, and corner drops, this house, which has been altered little since its completion in 1928, is an outstanding example of twentieth-century revival style architecture recalling the colonial architecture of early New England. It was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips for owner Edward J. Chapman, the president and treasurer of the United Sand & Gravel Corporation at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Chapman lived in the house until at least 1934.



4720 Delafield Avenue

4756 Delafield Avenue (aka 5056 Delafield Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5823/2562

Date: 1926-27 (NB 2437-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Julius J. Valentine or Stephen G. and Charlotte G. Williams

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco and clapboards.

Major alterations: Construction, at the north side of the building, of a two-story addition with an open carport at the basement level and living space at the first and second floors, circa 1986 (ALT 417-1986); installation of an asphalt-shingle roof.

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; fieldstone retaining walls; historic wrought-iron railing; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Five bays, with the north bay supported on wood columns to create an open carport at the basement; historic wood battened door and historic bracketed, wood door hood with asphalt-shingle roof; single and grouped windows including, at the first floor, one group of four single-pane casement windows; one six-pane casement window next to the door; one group of four, and one group of five casement windows, each sash with eight panes; and at the second floor, two single, single-pane casement windows; two tripartite casement windows, each sash with eight panes; and one group of five casement windows, each sash with eight panes; molded window surrounds; four shed wall dormers at the second story; one projecting gable dormer at the second story, supported by brackets. *Roof:* Asphalt-covered, mansarded on the main portion of the house, and hipped on the north addition, both roofs with overhanging eaves; shed and gable dormers; prominent brick chimney with a corbelled cap; non-historic drainpipes. *South Façade:* One bay, with tripartite casement window, each sash with eight panes, at the first floor; paired casement windows at the second floor; through-the-wall air conditioning unit supported by metal brackets. *North Façade:* Two offset bays with paired casement windows at the first floor, each sash with ten panes; and two shed wall dormer windows at the second floor, each dormer with a single-pane casement window.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival residence was built circa 1927-33, apparently as one of four speculative houses constructed in the area in the late 1920s by Stephen G. and Charlotte G. Williams, who were residents of 1155 Park Avenue in Manhattan. (The others built by the Williamses are 4260 Delafield Avenue, 4715 Iselin Avenue, and 434 West 250th Street.) Julius J. Valentine, who apparently purchased the house from the Williamses, was a physician. This house was constructed when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Although a north addition was built around 1986, the historic portion of the house remains remarkably intact, and is characterized by its asymmetrical main façade, original battened door and door hood, shed and gable dormers, and mansard roof.



4756 Delafield Avenue

4780 Delafield Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2565

Date: 1958-60 (NB 1294-1958)

Architect: George Swiller

Original Owners: Anna & Norman Rushfield

Style: None

Stories: One and basement, with a one-story north garage wing

Structure/Materials: Polychromatic face brick, laid in common bond.

Major alterations: Single-bay south addition constructed circa 1991.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; driveway paved with polychromatic pavers; brick retaining walls; brick stoop with wrought-iron railings and concrete steps; prominent fieldstone retaining wall at the rear; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Delafield Avenue): Five staggered bays; wood main entrance door and glass-and-metal storm door, set within a molded wood surround; cast-stone window sills; vinyl casements and picture window; trellis and through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the basement level. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips with overhanging eaves; aluminum gutter and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Basement-level opening; façade is covered with aluminum siding. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *Garage:* One bay; paneled wood roll-up door; flat roof with wood crossbuck fence; cement-stucco-covered north façade with two, two-pane windows with brick sills.

History

This house, designed by George Swiller for original owners Anna and Norman Rushfield, was completed in 1960.



4780 Delafield Avenue

DELAFIELD PARK

Block/Lot: 5819/2245

Delafield Park, located at Livingston Avenue and Indian Road, is a small landscaped open space focusing on a small pond, known as the “pool.” The pool first appears as an unnamed body of water on the 1922 Fieldston map. On the 1927 map, the names “Delafield Park” and the “pool” appear for the first time, and have remained ever since. The pool, a small kidney-shaped pond lined with fieldstones, is either a man-made feature or an altered natural one. In addition to the pool, the park features mature trees and other vegetation, a bluestone walkway leading from Livingston Avenue to Indian Road, low Fieldston walls at Livingston Avenue and Indian Road, and some non-historic park benches. The park and pool seem to be intact to their early- to mid-twentieth century appearance.



DELAFIELD PARK

4421 TO 4599 FIELDSTON ROAD, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN MANHATTAN COLLEGE PARKWAY AND WEST 246th STREET

4421 Fieldston Road (aka 4427-4429 Manhattan College Parkway)
Block/Lot: 5812/94

Date: 1924-25 (NB 2492-1924)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: James J. Gallagher

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two, with a one-story north garage wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; flagstone walkway; asphalt driveway; asphalt and concrete sidewalk; chain-link fence at rear.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Four bays at the first story, and six bays at the second story, including the set-back southernmost portion of the main façade; historic paneled wood main entrance door and outer, non-historic, metal-and-glass storm door, set within a segmental-arch-headed opening with a stucco Gibbs surround, beneath a balcony supported by consoles with guttae, and with historic metal lamps attached to the surround, flanking the door; one-over-one, double-hung windows flanking the surround, with wrought-iron security grilles; tripartite windows arranged in a Palladian motif at the northernmost and second-southernmost first-floor bays, each composed of one eight-over-eight double-hung wood window with a wide center muntin flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows, all grouped above a projecting sill, with pilastered surrounds and entablatures at the flanking windows, and with a cartouche within the blind, round-headed arch above the central window and projecting stucco keystone at the apex of the blind arch; paired, non-historic single-pane casement sashes at the southernmost bay of the first floor, with single-pane transoms; paired, multi-pane French balcony doors and ornate, historic wrought-iron balcony railing at the second floor over the main entrance; eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows with wide center muntins at all other second-floor bays; projecting stucco sills; stucco quoins at the corners of the house, and at the corner between the second-southernmost and southernmost bays on the main façade; Gibbs surround, window sills, quoins, and the window surrounds and entablatures at the first-floor tripartite windows have been painted black; non-historic light fixture below the third-southernmost second-floor window. *Roof:* Clay-tile-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and molded wood cornices; stucco-covered chimneys with flat-roofed chimney hoods; historic copper louver within projecting lunette on the south slope; gabled stucco dormer with clay-tile roof on the west slope; historic copper gutters; satellite dish at north chimney. *South Façade (overlooking Manhattan College Parkway):* Three bays; non-historic paired glass doors at the first-floor central bay, flanked by metal wall lamps; outer bays have non-historic paired casement sashes below single-pane transoms; eight-over-eight, wood double-hung windows with wide center muntins at the second floor, with projecting stucco window sills painted black; stucco quoins, painted black. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting chimney breast piercing the overhanging eave, and with decorative scrolls crowning the buttresses; eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows with wide center muntins. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; first-floor bow window with round-headed windows and with a flat roof serving as a second-floor balcony; paired second-floor balcony doors; balcony railing with square stucco-covered posts and wrought-iron curved balusters; paired casement sashes beneath leaded-glass transom windows at the southernmost, first-floor opening; single and paired, eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows with wide center muntins at the first and second floors; projecting stucco window sills, painted black; stucco quoins at the corners of the house and at the corner be-

tween the second-southernmost and southernmost bays on the façade, painted black. *Garage Wing:* Three bays on east façade, with paneled wood-and-glass secondary entrance door, paneled wood roll-up garage door in center bay with built-in side-hinged door, and paneled wood roll-up garage door in east bay; two non-historic floodlight fixtures; corner stucco quoins, painted black; eight-over-eight, double-hung window with wide center muntin on south façade of garage wing.

History and Significance

This house, built in 1924-25 and designed by Dwight James Baum, was constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. With its hipped clay-tile roof, stuccoed façade, wrought-iron balconies, and hooded chimneys, this house is a largely intact example of Mediterranean Revival architecture. The house's first owner, James J. Gallagher, occupied the house until about 1932. By 1958, it was owned by Charles Joseph Bensley, who was responsible, at the time, for new school construction as the chairman of the Board of Education Committee on Buildings and Sites.

Significant References

"Builder of Schools: Charles Joseph Bensley," (*New York Times*, November 20, 1958).



4421 Fieldston Road

4485 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/90

Date: 1935-36 (NB 249-1935)

Architect: Michael A. Cardo

Original Owner: Amelia Miloni

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: 2½, with a 1½-story north garage wing

Structure/Materials: Brick, with face brick laid in running bond; cast-stone quoins, sills, lintels, door surround.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone sidewalk and walkway; concrete driveway; metal lamp post with globe light; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Three bays, not including north garage wing; central, batten wood main entrance door set within a wide, square-headed, molded cast-stone surround, with a four-petaled flower in relief at each upper corner of the surround; brick front steps with flagstone treads; plain metal railings; historic metal wall lamp and casement window with leaded-glass quarrels, cast-stone sills, and splayed cast-stone lintel, flanking the main entrance; cast-stone quoins at corners of house; window openings at north and south bays of first and second floors with non-historic paired, single-pane, sliding sashes, cast-stone molded sills and splayed lintels with keystones, and louvered shutters; window opening at central bay of second floor with one-over-one, double-hung replacement sashes, urn-like, cast-stone projecting sill, and cast-stone splayed lintel with keystone. *Roof:* Slate-covered hipped roof; molded wood cornice with cast-stone dentils below; two large brick chimneys with rectangular bodies and lower shafts, and polygonal upper shafts; slate-covered hipped dormer on the south slope with a non-historic metal louver; slate-covered hipped dormer on the north slope with one-over-one sashes; metal drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; buttressed chimney breast, which pierces the cornice; windows with molded cast-stone sills and cast-stone splayed lintels with keystones. *North Façade:* One bay; single-pane window at first floor; one-over-one, double-hung window at second floor. *Garage Wing:* Two bays on main façade; slate-covered hipped roof with metal snow guard; slate-covered hipped dormer on the north slope with non-historic sliding, single-pane window sashes, and a window air-conditioning unit; molded wood cornice with cast-stone dentils below; basketball backboard and hoop attached to cornice on main façade; two garage-door openings with splayed cast-stone lintels with keystones; metal light fixture attached to wall south of southernmost bay; two non-historic, paneled, roll-up garage doors.

History and Significance

This house, which is an austere interpretation of the neo-Classical style, features splayed lintels, a slate-covered hipped roof, cast-stone corner quoins, and large brick chimneys. Designed by Michael A. Cardo and completed in 1936, the house is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Despite the installation of non-historic window sashes, the house remains substantially intact today.



4485 Fieldston Road

4495 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/85

Date: 1929-30 (NB 870-1929)

Architect: Walter L. Uhl

Original Owner: Forrest Hirleman

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Running-bond face brick above a fieldstone foundation; false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway; flagstone sidewalk and walkway; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Three bays not including south wing, with each bay stepping back from south to north; elliptical-arch-headed, paneled wood main entrance door with a small window, set within a header-brick surround; historic metal light fixture attached to façade north of door surround; three-sided wood oriel with decorative nail heads and concave standing-seam copper roof, and with a fieldstone base, at the south bay of the first floor; three ten-pane casement sashes, each below a two-pane transom, on the front of the oriel, and eight-pane casement sashes below two-pane transoms on each side; diamond-patterned brick grille at the north bay of the first floor; window composed of three historic steel casement sashes, each with ten panes, at the south bay of the second floor, below a wood lintel with a toad-back molding; four small rectangular louvered openings within the gable at the attic story; courses of narrow brick at the lower corners of the gable; window composed of paired, historic casement sashes, each with ten panes, below an eight-pane transom, at the north bay of the second floor, below a wood lintel with a toad-back molding, and with a header-brick sill; flat-roofed, second-floor oriel projecting above the cornice, in the central bay; oriel is supported by wood brackets and features a historic, eight-pane casement sash, false half-timbering with decorative nail heads, and face brick laid in basket-weave and herringbone bonds. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gable and hipped roofs; eyebrow dormers on the north, east, and south slopes, all with historic, three-pane wood sashes; wood wall dormer with pitched copper roof and with three, ten-pane casement sashes on the north façade; wood wall dormer with paired ten-pane casement sashes on the south façade; recessed wood shed dormer with

paired casement sashes on the south slope; satellite dishes on the flat roof of the main façade oriel; large brick chimney with corbelled cap and chimney pots; metal gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade:* Square-headed first-floor window opening with header-brick sill; two additional first floor windows, one with a single six-pane casement sash, and the other with paired six-pane casement sashes, both with header-brick sills and wood lintels with toad-back moldings. *South Façade:* Three-pane window at basement level; first-floor window composed of paired eight-pane casement sashes below a four-pane transom, with a header-brick sill and wood lintel with a toad-back molding; brick chimney breast with randomly placed fieldstone blocks, piercing the eave, and with a channeled upper shaft. *West Façade:* Secondary entrance door beneath a projecting, pitched-roof door hood. *South Wing:* Fieldstone basement with garage door openings; enclosed wood porch at first floor with windows composed of three casement sashes, each with eight panes, and three-pane transoms, on the north and east facades; flared eaves stucco and false half-timbering on east façade above first-floor pitched roof.

History and Significance

This unique, gable-fronted Tudor Revival style house with false half-timbering exhibits some features not usually associated with the style, including eyebrow dormers and molded wood lintels. The house, designed by Walter L. Uhl and completed in 1930, is a substantially intact example of the residential architecture constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. In 1933, the house was sold to Dr. Sidney T. Friedman and Lillian M. Friedman following the death of its first owner, attorney Forrest C. Hirleman.

Significant Reference

“Deals in the Bronx” (*New York Times*, October 21, 1933), p. 37.



4495 Fieldston Road

4503 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/80

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2061-1927)

Architect: Leo J. Fernschild

Original Owner: Otto Kindler

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with veneer brick, pigmented cement stucco, and false half-timbering above a fieldstone basement.

Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone sidewalk and walkway; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Four bays at the first and second floors; face brick with burnt-brick headers at the two northernmost first-floor bays, and at the second-northernmost second-floor bay; stone or cast-stone checkerwork within central brick gable; stucco coating and false half-timbering with decorative nail heads at other areas of the main façade; historic, Tudor-arch-headed wood main entrance door with small leaded-glass window, set within a quoined stone or cast-stone surround and headed by a label molding, all crowned by a door hood with a concave standing-seam copper roof; oriel window, wood with decorative nail heads, supported by wood brackets at the north bay of the first floor; oriel contains one pair of 20-pane casement sashes below a 16-pane transom, flanked by single 20-pane casement sashes, each below an eight-pane transom; window composed of three pairs of 20-pane casement sashes, each pair below a 16-pane transom, with a projecting wood sill, at the second-southernmost bay of the first floor; tripartite window composed of three 20-pane casement sashes below a 24-pane transom, flanked by single 20-pane casement sashes below eight-pane transoms, at the southernmost first-floor bay; projecting northernmost second-floor bay supported by wood brackets, with a window composed of three, 20-pane casement sashes and three, eight-pane transoms, and with a projecting wood sill; single multi-pane casement sash above the main entrance, within a quoined surround; multi-pane casement sash within a wood surround at the second-southernmost second-floor bay; tripartite window with projecting wood sill at southernmost second-floor bay composed of one pair of 20-pane casement sashes below a 16-pane transom, flanked by 20-pane casement sashes, each below an eight-pane transom. *Roof:* Intersecting slate-covered gable and hipped roofs with flared overhanging eaves; clapboarded gabled dormers with flared eaves on the north, south, and east slopes with multi-pane casement sashes; shed dormer with paired casement sashes on the north slope; large brick chimney with fieldstone base, channeled brick body and shaft, and corbelled brick and stone cap; historic copper gutters, drainpipes, and leader heads. *South Façade:* Two-bay, fieldstone basement with paneled roll-up garage doors; tripartite window with single-pane center sash flanked by multi-pane casements, at first floor over west garage door; window composed of paired, 20-pane casement sashes, each sash below an eight-pane transom, flanking a window with one 20-pane casement sash, a multi-pane transom, two replacement sashes, and a window air conditioner. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; first-floor bay window; face brick at eastern portion of first floor, with stucco and false half-timbering elsewhere on façade; paired, 20-pane casement sashes at all window openings, all with transoms, except for those at the first-floor bay window, which do not have transoms; header-brick sills at brick portion of façade, and wood window surrounds elsewhere; portion of second floor projects over first floor, supported by wood brackets. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting central wing; chimney breast and shaft piercing the eave; secondary entrance beneath hood with slate-covered, concave roof.

History and Significance

Dating from the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, this house was designed by architect Leo J. Fernschild and completed in 1928. With its multi-paned casement sashes, slate-covered roof, Tudor-arch-headed main entrance door with quoined surround, clapboarded gable dormers, and false-half-timbering, this Tudor Revival style house remains substantially intact today. Its original owner, Otto Kindler, was the secretary/treasurer of the Henry F.A. Wolf real estate company, located at 549 East 138th Street in the Bronx. Wolf himself lived nearby at 4575 Fieldston Road. In the 1950s, Dr. Meno Lissauer, chairman of the Associated Metals and Minerals Corporation, lived in the house.

Significant References

“Dr. Meno Lissauer, Industrialist, Dead” (*New York Times*, May 28, 1958).



4503 Fieldston Road

4561 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/75

Date: 1928-29 (NB 490-1928)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Harry H. Schulte

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement; portions of the second story incorporated into the roof; 1½-story-plus-basement south porch and garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco and fieldstone veneer, above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone steps with historic wrought-iron railings; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Irregular bay arrangement; polygonal main entrance tower, stucco-coated with fieldstone veneer, with segmental-arch-headed, paneled wood-and-glass main en-

trance door recessed behind an elliptical-arch-headed opening with a molded stone or cast-stone surround, and a historic wrought-iron light fixture hanging from a historic wrought-iron wall bracket over the door; tower also features a graduated, slate-covered, polygonal roof with the slopes meeting at a finial-topped apex, a patterned-brick cornice, and a historic casement window with quarrels and a wrought-iron security grille; projecting northernmost portion of façade with fieldstone quoins at corners, and with a tripartite window at the first floor on the east façade, composed of paired, 18-pane casement sashes flanked by single 18-pane casement sashes, all within a fieldstone surround; window composed of three, 18-pane casement sashes at the second floor, with a projecting sill; south face of projecting northern bay features one pair of casement-sashes at the first floor, within a fieldstone surround; shed-roofed wood oriel supported by five wood brackets at first floor, south of the main entrance, with four, 18-pane casement sashes. *Roof:* Intersecting graduated, slate-covered gable roofs with overhanging flared eaves; gabled wall dormer on the north facade with a single multi-pane casement sash; gabled wall dormer on the south façade of the northern main façade projection with one pair of 18-pane casement sashes; two gabled wall dormers on the main façade, each with one pair of 18-pane casement sashes; gabled wall dormer on the west façade with one pair of 18-pane casement sashes; shed dormer on the west façade; chimney with fieldstone body and stucco-covered shaft; some historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two pairs of multi-pane casement sashes at the second floor; one pair of multi-pane casement sashes within the gable, at the attic story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance door below a wood door hood supported by wood brackets, and with a standing-seam copper roof; single- and paired-sash multi-pane casement windows at the first and second floors; paired, 18-pane casement sash window within the gable at the attic story. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; paired secondary entrance doors, recessed behind segmental-arch-headed opening; single- and paired-sash, multi-pane casement windows. *South Wing:* Fieldstone basement; single-bay south façade of wing, with non-historic paneled roll-up garage door within a wood enframing, below a large, hewn wood beam; balustrade-like carved wood spandrel between beam and first-floor window; first-floor tripartite picture window on east façade with square-headed, single-pane windows; infill of vertical wood siding between the window sashes and the arch soffit; south façade of wing features a non-historic tripartite window composed of a single-pane sash flanked by paired casement sashes; pair of nine-pane sashes within the window opening at the basement level.

History and Significance

Among the distinguishing features of this Medieval Revival style house are its polygonal main entrance tower with fieldstone veneer; its stucco-coated façade and picturesque, slate-covered gable roof; and its wood oriel window at the first floor on the main façade. The house, designed by architect Julius Gregory for owner Harry H. Schulte, and completed in 1929, is a largely intact example of the residential architecture constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Schulte was the assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company; in 1933, he sold the house to Dr. Waldo B. Farnum.



4561 Fieldston Road

4571 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/72

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2177-1927)

Architect: Alfred Buselle

Original Owner: Dr. George R. Irving

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement with 1 ½-story-plus-basement east wing

Structure/Materials: Main portion of house is brick, laid in English bond; wood-frame, clapboarded east wing; fieldstone and concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: The east wing was constructed in 1953-55 (ALT 817-1953; architect: Frank J. Ross; owner: Dr. H.S. Wolfe).

Notable Site Features: House built into rock outcropping; fieldstone retaining wall; asphalt driveway and sidewalk; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: One-story brick garage built in 1953-55 (NB 973-1953; architect: Frank J. Ross; owner: Dr. H.S. Wolfe).

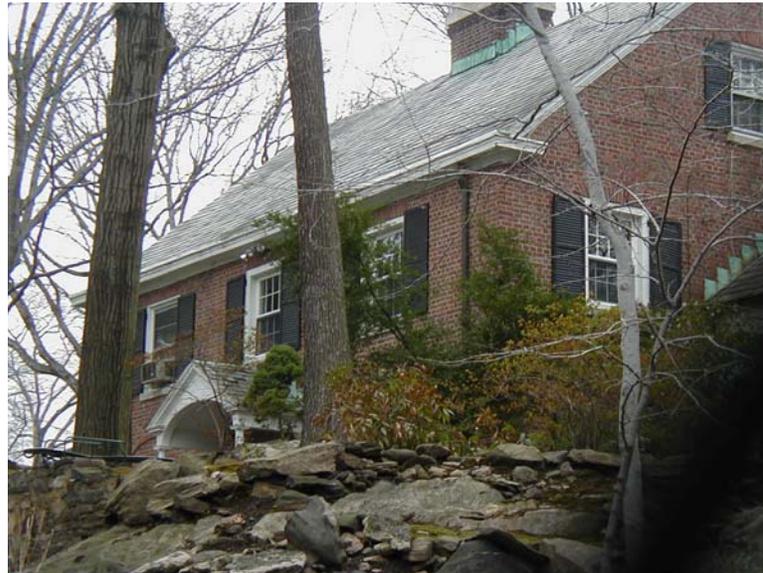
Description

Main (South) Façade: Three bays; projecting wood portico with slate-covered gable roof, Tuscan columns, copper flashing, and angular pediment with cornice returns and with an elliptical-arch-shaped soffit; non-historic eight-over-eight double-hung windows with projecting cast-stone sills, splayed soldier-brick lintels, and louvered shutters; non-historic paired floodlight attached to cornice above center second-floor window. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable with cornice returns; large brick chimney with corbelled brick and concrete cap, and with copper flashing; molded wood cornice; metal drainpipes. *East Façade:* Non-historic eight-over-eight, double-hung window at the second floor; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood window within the gable at the attic story; windows have projecting cast-stone sills, soldier-brick splayed lintels, and louvered shutters. *North Façade:* Four bays at the second story; wrought-iron balcony enclosing a roof terrace on top of a one-story north wing adjoining the east wing. *East Wing (overlooking Fieldston Road):* Saltbox-profile roof, with northern portion covered with asphalt shingles, and rest covered with slate; molded wood cornice; fieldstone and stucco-coated

basement walls; two bays on east façade; projecting southern portion of east façade with historic paneled wood secondary entrance door flanked by paneled pilasters, below a historic, multi-pane wood transom and molded wood hood; non-historic six-over-six, double-hung first-floor window at set-back portion of east facade, with louvered shutters and wrought-iron shutter hardware; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood window at attic story on east façade, with louvered shutters and wrought-iron shutter hardware; double-hung window with louvered shutters on north façade of east wing. *Garage:* Gable roof; molded wood cornice; brick, laid in American bond; paneled roll-up garage door; panel with projecting header-brick surround, filled with basketweave-bond face brick, above the garage door; metal gutter and drainpipe.

History and Significance

Distinguished in part by its English-bond brick facades, window openings with splayed soldier-brick lintels, and slate-covered gable roof, this house is a largely intact example of the Colonial Revival style, and representative of the residential architecture built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Although the 1953-55 east wing is of a different material than the original house, its saltbox-profile roof, clapboard siding, double-hung windows with shutters, and other neo-Colonial features allow it to complement and harmonize with the original house. Completed in 1928, the house was designed by Alfred Buselle for Dr. George R. Irving, who lived in it until at least 1934.



4571 Fieldston Road

4575 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/70

Date: 1928 (NB 320-1928)

Architect: George Fulton, Jr.

Original Owner: Henry F.A. Wolf

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2½, with a 1½-story west wing, and with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Irregularly shaped brick laid in random bond with interspersed burnt-brick headers; whitewashed, textured cement stucco with false half-timbering; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; flagstone sidewalk; air-conditioning condenser unit in south yard; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Four bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; brick southern portion, and stucco-covered northern portion, with false half-timbering at and near the central second-floor window; partial overhang at the central bay of the second floor, supported by hewn brackets; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door below the central overhang, within a hewn-wood door surround; small casement window abutting the door surround to the north; hewn-wood oriel at the northernmost first-floor bay with a concave standing-seam copper roof and four, 15-pane casement sashes; large window openings at the two southernmost first-floor bays filled with grouped, multi-light casement sashes; each of the two southernmost openings sits beneath a segmental arch of three header-brick courses, with brick infill between the arches and the tops of the sashes; windows composed of three, 15-pane casement sashes at northernmost and central second-floor bays. *Roof:* Intersecting slate-covered gable and hipped roofs with flared overhanging eaves; exposed rafter tails on south façade; cornice returns on east and west gables; wall dormer on the main façade with four, 15-pane casement sashes; shed dormers on the north, south, east, and west slopes; recessed, clapboarded, hipped-roof dormer with three, 12-pane casement sashes on the south slope; tall brick chimney shaft rising from west slope of roof, with channeling and corbelled cap; some historic copper gutters. *North Façade:* Stucco-coated façade; irregular bay arrangement; first-floor oriel supported by wood brackets with one pair of multi-pane casement sashes flanked by single casement sashes; projecting gabled portion of second-floor façade with false half-timbering; casement windows, some with two sashes, and some with three sashes. *South Façade:* Brick façade; tripartite window with projecting header-brick sill and hewn-wood mullions at first floor with three, 18-pane casement sashes flanked by paired, 18-pane casement sashes; non-historic floodlight. *West Façade:* Stucco-coated northern portion of façade; brick southern portion of façade; single and grouped casement sashes.

History and Significance

Featuring a brick-and-stucco façade with false half-timbering, slate-covered gable and hipped roofs, wood dormers, hewn-wood detailing, and a tall brick chimney, this house is a largely intact example of Tudor Revival architecture. Designed by George Fulton, Jr. for Henry F.A. Wolf, and completed in 1928, the house is representative of the residential architecture being built in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Wolf was the president of the Henry F.A. Wolf Real Estate Company, located at 549 East 138th Street in the Bronx; in the 1930s, he served as the Chairman of the New York City Department of Education.



4575 Fieldston Road

4585 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/66

Date: after 1953

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Brick, covered with whitewashed and textured cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; flagstone walkway and sidewalk; brick steps with bluestone treads and ornate wrought-iron railings; stucco-coated square posts with globe finials flanking the driveway entrance; stucco-coated wall with scrolled buttress and urn at front of property; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Three bays at the first floor; two bays at the second floor; round-headed main entrance opening with a quoined surround featuring a keystone with a lion's-head relief, historic battened wood main entrance door with decorative nail heads, ornate iron strap hinges, and transom panel with radiating multicolored, carved bead-and-reel ornamentation, and historic metal wall lamps flanking the main entrance; five multi-pane French doors in the southern bay, each below a four-pane transom; four multi-pane French doors in the northern bay, each below a four-pane transom; pair of historic, square-headed wood-and-glass French doors beneath a blind round arch, with a historic iron lamp hanging from wrought-iron brackets attached to the stucco arch infill, at the south bay of the second floor; cast-stone balconies supported by wood brackets, and featuring wood balustrades with multicolored balusters carved in a bead-and-reel motif, at the first- and second-floor openings; clay-tile-covered shed roof over the northernmost first-floor window opening; section of gutter projecting from façade north of main entrance; historic metal leader heads; stepped wall at south end of façade with clay-tile coping and quatrefoil-shaped opening with historic, ornate wrought-iron grille; recessed balcony at second floor over main entrance, featuring header-brick sill, iron railing with quatrefoil motif, and two cabled columns beneath a clay-tile-covered, overhanging shed roof supported by wood consoles; quatre-

foil-shaped leaded glass window at recessed second-floor wall; four projecting brick headers in diamond arrangement within south gable. *Roof:* Clay-tile-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves; stepped main façade roofline with scrolled buttress and curved roof profile over northern bay; stucco-covered chimney; brick chimney hood with clay-tile gable roof and round-headed vents; metal gutters. *South Façade:* Projecting basement-level garage topped by a parapet wall; multi-pane wood casements with transoms at the first floor; six-over-six wood windows at the second floor; projecting stucco window sills. *North Façade:* Two window openings at the basement level, each with a six-over-six double-hung wood window; grouped, multi-pane casement sashes and transoms at the first floor, cast-stone balcony, which is supported by wood brackets and features wood balustrades with multicolored balusters carved in a bead-and-reel motif; clay-tile-covered shed roof over the first-floor opening; ornate sunk-relief medallions flanking the first-floor opening; non-historic light fixture. *West Façade:* Projecting northern portion of façade, with double-hung and grouped casement-sash windows; picture window with a single-pane sash flanked by multi-pane sashes, beneath a multi-pane transom window; projecting stucco window sills.

History and Significance

This house is an unusual but outstanding example of the Mediterranean Revival style, featuring stucco-covered facades, a stucco-covered chimney with brick hood, and a clay-tile roof. It is also distinguished, in part, by its many balconies, which are supported by large wood brackets and feature ornately carved, multicolored balustrades. The architect and original owner for this house, which does not appear on maps dating from before 1953, have not been determined.



4585 Fieldston Road

4595 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5812/60

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2317-1927)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: James A. Pettit

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement, with a one-story wing at the southwest corner of the building

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway; stone steps; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Three bays, not including the east façade of the southwest wing; historic wood main entrance door in the central bay, flanked by projecting pilasters supporting an entablature and molded cornice, all below an overdoor with a recessed rectangular panel, scrolled sides, and a flat top; overdoor is flanked by clay-tile highlights; historic wrought-iron lamp attached to entablature frieze; stone front entrance steps with historic wrought-iron railings; quoining at the corners of the main façade and flanking the main entryway; paired three-pane, wood casement window sashes at the first and second floors with louvered wood shutters; molded window hoods at the first-floor windows; simulated balconies at the first-floor windows composed of projecting, molded, ground-level stone sills, wrought-iron railings with curved balusters, and louvered panels below the windows; molded, continuous sill at the north and south bays, wrapping the corners of the main façade. *Roof:* Clay-tile-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails; stucco-covered chimney; flat-roofed chimney hood with rectangular vents; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Stucco-covered chimney breast; projecting water table; second-floor doorway at western end of facade leading to a roof terrace atop the southwest wing. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; one-story lean-to at basement level with clay-tile-covered shed roof; secondary entrance at east façade of lean-to; two, three-pane windows on north façade of lean-to; two-story projection with clay-tile-covered shed roof at western end of façade, with window on north face of projection; paired two- and three-pane casement sashes at the first floor, with projecting stucco sills and, at central window opening, projecting stucco surround; paired three-pane casement sashes at the second floor; projecting stucco window sills at second floor; louvered wood shutters with historic wrought-iron shutter hardware; non-historic paired floodlight. *Southwest Wing:* Quoining at corners of wing; clay-tile roof wrapping the wing above the first-floor windows; terrace atop flat roof; stucco parapet wall topped by molded cornice and plain wrought-iron railing; tripartite window on east façade of wing, with single-pane sash flanked by three-pane casement sashes, and with a molded stucco sill; window with molded stucco sill composed of four, three-pane casement sashes at the first floor on the south façade of the wing; two window openings at the basement level on the south façade.

History and Significance

An excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style, this house, designed by Dwight James Baum and completed in 1928 for James A. Pettit, features a stucco-coated façade, clay-tile-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, an elaborate door surround and overdoor, quoining, and a stucco-covered, hooded chimney. The house, which is representative of the architecture constructed in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, is substantially intact.



4595 Fieldston Road

4599 Fieldston Road (aka 440-450 West 246th Street)

Block/Lot: 5812/56

Date: 1928-29 (NB 2259-1928)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: John K. Nimock

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Stone covered with textured and whitewashed cement stucco; whitewashed or stucco-coated brick trim.

Major Alterations: Enclosure of second-floor porches.

Notable Site Features: Bluestone sidewalks and walkways; bluestone front patio with brick step; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking the intersection of Fieldston Road and West 246th Street): Three large bays, with a central bay flanked by side wings, which meet the central bay at an angle; pair of paneled wood-and-glass main entrance doors with decorative metal grillwork within a round-headed opening, set within a projecting frontispiece with wrought-iron wall lamps flanking the entrance; frontispiece is flanked by deeply recessed, three-pane steel casement windows behind decorative wrought-iron grilles; central bay of main façade is crowned by a stepped, curvilinear, Mission style parapet and has three openings at the second floor within brick surrounds; central second-floor window opening is set behind a wrought-iron balconette with curved balusters, and has a pair of multi-pane French doors below a two-pane fixed transom, all crowned by a four-pane, round-headed transom; flanking openings have one pair of four-pane casement sashes below a four-pane, round-headed transom. Each bay flanking the central bay features a segmental-arch-headed first-floor opening with a brick surround, behind a brick step and filled with grouped, square-headed, multi-pane French doors below multi-pane transom windows; paired, four-pane casement windows at the second floor with brick lintels, historic, horizontally banded wood shutters and wrought-iron shutter hardware; multi-course brick sill course at the second floor; projecting walls at the corners of the main facade, with curved top profiles and scrolled buttresses; all brick trim, except for front step, whitewashed or coated with stucco. *Roof:* Intersecting, clay-tile-covered, gable-on-hip roofs with two small circular openings in each gable; brick cornice composed of one dog-

toothed course above one header course, all whitewashed or covered with stucco; stucco-covered chimneys with flat-roofed hoods with square vents; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *East Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road)*: Three bays; paired eight-pane casement sashes with two-pane transoms, and header-brick window sills at the first floor; paired six-pane casement sashes at the central second-floor opening; paired eight-pane casement sashes at the northernmost and southernmost second-floor openings; brick lintels; second-floor brick sill course; historic, horizontally banded shutters at all openings. *South Façade of South Wing*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance with a brick-and-stucco stoop and wrought-iron railing; wrought-iron lamp attached to façade east of door; south face of stoop cheek wall has two round-headed openings flanked by projecting brackets; historic paneled wood-and-glass secondary entrance door at the first floor; windows with single and paired, multi-pane casement sashes and header-brick sills at the first floor; one pair of four-pane casement sashes at the second floor; historic horizontally banded, wood shutters at one first-floor window opening and at the second-floor window opening; brick lintels; enclosed porch with non-historic sliding windows at westernmost, second-floor portion of façade; second-story brick sill course; all brick trim whitewashed or coated with stucco. *North Façade (overlooking West 246th Street)*: Four bays at the first floor; segmental-arch-headed openings with brick surrounds, and with paired doors with multi-pane transoms, at the easternmost and westernmost bays; two window openings at the first floor, each with one pair of multi-pane casement sashes; one pair of three-pane casement sashes at the central bay of the second floor; two window openings at the second floor, each with one pair of four-pane casement sashes; enclosed porch with non-historic sliding windows at westernmost, second-floor portion of façade; header-brick sills at the first-floor window openings; second-story brick sill course; brick lintels and historic horizontally banded, wood shutters; chimney shaft projecting upward from the roofline and piercing the eave. *West Façade*: Chamfered corners; one bay at first floor with segmental-arch-headed opening with a brick surround, filled with one pair of multi-pane French doors below a four-pane transom; non-historic paired floodlight above the opening; ribbon window with non-historic sliding sashes at the second-floor enclosed porch. *Rear Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; square-headed windows set below round-headed blind arches; basement-level garage; bow-fronted central portion of the façade with circular windows at the second floor.

History and Significance

This sprawling residence, with its stucco-coated façade, clay-tile-covered, gable-on-hip roofs, Mission style parapet, and casement windows with historic shutters, is an impressive and substantially intact example of Mediterranean Revival architecture. Designed by Dwight James Baum and completed in 1929 for John K. Nimock, who occupied it until at least 1934, this house is representative of the buildings constructed in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4599 Fieldston Road

**4490 FIELDSTON ROAD, EAST SIDE BETWEEN MANATTAN COLLEGE PARKWAY
AND WEST 245TH STREET**

4490 Fieldston Road (aka 430-438 West 245th Street)

Block/Lot: 5808/326

Date: 1925-27 (NB 647-1925)

Architect: R.C. Hunter & Bro.

Owner: Edward H. McKiever

Builder: Manhattan Material Co.

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls with running bond brick facing above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; rock outcroppings; curving driveway paved with asphalt; brick retaining and garden walls, enclosing a patio, with a wrought-iron gate; mature trees; bluestone curbs.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 245th Street): Three bays; concrete stoop with historic wrought-iron railings; recessed, central entryway with a projecting stone surround, historic arched paneled wood door, wooden spindle screens, and surmounting cornice and urn; second-story balcony with wrought-iron railing; non-historic vinyl sash; molded roof cornice; brick carport with a bracketed lintel on the east side; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *Roof:* Low, clay-tile-covered, hip; tall, brick chimney on the west side. *East Façade:* Two bays at the first story, one at the second story; non-historic vinyl casements; wrought-iron railings at the first story; through-the-wall air conditioning unit at the second story; similar to the main façade. *West Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney breast; similar to the main façade. *Garage Wing:* Recessed, sloping roof covered with clay tiles; non-historic wood roll-up door.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style residence was designed by architects R.C. Hunter & Brother and built in 1925-27 for owner Edward H. McKiever, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. McKiever owned a fireproofing business. The house, which faces West 245th Street, is characterized by its symmetrical main façade and features many identifying characteristics with the Mediterranean Revival style, such as its low-pitched, clay-tile-covered roof, a decorative arched entryway, and a walled patio. The 1 2 -story garage wing, which is located on the east side, is recessed and appears to have been built at about the same time. The house, which has experienced only minor exterior alterations, remains remarkably intact.



4490 Fieldston Road

4500 TO 4560 FIELDSTON ROAD, EAST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 245TH STREET AND WEST 246TH STREET

4500 Fieldston Road (aka 429-439 West 245th Street)

Block/Lot: 5811/201

Date: 1929-30 (NB 274-1929)

Architect: George V. Martin

Original Owner: Albert D. Phelps

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 with raised basement and 1 1/2 story wings

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame covered with stone and cement stucco, unpainted, above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gentle slope; rock outcroppings; fieldstone terrace on the west side with arched base; flagstone walkways and sidewalks; mature trees; HVAC units on south side; asphalt driveway lined with Belgian blocks; fieldstone retaining wall; bluestone curbs.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Irregular bay arrangement; arched, basement-level garage with historic batten door; partial, second-story overhang; round-arched entryway with recessed, batten and leaded-glass door, greystone surround, and flanking, historic wrought-iron lamps; projecting window sills; historic leaded-glass casements. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables of various heights topped by a massive fieldstone chimney with a brick cap and metal flues; shed dormer on the east slope; copper down-spouts. *South Façade (overlooking West 245th Street):* Irregular bay arrangement; first-story oriel topped by copper roof; leaded-glass casements; copper down-spouts. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; second-story overhang; similar to the main façade. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; angled, second-story oriel; canvas awning at the first story; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect George V. Martin and built in 1929-30 for owner Albert D. Phelps, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Phelps was a real estate broker whose office was on East 149th Street in the Bronx. With its main facade looking upon Fieldston Road, this house displays several hallmarks of the Medieval Revival style, including its complex, picturesque massing and siting, its varied use of materials and textures, its steeply-sloping roof, and massive stone chimney. The house remains remarkably intact.



4500 Fieldston Road

4530 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5811/207

Date: 1928-30 (NB 2197-1928)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Dr. John M. Wheeler

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 with 1 1/2-story side wings; portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame and fieldstone, covered with stone and brick facing, unpainted.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping lot; mature trees; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; non-historic brass lantern; flagstone walkway; non-historic concrete-block driveway pavement with Belgian block and fieldstone lining; bluestone curb.

Description

General Description: Asymmetrical facades faced with brick and fieldstone, and the roofs are covered with slate. *Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road):* Irregular bay arrangement in varying planes; projecting central section with first-story oriel; segmental fenestration with projecting sills and header-brick lintels; historic leaded-glass casements. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables of various heights topped by massive stone chimneys; gabled dormers; segmental wall dormer on south side. *South Façade:* Offset, 1 1/2 side wing; skylights on roof slope; similar to the main façade. *North Façade and Wing:* Irregular bay arrangement; main entryway flanked by brick pilasters and topped by a gabled hood.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory and built in 1928-30 for owner Dr. John M. Wheeler, a Manhattan physician, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Overlooking Fieldston Road from its high perch upon a large outcropping of rock, this house displays several hallmarks of the Medieval Revival style, including its complex, picturesque massing and siting, its varied use of materials and textures, its steeply-sloping roof, and massive stone chimneys. The house remains remarkably intact.



4530 Fieldston Road

4540 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5811/216

Date: 1963-64 (NB 406-1963)

Architect: Julius Panero

Original Owner: Herbert Koss

Style: Mid-Twentieth Century Modern

Stories: Two plus full basement.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; concrete sidewalks and steps; brick retaining walls with slate coping; concrete driveway; brick walkway; bluestone curb; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Two bays; projecting garage with a slatted-wood roll-up door, topped by a terrace with wood and aluminum railings; recessed main entryway with cantilevered canopy and paneled wood door; ribbon windows at the first story; aluminum sliders above molded panels at the second story. *Roof:* Shallow, asphalt-covered gable with overhanging eaves.

South Façade: Wood balcony with wrought-iron railings; ribbon windows and aluminum sliders.

North Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style residence was designed by architect Julius Panero and built in 1963-64 for owner Herbert Koss at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. This house, which is built into its sloping site, has a rectangular footprint with its narrower side facing Fieldston Road. Its low gable roof, wide overhanging eaves, ribbon windows, and cantilevered hood above the main entryway are all typical features of the Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style. The house remains remarkably intact.



4540 Fieldston Road

4544 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5811/220

Date: 1924-25 (NB 2417-1924)

Architect: William A. Geisen

Original Owner: William J. Weber

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 with raised basement and a one-story side porch.

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls with face brick.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; brick and concrete stairs with wrought-iron railings; mature trees; bluestone curb and sidewalk; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining wall.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Five bays; centrally-located entryway, featuring leaded sidelights, paneled wood door, leaded fanlight, radiating brick surround, sunburst, and central key-stone; projecting stone window sills and splayed brick lintels; historic, brass lamps flanking the entryway; historic eight-over-eight wood sash; paneled, wood shutters with wrought-iron hold backs; bracketed roof cornice, gabled dormers. *Roof:* Slate-covered, overhanging hip with eave returns; bracketed cornice with dentils; gabled dormers with arched sash and keystones; brick chimney. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney breast; similar to the main façade. *South Side Wing:* Flat roof with molded wood cornice; historic multi-pane wood casements. *North Façade:* Two bays; arched sash in the gable-end; similar to the main façade. *North Side Wing:* One bay with grouped fenestration on the west side; three bays on the north side with historic four-over-four and eight-over-eight wood sash; molded cornice; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect William A. Geisen and built in 1924-25 for owner William J. Weber, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston

Property Owners Association. This house, which was constructed upon a low rise, is distinguished by its symmetrical massing, which consists of a 2 1/2-story, five bay central block, flanked by one-story, enclosed side porches with flat roofs. Its fanlit entryway with sidelights and paneled wood door, multi-pane wood sash, paneled shutters, bracketed cornice, and roof dormers are all hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. The house remains remarkably intact.



4544 Fieldston Road

4560 Fieldston Road (aka 412-422 West 246th Street)

Block/Lot: 5811/225

Date: 1927-28 (NB 1032-1927)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Dalton E. Perper

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; Belgian block driveway with cement-stucco-covered, masonry retaining wall; mature trees; bluestone curbs, sidewalks, and walkways; concrete steps with slate treads and wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking the intersection of Fieldston Road and West 246th Street): Three bays; arched, central entryway with curved architrave, flat pilasters, broken pediment, and flanking wrought-iron lamps; historic, wrought-iron and glass door, grouped, round-arched first-story fenestration; historic leaded-glass casements; central roundel above the main entryway; bracketed, wrought-iron balconies with multi-pane, wood casements; multi-pane French doors with molded surrounds at the projecting side pavilions. *Roof*: Low, clay-tile-covered, hipped roof on brackets with overhanging eaves; cement-stucco-covered chimney on the east side; projecting, one-story pavilions have flat roofs; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *Garage Wing*: Two-stories, two bays, segmental vehicular entryways filled with non-historic paneled wood-and-glass roll-up doors; non-historic light fixture; multi-pane casements (materials not apparent) at the second story; gabled roof, covered with clay tiles. *South Façade*: Three bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style residence was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1927-28 for owner Dalton E. Perper, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Perper was the president of the 51 West 129th Street Corp. The symmetrical main facade of this house, which faces the intersection of Fieldston Road and West 246th Street, is distinguished by its two-story central block, topped by a low, clay-tile-covered, hipped roof on brackets with overhanging eaves. The central section is flanked by two projecting, one-story pavilions with flat roofs and chamfered corners. Its arched fenestration, elaborate entryway, wrought-iron balconies, low-pitched, clay-tile-covered roof, and multi-pane wood casements are hallmarks of the Mediterranean Revival style. The two-story garage wing, which is located on the south side and is pivoted to face Fieldston Road, appears to have been built at about the same time. The house remains remarkably intact.



4560 Fieldston Road

4600 TO 4680 FIELDSTON ROAD, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN WEST 246th STREET AND INDIAN ROAD

4600 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5819/2124

Date: 1926-27 (NB 2888-1926)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: George F. Wagner

Style: Norman Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with fieldstone and cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Entrance Tower (overlooking the intersection of Fieldston Road and West 246th Street): Cylindrical tower of random ashlar fieldstone with wide mortar joints, capped by a conical, ragged-butt, slate-shingle roof with overhanging flared eaves and stone block modillions, and by a wrought-iron weather-vane; fieldstone main entrance steps; historic paneled main entrance door with a hexagonal window, below a round-headed panel with a sunburst motif, both recessed within a round-headed opening; pointed-arch door surround composed of large, quarry-faced stone blocks; historic metal light fixture attached to the façade north of the door surround; historic casement sash with 18 lights north of the entrance door, set within a quoined surround with a fieldstone lintel and sill, both with bush-hammered finishes; large window opening with a quoined fieldstone surround east of the entrance door, filled with historic stacked and paired 18-light sashes; gabled, slate-roofed projection supported by stone brackets above the main entrance, containing a cast-stone sundial with a metal hand and metal roman numerals. *Roof:* Ragged-butt, slate-shingle-covered hipped roofs with overhanging flared eaves, intersecting with the conical tower roof on the main body of the house; shingles lighten in color towards the roof peak; historic, hipped-roof metal dormers with louvers on the west and south roof slopes, and on the north slope of the north wing; three-pane skylight on the west slope; segmental wall dormer on the south façade of the east wing with one pair of 18-pane casement sashes; shed wall dormers on the east facades of the east and north wings, with the east-wing dormer containing a single, 18-pane casement sash, and the north-wing dormer containing paired, multi-pane sashes; east fieldstone chimney with a wrought-iron, "W"-shaped anchor attached to its east face, and a terra cotta chimney pot; north fieldstone chimney with three chimney pots, two of them terra cotta, and the other concrete; some historic copper gutters; metal drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road):* Façade coated with textured stucco; first-floor window with a quoined stucco surround, filled four-across with stacked, historic multi-pane casement sashes; two window openings at the second floor, each with a pair of historic, 18-pane casement sashes, and with projecting wood sills and historic louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware. *North Façade:* Second-floor window composed of two multi-pane sashes, one of which has been modified to permit the installation of a window air-conditioning unit. *South Façade (overlooking West 246th Street):* Façade coated with textured stucco; twelve-pane casement sash within a projecting stucco surround at the second floor; window opening at the second floor with two 18-pane casement sashes, historic louvered wood shutters, and a projecting wood sill. *East Façade:* Multi-pane sash at the second floor, which has been modified to permit the installation of a window air-conditioning unit. *East Wing:* Secondary entrance within a round-headed opening with a brick-and-fieldstone surround; jettied second story supported by curved brackets, with a denticulated base. *West Façade of North Wing:* Façade is covered with random ashlar fieldstone at the first floor, and with stucco at the second floor; first-floor window with four historic, 18-pane casement sashes and a large, bush-hammered stone lintel and sill;

slate-shingle-covered pitched hood over the first floor window, extending the length of the wing's west façade; one pair of historic, twelve-pane casement sashes at the second floor, with a projecting wood sill; round-headed passageway opening at the northern end of the façade, with voussoirs of quarry-faced stone and long, skinny bricks. *North Façade of North Wing*: Central gable; secondary entrance beneath a wood door hood with a pitched roof, supported by wood brackets; single and grouped multi-pane casement sashes. *East Façade of North Wing*: Two segmental-arch-headed garage door bays filled with paneled roll-up doors and multi-pane transoms.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house was completed in 1927 for owner George F. Wagner, the owner of the George F. Wagner Butter, Cheese, and Egg Company located at 77 Hudson Street and 448 West 14th Street. With its prominent, conical-roofed cylindrical main entrance tower, steeply sloping, slate-shingle-covered hipped roofs, and historic casement sashes, 4600 Fieldston Road is a substantially intact example of Norman Revival residential architecture, constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4600 Fieldston Road

4614 Fieldston Road
Block/Lot: 5819/2130

Date: 1924-25 (NB 439-1924)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Mrs. J. Wilbur Chapman

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2½, with 1½-story south and east wings

Structure/Materials: Stone covered with cement stucco; clapboard-faced east wing.

Major Alterations: Construction of an attic-story dormer in 1961 (BN 326-61; architect: Simon B. Zelnik).

Notable Site Features: Bluestone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway with Belgian block edging; stucco-covered wall with square posts supporting a wrought-iron arch that spans the driveway; fieldstone steps with bluestone treads; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Three bays, not including the set-back south wing; pair of paneled wood main entrance doors below an elliptical-arch-headed, leaded-glass fanlight, all within an elliptical-arch-headed recess with a carved keystone, paneled reveals, and a metal light fixture hanging from the soffit of the recess; historic wood main entrance surround featuring engaged columns supporting an angular pediment with a molded wood cornice; brick main entrance step; two tripartite windows at the first floor, each with a historic eight-over-twelve, double-hung wood central window separated from its flanking historic two-over-three, double-hung windows by pilastered mullions with Ionic capitals, and crowned by a molded and denticulated wood cornice; three historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the second floor, within molded wood surrounds and with louvered shutters with wrought-iron hardware. *Roof:* Gable roof on the main body of the house and on the south wing, covered with brown and gray slate shingles; gable roof, pitched downward at its eastern end, over the east wing; gabled wall dormer on the west façade of the south wing, with a clapboarded upper face, containing a six-over-six, double-hung window; two gabled wall dormers on the north façade of the north wing; molded wood cornices; one stucco-covered stone chimney at each end of the main façade; metal gutters and drainpipes; metal snow guards. *South Façade:* Multi-pane, double-hung windows at the first and second floors within molded wood surrounds; paneled shutters at the first floor, and louvered shutters at the second floor; attic-story round-headed window with curved muntins. *South Wing:* Grouped multi-pane French doors at the first floor on the west and south facades of the wing; window with shutters at the attic story on the south façade. *North Façade:* Two bays; double-hung windows within molded wood surrounds at the first and second floors; paneled shutters at the first-floor windows, and louvered shutters at the second-floor windows; two multi-pane, quarter-round windows at the attic story with projecting sills. *North Wing:* Clapboard-covered north and west facades; one one-over-one, double-hung window at the second floor on the west façade of the wing, with louvered shutters; two secondary entrances on the north façade; western entrance has a multi-pane door and transom, beneath a molded wood door hood.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house was completed in 1925 for Mrs. J. Wilbur Chapman, and is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Featuring stucco-covered stone and clapboarded facades, square-headed double-hung windows with shutters, a fanlight over the main entrance door, engaged columns at the main entryway supporting an angular pediment, and slate-shingle-covered gable roof, 4614 Fieldston Road is a substantially intact example of Colonial Revival style residential architecture. In 1943, the house was sold by

the Enerl Realty Corp. to Irene G. Ehrhart. It was owned for many decades by Fred W. Friendly, the prominent CBS News executive who collaborated with the legendary journalist Edward R. Murrow on several landmark television documentaries, including the 1954 episode of the “See It Now” series that largely destroyed the credibility of Communist-hunting Senator Joseph McCarthy, and “Harvest of Shame” (1960), which exposed the exploitation of migrant agricultural workers in the United States. Friendly, who owned the house at the time of its 1961 alteration, died here in 1998. The house was published in the 1927 yearbook of the Architectural League of New York.

Significant references

Architectural League of New York, 1927.

“Fred W. Friendly, CBS Executive and Pioneer in TV News Coverage, Dies at 82,” *New York Times* (March 5, 1998).



4614 Fieldston Road

4630 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5819/2135

Date: 1935-36 (NB 448-1935)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owners: Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hannig

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: Two and basement, with a lower, two-story north wing and a one-story-plus-basement south wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with face brick, including some randomly placed burnt bricks, laid in Flemish bond.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Waist-high brick front wall with limestone coping, and with a historic wrought-iron gate; square brick posts with limestone caps flanking the driveway entrance; patterned Belgian block driveway; bluestone sidewalk; fieldstone retaining walls; rock outcroppings; fieldstone steps; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Five bays, not including the north and south wings; projecting central bay, crowned by a historic angular wood pediment with a molded cornice; main entrance door behind a metal security grille, and beneath a historic, eight-pane wood transom; historic projecting wood portico featuring freestanding columns with Ionic capitals, and a plain entablature with a molded wood cornice; four historic twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood windows at the first floor; five historic six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the second floor; all windows have molded, projecting wood sills, splayed brick lintels, and louvered shutters. *Roof:* Slate-shingle-covered hipped roof over the main body of the house; slate-shingle-covered mansard roof over the north wing; half-round, projecting metal louver on the south roof slope and on the north slope of the north wing; brick chimney with a concrete or limestone cap at each end of the main façade; molded and denticulated wood cornice wrapping the main and south facades, and a portion of the north façade, below a brick parapet with its own molded wood cornice; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Chimney breast above the first floor, piercing the façade and parapet cornices; Multi-pane wood-and-glass door within a molded wood surround, opening on to the first-floor porch of the south wing; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood window at the second floor with a splayed brick lintel and louvered shutters. *West Façade of South Wing:* Fieldstone basement; paneled, wood, roll-up garage door within a segmental-arch-headed opening with fieldstone voussoirs and springers; first-floor porch, with square columns and columns with Ionic capitals supporting an entablature with a molded cornice, beneath a wood parapet with a raised, paneled central portion; historic, ornate wrought-iron porch railing wrapping around to part of the south façade; multi-pane wood-and-glass door set within a decorative wood surround; historic metal light fixture hanging from the porch ceiling. *South Façade of South Wing:* Tripartite, floor-to-ceiling window composed of one historic twelve-over-twelve, double-hung window flanked by historic nine-over-nine, double-hung wood windows; wrought-iron balustrades at the bottom portions of the windows. *North Façade:* Six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the first and second floors with splayed brick lintels and molded, projecting wood sills; chimney breast piercing the cornice. *West Façade of North Wing:* Molded wood cornice above the second-floor lintel level, which wraps around to the north façade of the wing and extends the length of both facades; multi-pane, secondary entrance door; first-floor six-over-six, double-hung wood window covered by a wrought-iron security grille, with a projecting, molded wood sill; both the door and window have splayed brick lintels; metal light fixture attached to the façade between the door and window; entrance portico with piers composed of ornate metal grillwork and iron brackets supporting a pitched, standing-seam metal roof, which has a molded cornice; half-gable on north face of portico roof is covered with clapboards. *North Façade of North Wing:* Window opening at the first floor covered by a security grille; three six-over-six, double-hung windows at the second floor with molded, projecting wood sills; all windows on this façade have splayed brick lintels.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house was completed in 1936 for Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hannig, and is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. With its Flemish-bond brick main façade of five regular bays, multi-pane double-hung windows with louvered shutters and splayed brick lintels, central pediment, and Classically inspired main entrance portico and north porch, 4630 Fieldston Road is a substantially intact example of a Georgian Revival style residence. The house was purchased by William M. Hayden in 1956.

Significant Reference

“Riverdale Homes Figure in Deals,” *New York Times* (Aug. 3, 1956), 30.



4630 Fieldston Road

4650 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5819/2150

Date: 1920-21 (NB 99-1920)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Edna A. Hoffman

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: two, with a 2½-story north wing

Structure/Materials: Face brick, including some randomly placed burnt bricks, laid in Flemish bond.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; bluestone sidewalk; asphalt driveway; rock outcroppings; fieldstone and brick front staircase with bluestone stair treads and coping; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Main façade is composed of five large bays, not including the north wing, and is faced in brick, except for the central main entrance bay, which is stucco-coated; projecting two-story wood portico at the central bay, with four columns and two pilasters, all with Corinthian capitals, supporting an entablature and angular pediment with a denticulated molding, and with a central shield and swags on its face; large, historic metal light fixture hanging from the portico ceiling; paneled main entrance door below a round-headed fanlight, flanked by small Doric pilasters and crowned by a molded arch with a central console; the Doric pilasters are flanked by pilasters with Ionic capitals, which support an entablature with a molded, denticulated cornice; one six-over-six, double-hung window, and two one-over-one, double-hung windows, all within molded wood surrounds and with projecting, molded wood sills, at the second floor of the central bay; each bay flanking the large central bay is subdivided into two smaller bays, with square-headed French doors at each of the round-headed first-floor openings paired below a round-headed panel decorated with a wreath and swags, and six-over-six, double-hung second-floor windows within molded wood surrounds, with projecting, molded wood sills, splayed brick lintels, and wrought-iron shutter hardware, but no shutters; each northernmost and southernmost bay has ground-floor doors and windows grouped in a Palladian arrangement, with square-headed, multi-pane French doors paired below a multi-pane, round-headed fanlight and flanked by multi-pane, full-height sashes, all below an entablature with a molded, denticulated wood cornice supported by four engaged columns with Ionic capitals; doors are flanked by small Doric pilasters and crowned by a molded arch with a central console; six-over-six, double-hung windows within molded wood surrounds and with projecting, molded wood sills and splayed brick lintels, at the second floor of the northernmost and southernmost bays. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered pitched roof over the

main body of the house, which is wrapped on all four facades by a brick parapet with stone or cast-stone balustrades; molded, denticulated wood cornice below the parapet; two brick chimneys, each with a corbelled cap, at the north and south ends of the main façade; brick chimney with a stone or cast-stone cap at the north wing; asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof covering the north wing, with a dormer on its north slope filled with a multi-pane window with curved muntins; molded wood cornice on the north wing; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: Large round-headed openings at the first floor; six-over-six, double-hung windows within molded wood surrounds and with projecting, molded wood sills and splayed brick lintels at the second floor. *North Façade*: One-over-one, double-hung window at the second floor with a projecting, molded wood sill and a splayed-brick lintel. *West Façade of North Wing*: Six bays; eight six-over-six, double-hung windows within molded wood surrounds and with projecting, molded wood sills and splayed brick lintels at the first and second floors; large round-headed recesses at the second-northernmost and second-southernmost first-floor bays, each filled with a square-headed, six-over-six, double-hung window within a molded surround, with a projecting sill, and set within a stucco-covered infill panel; two multi-pane circular windows within molded wood surrounds at the second-northernmost and second-southernmost second-floor bays. *North Façade of North Wing*: Secondary entrance door below a rectangular transom; multi-pane, double-hung windows with molded wood surrounds and projecting, molded wood sills at the first and second floors. *East Façade*: Projecting, round first-floor bay featuring engaged columns with Ionic capitals and a roof terrace; second-floor multi-pane French doors with sidelights providing access to the roof terrace; double-hung windows, some paired, and some with splayed lintels, within molded wood surrounds and with projecting, molded wood sills; angular pediment projecting above the cornice line; within and below the pediment is a Palladian window with a multi-pane, round-headed fanlight; large garage door opening at the northern end of the façade.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this sprawling house was completed in 1921 for owner Edna A. Hoffman. With its monumental central main entrance portico and Classically inspired main door surround and ornament, including swags and the shield within the main façade pediment, 4650 Fieldston Road is a substantially intact example of neo-Classical architecture, and is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Hoffman sold the house in 1945 to Major Harvey L. Schwamm, president of the National Bronx Bank of New York; by 1961, it was occupied by Telli Diallo, the chief delegate to the United Nations of the Republic of Guinea. The house was published in the May 1924 issue of *The Architect*.

Significant References

The Architect, May 1924, plate XXXVI

New York Times (March 10, 1945), 27

New York Times (August 28, 1961), 13



4650 Fieldston Road

4680 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5819/2166

Date: 1917-1918 (NB178-1917)

Architect: Mann & MacNeille

Original Owner: H. E. Freeman

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2½, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof, and with a 1½-story east wing.

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block and wood frame covered with fieldstone, whitewashed cement stucco, and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Fieldstone retaining wall; fieldstone steps with wood railing; concrete sidewalk; asphalt driveway with stone edging; mature trees.

Description

West Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Three bays at the first floor; four bays at the second floor; façade is stucco-coated, except for some portions of the first floor, which have rubble fieldstone veneer; false half-timbering at the south end of the second floor; northernmost first-floor window features three, eight-pane wood casement sashes and a simple, projecting stone sill; shouldered opening at the southernmost first-floor bay below a wood cornice, with a simple, projecting stone sill, and filled with three, eight-pane wood casement sashes, one four-pane wood casement sash with a curved head, and one nine-pane wood casement sash below a single-pane transom, which is curved to fit the shape of the opening; three pairs of wood casement sashes within a wood surround, above a base with false half-timbering, at the central first-floor bay; jettied central second-floor bay supported by wood brackets, featuring paired, six-pane wood casement sashes, a paneled wood-clapboard base, and false half-timbering on its north and south faces; window air-conditioning unit within the altered central sashes of the second-floor oriel; simple, projecting stuccoed sill and three pairs of six-pane wood casement sashes at the northernmost second-floor opening, above an iron-and-wood window box resting upon wrought-iron brackets; twelve-pane wood casement sash within each of the two southernmost window openings, with projecting sills, and within wood surrounds. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hip-on-gable and gable roofs with overhanging eaves; segmental dormers with multi-pane casement sashes on the north, south, east, and west roof slopes; shed dormer with four multi-pane sashes on the east slope; stucco-covered gable

with a circular window at the attic story on the east façade; stucco-covered chimneys; metal gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade:* Fieldstone veneer at portions of the first floor; three-sided, first-floor wood oriel with single- and multi-pane sashes; second floor features false half-timbering and single, paired, and grouped sashes within the window openings; simple, projecting stucco sills at the two westernmost second-floor windows, and at the westernmost attic-story window. *South Façade:* Grouped multi-pane casement sashes above a projecting stone sill at the first floor; multi-pane sash within each of the two second-floor window openings; multi-pane window at the attic story. *East Wing:* 1½ stories; fieldstone first floor; stucco and false half-timbering within the gable on the north façade, which contains a pair of multi-pane sashes; asphalt-shingle-covered intersecting gable roofs with shed dormers on the north, south, and east slopes; paired, four-pane sashes within the dormers on the north roof slope; secondary entrance on the north façade below a pitched door hood, which engages the eave of the north roof slope. *East Façade:* Façade is covered with stucco and false half-timbering above the first floor; angled, gabled, projecting bay containing a pair of eight-pane casement sashes; paired, multi-pane casement sashes.

History and Significance

Designed by Mann & MacNeille for owner H.E. Freeman, this house was completed in 1918. With its fieldstone and stucco-covered facades with false half-timbering, casement-sash windows, gable roofs with overhanging eaves, and stucco-covered chimneys, 4680 Fieldston Road is a substantially intact example of Tudor Revival architecture, and of the types of houses constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. In the 1970s, the house was occupied by Gerard Bloomfield, who was active for many years in New York City politics, and who at one time served as a member of the Mayor's Economic Council.



4680 Fieldston Road

4690 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5819/2175

vacant land

4601 TO 4671 FIELDSTON ROAD, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 246TH STREET AND GOODRIDGE AVENUE

4601 Fieldston Road (aka 441-445 West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5821/2910

Date: 1927-28 (NB 1815-1927)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: H.S. Lasalle

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with one- and two-story side wings.

Structure/Materials: Flemish bond brick above a brick foundation.

Major Alterations: Original garage on west side of building expanded and converted to medical office in 1990.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; curving bluestone walkways; non-historic wheelchair ramp; bluestone curbs and sidewalks; non-historic stockade fence on West 246th Street; asphalt driveway.

Related Structure on the Site: One-story, wood-frame and concrete garage with a flat roof built c. 1990.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking the intersection of Fieldston Road and West 246th Street): Five bays; semi-circular columned wood entrance porch at first story with marble steps; historic paneled wood door; recessed portico at second story set off by a Palladian motif; second story porch with original decorative wrought-iron railing; Adamesque door surround with side lights and tracery fanlight; arched windows at first story of main block have eight-over-eight wood sash topped by fanlights with gothic tracery and sit within relieving arches; second-story fenestration featuring eight-over-eight wood sash, projecting marble window sills; non-historic storms, wood shutters, and splayed marble lintels with keystones. *Roof:* Slate-covered hip with cross gable; wood cornice with modillions; copper-roofed dormers with curved heads and sash; brick chimneys; non-historic aluminum drainpipes. *Side wings and facades:* Grouped fenestration at the first story within heavily decorated enframements; chamfered corners; similar to the main façade; roof urns. *Rear façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; two-story, apsidal wing featuring blind arches, eight-over-eight wood sash, and copper roof.

History and Significance

This Georgian Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1927-28 for H.S. Lasalle at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Symmetrically composed, the house features a 2-1/2 story central block with flanking, faceted and semi-circular wings that are lower in height. Its semi-circular portico, Tuscan and Ionic columns, Palladian motif, round-arch fenestration with Gothic transoms, splayed window lintels, and molded cornice with modillions are all hallmarks of the Georgian Revival style. The house, which is remarkably intact, is one of Baum's major contributions to the Fieldston Historic District.



4601 Fieldston Road

4621 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5821/2900

Date: 1922 (NB 36-1922)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner/Developer: Alfred D. Mayo

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with an offset, 1 ½-story side wing on the south side.

Structure/Materials: Wood, covered with textured and whitewashed cement-stucco and half timbers above concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; mature trees; bluestone walkway, curb, and steps; fieldstone retaining wall; concrete sidewalk with inset bluestone slabs; asphalt driveway with concrete lining.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Irregular bay arrangement; concrete and bluestone stoop with wrought-iron railings; segmentally-arched main entryway with historic paneled wood door, brass hardware, molded label, and non-historic brass wall lamp; projecting, angular bay at the first story, some half-timbering at the second story; non-historic aluminum casements with faux muntins; second-story fenestration pierces the roofline; non-historic security lamps. *Roof:* Slate tile-covered overhanging gables and flared eaves; tall brick chimneys; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade with Side Wing:* Two bays; brick-faced first-story; projecting chimney; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; non-historic vinyl casements with faux muntins. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; non-historic aluminum casements with faux muntins; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; slate-covered, sloping overhang above the basement.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1922 for Alfred D. Mayo at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Mayo was the secretary of the Crowell Publishing Co. The house,

which is characterized by its complex footprint consisting of a series of offset wings of varying heights, displays Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its white-washed stucco facades with half timbers, its slate-tile-covered gable roofs, and its tall brick chimneys. The house remains largely intact.



4621 Fieldston Road

4625 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5821/2890

Date: 1926-27 (NB 2887-1926)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Michael Campagna

Style: altered Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Whitewashed cement stucco over terra-cotta block.

Major Alterations: A matching two-story addition was constructed on the north side of the house and open terraces on the south side of the house were enclosed in 2002-04. Also, original fenestration was restored at the living room. (owner: Tracy Semler; architect: Edward C. Hicks)

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; bluestone walkway, curb, and sidewalk; non-historic clay-tile-covered front stoop with pedestals topped by globes; patio enclosed by masonry posts and elaborate wrought-iron railings; non-historic concrete block driveway with Belgian block lining and lip.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Nine bays in several planes; projecting main entryway featuring rusticated surround, compound moldings surmounted by engaged urns on pedestals; segmental-arch doorway with paired, wrought iron doors (non-original, but appropriate), and surmounting, engaged pedestals with globes; non-historic, but appropriate, wrought-iron wall lamps; secondary entryway with multi-pane wood-and-glass doors with flanking multi-pane wood sash and molded surrounds; non-historic but appropriate multi-pane, four-over-four wood sash and casements; bracketed window sills at the first story; second-story sills sit in a continuous molded band; second-story fenestration has eared surrounds; non-historic wood roll-up garage doors; secondary entryway with non-historic but appropriate paneled wood-and-glass door, flanked by non-historic wrought-iron

wall lamps. *Roof*: Intersecting, clay-tile-covered hips with overhanging eaves and molded cornice decorated with guttae; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; whitewashed, cement-stucco-covered chimney. *Rear Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *South Façade*: Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with paired doors and non-historic wrought-iron wall lamps. *North Façade*: Two bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This altered Mediterranean Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1926-27 for builder Michael Campagna at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Featuring a complex footprint consisting of a series of adjoining, two-story wings, the house's cement stucco-covered facades, rusticated frontispiece, and clay tile-covered roofs are all hallmarks of the style. The architect Edward C. Hicks designed a matching two-story garage wing in 2002-04 on the north side of the original house, at which time other exterior alterations occurred.



4625 Fieldston Road

4633 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5821/2888

vacant land

4651 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5821/2885

Date: 1917-18 (NB 165-1917)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Owner/Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with 1 ½-story side wings and portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with fieldstone and clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; mature trees; bluestone curb, sidewalk, and walkway; gravel driveway lined with concrete gutters.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Five bays; centrally-located, main entryway featuring paneled wood door; engaged, compound columns; leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight, and non-historic, but appropriate aluminum hanging lamp; projecting stone window sills and splayed brick lintels with keystones at the first story; historic twelve-over-eight wood sash; paired fenestration at the second-story with historic six-over-six wood sash; historic batten shutters with louvers, carved squirrels, and wrought-iron hardware. *Roof:* Synthetic slate-covered gambrel with flaring eaves; fieldstone chimneys; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *Side Wings and Facades:* White-washed, cement-stucco at the first stories; clapboarded gambrel-ends; historic multi-pane wood casements; similar to the main façade; quarter-round fenestration at attic level; projecting chimney stacks.

History and Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1917-18 for Delafield Estate, Inc. at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by members of the Delafield family. By 1922, the year this house was published in the Architectural League Yearbook, it was owned by Benjamin L. Winchell, vice-president of the Kerite Insulated Wire & Cloth Company. Winchell also developed a house on the adjacent property at 4655 Fieldston Road for his daughter in 1922. This house features Dutch Colonial Revival-style elements, such as its cut fieldstone base, splayed brick window lintels, elaborate main entryway, flared gambrel roof, and fieldstone end chimneys. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant Reference

Architectural League Yearbook (1922).



4651 Fieldston Road

4655 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5821/2880

Date: 1917-18 (NB 165-1917)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Benjamin L. Winchell

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco and clapboards, painted yellow.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced site; rock outcroppings; fieldstone steps with wrought-iron railing; slate sidewalk; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; patio enclosed by wood railings; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Irregular bay arrangement; projecting main entryway featuring paneled wood doors and sunburst, located beneath a flared eave and cross-gable; angled, first-story oriel with historic nine-over-six wood sash; historic eight-over-eight wood sash at the second story; historic, louvered wood shutters. *East Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road):* Two bays; historic twelve-over-sixteen wood sash with molded lintels and paneled wood shutters; wooden trelliswork; grade-level garage with non-historic, paneled wood and glass roll-up garage door. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered, intersecting gambrels with flared eaves; gabled dormers on the east slope; shed dormers on the south, west, and north slopes; concrete chimney with aluminum cap; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; historic multi-pane wood casements. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1922 for Benjamin L. Winchell at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Winchell, who was vice-president of the Kerite Insulated Wire & Cloth Co., lived at 4655 Fieldston Road and built this neighboring house for his daughters. This house is unusually-sited with its main façade oriented away from the street and includes a sloping, terraced site and a grade-level garage that sits beneath the house. Its flared gambrel roofs, multi-pane sash, and sunburst above the main entryway are elements of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.



4655 Fieldston Road

4671 Fieldston Road (aka 4901 Goodridge Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5821/2875

Date: 1919-20 (NB 356-1919) with later alterations

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owners/Developers: Mrs. F.W. Banfield and Mr. M.A. Shea

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with one-story rear wings

Structure/Materials: Running-bond brick above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: The main façade was significantly altered in 2000-01, including enlargement of the first-story window openings, simplification of the main entryway surround; removal of the band course above the first story; and removal of the window shutters. (Owner: Joel Adechi; architect: Lynn Bader).

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; sloping site; rock outcroppings; Belgian-block-paved driveway from Grosvenor Avenue; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway from Fieldston Road; blue-stone curbs; gravel sidewalks; bluestone walkway interspersed with non-historic brick steps and wrought-iron railings; concrete steps with iron tube railings on the south side of the house.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Five bays at the first story; seven bays at the second story; centrally-located main entryway with altered surround and historic paneled wood-and-glass door; non-historic, multi-pane casements at the first story with wide, non-historic enframements; projecting sills, splayed brick lintels, and keystones at the second story; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash at the second story. *Roof:* Slate-covered hip with overhanging eaves, molded cornice with blocks, hipped dormers, and historic copper gutters and drainpipes; chimney presently under renovation. *Rear Façade (recessed from Grosvenor Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; arched window with keystone at the center bay; one-story wings with secondary entryways, brick parapets, and non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash and keystones. *South Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story with grouped fenestration in the west bay;

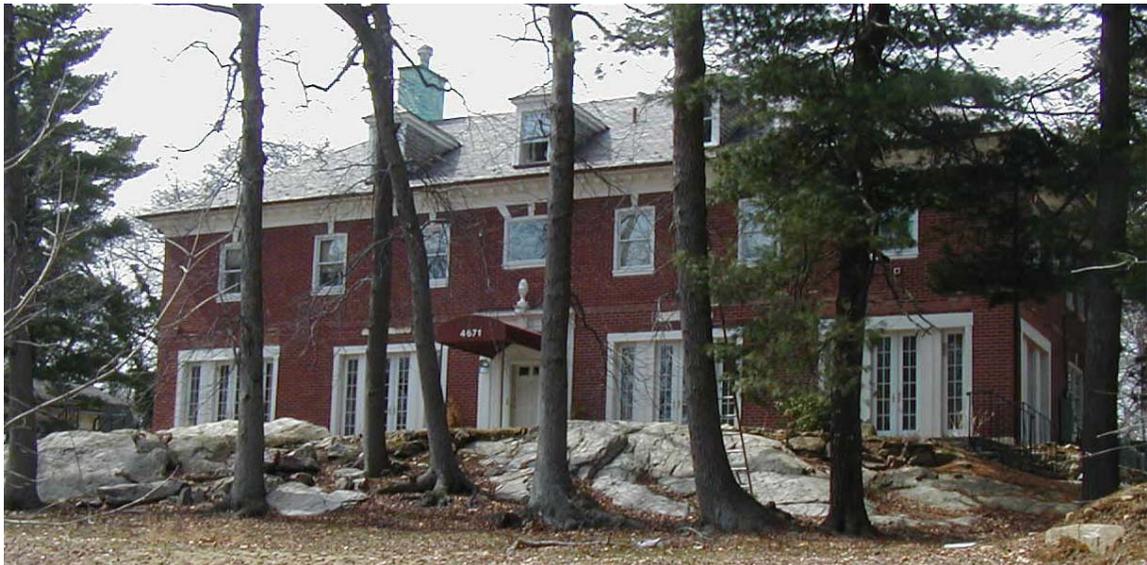
similar to the main façade. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; electrical meter; air-conditioning condenser.

History and Significance

This altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1919-20 by Mrs. F.W. Banfield and Mr. M.A. Shea, who acquired it from Banfield during construction, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house originally featured a broken pediment above the main entryway and splayed window lintels at the first story; both of these features were lost in a renovation by owner Joel Adechi and architect Lynn Bader in 2000-01. However, splayed brick lintels remain at the second story and the house's slate-covered hip with overhanging eaves, molded cornice with blocks, hipped dormers, and historic copper gutters and drainpipes remain intact.

Significant References

New York Times (March 4, 1919), 23.



4671 Fieldston Road

4701 TO 4731 FIELDSTON ROAD, WEST SIDE BETWEEN GOODRIDGE AVENUE AND WEST 250TH STREET

4701 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5820/2310

Date: 1938 (NB 136-1938)

Architect: Allan B. Bates

Original Owner/Developer: Rose & John E. McGeehan

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with one-story side wing incorporating the grade-level garage.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced in Flemish bond brick; brick foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced site; concrete and bluestone steps and patio with brick walls and historic, wrought-iron railings; brick retaining walls with stone copings; asphalt driveway; mature trees; bluestone curb and sidewalk.

Description

Main Façade: Five bays; prominent main entryway frontispiece featuring Tuscan columns supporting a pedimented gable with brackets, historic paneled wood door with leaded-glass sidelights and transom; molded stone window sills; historic six-over-six wood sash and wood shutters with wrought-iron hinges and anchors; soldier course lintels. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered gable with eave returns; crowning wood cornice has decorative frieze; brick chimney; historic copper drainpipes and flashing. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney; quarter-round windows at the attic level; similar to the main façade. *North Façade and Side Wing:* Two bays; non-historic, paneled wood-and-glass roll-up doors at basement level; flower boxes resting on decorative wrought-iron brackets; non-historic security lights and annunciator; arched window at the attic story; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect Allan B. Bates and built in 1938 for Rose and Justice John E. McGeehan at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. A member of the Bronx Democratic Party, McGeehan was a District Attorney prior to being appointed a New York State Supreme Court Justice for the 1st District in 1933. He served until 1950, and is best known for his reactionary opinion in the case that barred Bertrand Russell from being appointed to a professorship at City College in 1940. The house's gabled portico, Tuscan columns, Flemish-bond brickwork, multi-pane sash, and decorated cornice are hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

"Houses Planned for Queens Sites," *New York Times*, Apr. 8, 1938, 35.

Bertrand Arthur Russell, *Why I Am Not a Christian: and Other Essays on Religion and Related Subjects* (New York: Touchstone Books, 1967) appendix by Paul Edwards, "How Bertrand Russell was Prevented from Teaching at the College of the City of New York."



4701 Fieldston Road

4707 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5820/2306

vacant land

4711 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5820/2303

Date: 1913 (NB 160-1913)

Architect: Albro & Lindeberg

Original Owner/Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½ with attached wings of varying heights; portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced in fieldstone, wood shingles, and cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; asphalt driveway lined with bluestone; massive fieldstone stoop at the main entryway; bluestone curb and sidewalk; fieldstone retaining walls.

Related Structure on the Site: One-story fieldstone garage (NB 203-1921; owner: Mrs. James Harden; architect: G.W. Dexter).

Description

Main Façade (facing east onto Fieldston Road): One bay at the basement, first, and attic floors; three bays at the second story; segmentally-arched basement window with radiating surround and historic multi-pane wood sash; projecting window sills; historic batten shutters with wrought-iron hardware; non-historic picture window at the first story with a splayed fieldstone lintel; historic six-over-six wood sash at the second story; grouped fenestration at the attic story. *Main Entry Wing:* One story; asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with broad rear slope; segmentally-arched doorway with radiating stone surround extending into the slope of the roof; historic paneled wood door; paired

fenestration. *Roof*: Broadly-sloping, slate-covered gable roof with intersecting hips and gables and overhanging eaves; shed dormers on the north and south slopes; fieldstone chimney with clay flues; arched vent with louvers in the west gable; historic copper flashing, gutters, and drainpipes; asphalt-coated chimney with metal stacks on the west side. *South Façade (consisting of a side porch under a broad roof slope extending from the main block of the house)*: Two bays; hewn columns and rails; metal screens; slate-covered hip roof with overhanging, flared eaves. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; historic multi-pane casements and sash; shed roof dormer with paired fenestration. *Garage*: Two bays; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with flared eaves; non-historic, paneled aluminum roll-up doors; historic copper flashing, gutters, and drainpipes.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style house was designed by the architectural firm Albro & Lindeberg and built in 1913 for Delafield Estate, Inc., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by members of the Delafield family. A matching garage, designed by architect G.W. Dexter, was built in 1921 for then-owner Mrs. James Harden. The house features Craftsman-style characteristics, such as its massive fieldstone stoop, picturesque roofline, shed roof dormers, and fieldstone highlights. The house remains largely intact.



4711 Fieldston Road

4731 Fieldston Road (aka 330-340 West 250th Street)
Block/Lot: 5820/2295

Date: 1927-28 (NB 364-1927)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Charles Galle

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced in fieldstone, pigmented cement stucco, half-timbers, American bond brick, and clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping site; fieldstone terrace/patio with historic wrought-iron railings; mature trees; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway entered via West 250th Street; blue-stone curbs, walkways, and steps; concrete sidewalk on West 250th Street; bluestone sidewalk on Fieldston Road.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Five bays in varying planes; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up doors at the ground-level garages; main entryway recessed beneath Tudor arch; brick and stone window surrounds; hewn wood surrounds at the second-story fenestration; angled, second-story oriel on brackets; historic leaded-glass casements with transoms; wall dormers; partially overhanging second story on a molded base. *Roof:* Complex series of intersecting, clay tile-covered hips and gables with broad slopes and overhanging, bracketed eaves with exposed rafters; copper seams; massive brick chimney with diagonal, corbelled stacks; historic copper drainpipes and funnels; hipped dormers on the west slope. *South Façade:* One bay with grouped fenestration; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood-and-leaded-glass door; fieldstone and brick buttress on the west side. *North Façade (overlooking West 250th Street):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement in varying planes; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioning unit.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1927-28 for Charles Galle at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house displays Tudor Revival-style features, such as its half-timbered facades, main entryway recessed beneath a Tudor arch, hewn window surrounds, oriel on brackets, and leaded-glass casements. The house is remarkably intact.



4731 Fieldston Road

4710 TO 4730 FIELDSTON ROAD, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN INDIAN ROAD AND WEST 250th STREET

4710 Fieldston Road, aka 401 Indian Road
Block/Lot: 5819/2181

Date: 1929 (NB 337-1929)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Builder: A. E. Wheeler Building Corp.

Original Owner: Percival Wilds

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: 2 ½, with shorter north and south wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with brick veneer, including burnt bricks, laid in Flemish bond.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: House set diagonally to the corner; pigmented concrete- or asphalt-block sidewalk; pigmented concrete- or asphalt-block walkway with Belgian block edging; brick steps and wrought-iron railing; asphalt driveway; brick wall with square posts, stone or cast-stone coping, and wrought-iron arch supporting a metal light fixture, flanking the driveway entrance; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking the intersection of Fieldston Road and Indian Road): Main façade, not including north and south wings, is composed of three large bays, with the central, stucco-covered main entrance bay flanked by two bays of two bays each; recessed, two-story main entrance portal with two columns supporting an entablature with a denticulated cornice, and crowned by a false balustrade with turned-wood balusters; historic metal light fixture hanging from the ceiling of the portal; paneled wood main entrance door and round-headed, leaded-glass fanlight set within a molded wood surround with a keystone; surround is flanked by engaged columns, each with an attached, non-historic metal wall lamp, that support an entablature with a molded and denticulated wood cornice; door surround is flanked by recessed, elliptical leaded-glass windows within molded surrounds; six-over-six, double-hung windows with molded wood sills at the second floor of the entrance bay; nine-over-six, double-hung windows at the first floor, and six-over-six, double-hung windows at the second floor with molded wood sills, splayed brick lintels, and louvered shutters with wrought-iron hardware, at the bays flanking the entrance bay. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hipped and gable roofs on the main body of the house, with a molded and denticulated wood cornice and brick parapet; round-headed dormers on the east and west slopes with historic multi-pane wood windows with curved muntins; two brick chimneys with corbelled caps; metal gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade:* Soldier-brick course at the first floor; curved wood oriel at the first floor with a paneled base and denticulated cornice, containing one nine-over-six and two six-over-four double-hung windows and pilastered mullions; one nine-over-six window at the first floor, and two six-over-six windows at the second floor, all with molded wood sills, splayed brick lintels, and louvered shutters with wrought-iron hardware; elliptical leaded-glass window at the second floor within a molded wood frame and header-brick surround. *North (garage) Wing:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with a molded wood cornice and historic copper gutters and drainpipes; soldier-brick course at the first floor on the west and north facades; six-over-six, double-hung windows with molded wood sills, splayed brick lintels, and louvered shutters with wrought-iron hardware at the first and second floors on the west and north facades; north façade features three, basement-level garage-door bays with paneled roll-up doors, below a non-historic metal floodlight, and one historic metal grille and one non-historic metal louver at the lintel level of the first floor; three-pane window with a header-brick sill east of the garage doors on the north façade; brick stairs leading to a secondary entrance portico on the east façade of the wing. *South Façade:* Two nine-over-six, double-hung windows at the first floor, and two six-over-six, double-hung windows at the second floor, all with molded wood sills and

splayed brick lintels; through-the-wall air conditioning unit at the second floor; metal electrical conduit. *South Wing*: Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with a molded wood cornice and cornice returns; first story is brick, and second story is covered with stucco; west façade of wing features three round-headed first-floor openings with brick voussoirs and cast-stone keystones, filled with large, square-headed, single-pane windows and round-headed panels with carved sunbursts; three-over-three double-hung window at the attic story on the west façade; round-headed first-floor opening on the south façade of the wing filled with a pair of non-historic doors with single-pane sidelights, and a round-headed panel with a carved sunburst set within a larger, plain round-headed panel; three-over-three, double-hung window at the attic story on the south façade below a round-headed blind arch; two double-hung, attic-story windows on the east façade; all attic-story windows on the south wing have louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware. *East (rear) Façade*: Secondary entrance door flanked by engaged columns with Ionic capitals supporting a projecting entablature and angular pediment with a slate-shingle-covered roof; elliptical windows flanking the secondary entrance; double-hung windows with molded wood sills and splayed brick lintels, most with louvered shutters with wrought-iron hardware; façade is crowned by an angular pediment with a molded wood cornice and central circular window with four cast-stone keystones.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house was completed in 1929 for owner Percival Wilds, an attorney with the firm of Chamberlain, Wilds & Jube, which was located at Two Rector Street in Manhattan. This house, with its impressive main entrance portal crowned by a balustrade with turned-wood balusters, hipped roof, circular and elliptical windows, and Classically inspired front and rear entrance surrounds, is a substantially intact example of neo-Classical residential architecture, dating from the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4710 Fieldston Road

4730 Fieldston Road
Block/Lot: 5819/2190

Date: 1929-1930 (NB 129-1929)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Builder: A.E. Wheeler

Original Owner: Sidney D. Gamble

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone; wood clapboards; vertical wood siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone front walkway; bluestone sidewalk; asphalt driveways; air-conditioning condenser unit adjacent to the west façade of the east wing.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Five bays, not including the south porch; stone quoining at the corners of the house; fieldstone main entrance steps with historic wrought-iron railings; recessed main entrance featuring a historic paneled wood door flanked by paneled pilasters and leaded-glass sidelights with paneled bases, all beneath an elliptical-arch-headed, leaded-glass fanlight; elliptical-arch-headed recess has paneled reveals and a paneled soffit; historic metal light fixture hanging from the soffit of the recess; entryway surround featuring a carved keystone and fluted pilasters supporting an angular pediment with a molded and denticulated cornice; non-historic paired floodlight and electrical conduit attached to façade north of main entrance door; each first- and second-floor window has one pair of ten-pane casement sashes; windows also have projecting stone sills and splayed stone lintels composed of multiple stone blocks, with large keystones at the first floor. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with cornice returns; shed roof over the south porch; molded wood cornices, including some with block modillions; large fieldstone chimneys with corbelled caps; three gabled dormers on the west slope, each with a slate-shingle-covered roof, vertical wood siding covering the pediment, and one pair of eight-pane casement sashes; gabled wall dormers on the west façade of the east wing, with vertical wood siding covering their pediments, filled with paired and grouped, eight-pane casement sashes; two gabled wall dormers, each with a pair of eight-pane casement sashes and a stone sill, on the east façade of the east wing; two shed wall dormers, each with a pair of eight-pane casement sashes flanked by single, eight-pane sashes, and with a stone sill, on the east façade of the east wing; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; metal snow guards and leader heads. *South Façade:* Cornice broken by the chimney; angled oriel with casement sashes at the first floor; one pair of multi-pane casement sashes, and one tripartite window composed of a pair of multi-pane casement sashes flanked by single multi-pane casement sashes, at the second floor; two windows at the attic story; projecting stone sills; westernmost second-floor window has a lintel composed of five stones, including a large keystone; other second- and third-floor windows have lintels composed of large, quarry-faced stone blocks. *South Porch:* Fieldstone, with a fieldstone stoop with iron railing; wood clapboards, non-historic louver, and molded, denticulated cornice on the west-facing half-gable; two wood French doors within molded wood enframements opening on to the porch from the main house. *North Façade (not including east wing):* Cornice broken by the chimney; irregular bay arrangement, with three bays at the first floor, four bays at the second floor, and two bays at the attic; one pair of ten-pane, and one pair of six-pane casement sashes at the first floor; non-historic metal louver over the central first-floor window; wood oriel with one pair of eight-pane casement sashes flanked by single eight-pane casement sashes, below multi-pane transoms; oriel features pilastered mullions, a denticulated cornice, and a concave standing-seam metal roof; three openings with paired, ten-pane casement sashes at the second floor; single six-pane casement sash with a large, quarry-faced stone block lintel, also at the second floor; lintels composed of multiple stones at the westernmost and second-westernmost second-floor window openings; two windows at the attic story,

each with one six-pane casement sash and a large, quarry-faced stone block lintel; projecting stone sills. *West Façade of East Wing*: Square-headed tripartite window within a segmental-arch-headed opening; paired, ten-pane casement sashes within square-headed openings. *North Façade of East Wing*: Paneled secondary entrance door with a four-pane wood transom; non-historic paired metal floodlight attached to transom; fieldstone stoop with a wrought-iron railing; metal box attached to façade at the first floor; one pair of multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor; large round-headed opening at the second floor with stone voussoirs, filled with three eight-pane casement sashes below a round-headed panel with a carved sunburst, and flanked by paired eight-pane casement sashes; metal louver at the attic story; projecting stone sills and lintels composed of multiple stone blocks at all windows on this façade. *East Façade (including east façade of east wing)*: Basement-level secondary entrance and garage-door bays, with paneled wood garage doors, beneath a slate-shingle-covered, pitched hood; three single-casement-sash windows, one window with one pair of casement sashes, and one tripartite casement sash window with one pair of sashes flanked by single sashes, at the first floor; all first-floor sashes have multiple panes.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this sprawling house was completed in 1930 for owner Sidney D. Gamble. It displays many features consistent with the Georgian Revival style, including a symmetrical, five-bay main façade, paneled main entrance door with leaded-glass fanlight, gabled main roof with chimneys at either end, cornices with block modillions, and splayed stone lintels. Substantially intact today, it is representative of the homes built in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4730 Fieldston Road

5000 TO 5022 FIELDSTON ROAD, EAST SIDE, NORTH OF WEST 250th STREET

5000 Fieldston Road (aka 321-327 West 250th Street)

Block/Lot: 5828/3508

Date: 1921-22 (NB 689 – 1921)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: Dr. A.H. Merritt

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone foundation; wood frame faced in fieldstone, whitewashed cement stucco, and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: The side porch was enlarged in 1928 (BN 1744 – 1928; owner: Dr. A.H. Merritt; architect: W. Stanwood Phillips).

Notable Site Features: Sloping site with rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; fieldstone stairs with bluestone treads; wrought-iron railings; asphalt driveway; non-historic post-and-rail fence.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking West 250th Street): Four bays, including the second-westernmost, main entrance bay, which projects in front of its two flanking bays; second-easternmost bay projects in front of the easternmost bay; easternmost bay is covered with stucco with randomly placed stucco-covered pieces of fieldstone rubble, while the rest of the main façade is covered with fieldstone; main entrance bay contains a historic square-headed, battened wood door with iron strap hinges set within a historic wood enframing, recessed behind a Tudor-arch-headed opening with a quoined limestone surround crowned by a label molding; historic metal light fixture attached to the façade west of the door surround; second-floor, three-sided oriel over the main entrance door with a stone base, which is set within a flush surround of ashlar stone blocks; oriel has a slate-shingle-covered pitched roof and copper flashing, and has twelve-pane casement sashes set within wood surrounds; eight-pane casement sash at the first floor on the west face of the projecting main entrance bay; first-floor window openings with large wood lintels at the westernmost and second-easternmost bays, filled with stacked multi-pane casement sashes; window opening with a wood lintel and four multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor of the easternmost bay; three, 15-pane casement sashes at the second floor of the second-easternmost bay, beneath a pair of multi-pane, attic-story casement sashes. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging flared eaves and cornice returns; two shed dormers on the south façade, each with three, 15-pane casement sashes; shed wall dormer on the west face of the projecting main entrance bay, with one pair of 15-pane casement sashes; shed wall dormer on the east façade with one pair of 15-pane casement sashes; shed dormer on the north roof slope with two windows, each with three casement sashes; two chimneys; east chimney has a brick shaft, and west chimney has a ribbed brick upper shaft resting upon a wider fieldstone base, with slate shingles covering the pitched part of the chimney between its stone and brick portions; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; metal leader heads and snow guards. *East Façade:* Fieldstone basement; garage-door opening with a wood lintel and paneled roll-up door; stucco-covered façade with randomly placed stucco-covered pieces of fieldstone rubble; fieldstone stoop; stucco-covered water table at the basement level; historic hanging metal light fixture and wrought-iron bracket between the first and second floors; single eight-pane casement sash window, and a window composed of one pair of 15-pane casement sashes, at the first floor; window at the northernmost first-floor bay composed of three single-pane casement sashes grouped below an elliptical-arch-headed fanlight; two window openings, each with one pair of 15-pane casement sashes, at the second floor; historic rectangular louver within the gable, at the attic story; simple projecting wood sills at all window openings. *West Façade:* One pair of 15-pane casement sashes within each of the first- and

second-floor window openings, which have simple, projecting wood sills. *West Porch:* Grouped casement sashes on the west, north, and south facades of the porch; west façade of porch features stucco and false half-timbering within the gable, and a pitched hood at the first floor that wraps around to engage the north and south porch roof slopes. *North Façade:* Single, paired, and stacked casement sashes within the second-floor window openings.

History and Significance

Designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips, this house was completed in 1922 for owner Dr. A.H. Merritt. With its fieldstone- and stucco-coated facades, fieldstone and brick chimneys, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs, window openings filled with casement sashes, and Tudor-arch-headed main entrance opening crowned by a label molding, 5000 Fieldston Road is a substantially intact example of the Tudor Revival style, and of the architecture constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles.



5000 Fieldston Road

5022 Fieldston Road

Block/Lot: 5828/3519

Date: 1928-29 (NB 2050 – 1928)

Architect: Paul B. La Velle

Original Owner: Vincent Gates

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation; water table composed of a clinker-brick soldier course.

Major Alterations: Installation of a rear deck in 2005.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; non-historic metal fence and gate; asphalt driveway.

Related Structure on the Site: Garage.

Description

Main (north) Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; fieldstone main entrance stoop with wrought-iron railings and cast-stone steps and copings; paneled main entrance door at the westernmost first-floor bay, below a round-headed, four-pane fanlight; historic metal lamp attached to the façade east of the main door; secondary entrance at the basement level behind a brick step and a fieldstone stoop with cast-stone steps and wrought-iron railing; metal light fixture attached to the façade over the secondary entrance; historic battened wood shutters at the upper portion of the secondary entrance opening; two window openings east of the secondary entrance at the basement level; single six-pane casement sash, single eight-pane casement sash, and one window with a pair of six-pane casement sashes and historic battened wood shutters, at the first floor; window between the first- and second-floor levels composed of one pair of eight-pane casement sashes and four-pane sidelights, with historic battened wood shutters; single and paired eight-pane casement sashes at the three easternmost second-floor bays; westernmost second-floor window, over the main entrance, with one pair of four-pane casement sashes; historic battened wood shutters at the easternmost and westernmost second-floor windows; all windows with whitewashed or stucco-covered projecting, header-brick sills; chimney breast with a fieldstone lower portion narrowing above the first story; chimney has a brick upper body and shaft that breaks the overhanging eave, a pyramidal cap, and a wrought-iron, scroll-shaped wall anchor on its north face. *Roof:* Gable roofs with overhanging eaves covered with slate shingles laid in a standard pattern; fieldstone and brick chimney; metal snow guards; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road):* One bay; window at the first floor composed of four, eight-pane casement sashes within a wood surround, with false-half timbering below the opening and a wood lintel with a peaked top edge; round-headed window opening at the second floor with a brick keystone and projecting header-brick voussoirs and sill, all whitewashed or covered with stucco; historic battened wood shutters at the second floor with heart- and arrow-shaped cutouts, and with horizontal braces decorated with nail heads and wrought-iron scrolls; round-headed louver at the attic story. *South Façade:* Four window openings with casement sashes at the first floor; three window openings at the second floor with historic battened wood shutters; projecting header-brick sills, whitewashed or covered with stucco. *East Façade:* Non-historic wood deck reached by double doors on the facade; two windows with shutters at the second floor. *Garage:* Round-headed passageway opening in the wall connecting the garage to the north façade of the house; single-bay garage-door opening with a wood lintel; metal light fixture attached to the face of the lintel; paneled wood, roll-up garage door; flat roof with roof deck, surrounded by a metal railing; rectangular louver on the west garage façade.

History and Significance

Designed by Paul B. La Velle, this house was completed in 1929 for owner Vincent Gates, an administrator at DeWitt Clinton High School. Featuring a large fieldstone-and-brick chimney, casement-sash windows with historic battened wood shutters, false half-timbering on the west façade, and slate-shingle-covered, gable roofs with overhanging eaves, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



5022 Fieldston Road

5001 TO 5021 FIELDSTON ROAD, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 250TH STREET AND WEST 252ND STREET

5001-5009 Fieldston Road (aka 331 West 250th Street)
Block/Lot: 5829/3601

See: 331 West 250th Street.

5021 Fieldston Road
Block/Lot: 5829/3675

Date: c.1922-27

Architect: Not determined

Owner/Developer: Not determined.

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone and cement stucco; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable site features: Elevated site; fieldstone retaining walls; Belgian block-paved driveway; mature trees; bluestone curb; fieldstone walkway lined with brownstone blocks; fieldstone patio with wrought-iron railings; non-historic cyclone fence on the south side of the lot.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Irregular bay arrangement; fieldstone stoop; main entryway recessed behind Tudor arch with carved surround; historic batten door; molded window surrounds; historic steel and leaded-glass casements. *Roofs:* Slate-tile-covered gables with flared eaves and broad slopes; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *Chimneys:* North chimney features projecting and tapering fieldstone base and surmounting brick stack with corbels; south chimney, consisting of a massive fieldstone base springing from the peak of the gable, is topped by adjoining, offset square brick stacks. *South Façade:* Covered by a glass greenhouse. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway beneath sloping slate-covered hood; historic paneled wood and glass door; hewn wood window lintels at the first story; historic steel casements; angled oriel at the second story.

History and Significance

Thus Tudor Revival style house was built between 1922 and 1927 by an undetermined architect and owner, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Its Tudor arch entry surround, batten door, leaded casements, and picturesque roofline with a massive chimney are hallmarks of the Tudor Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.



5021 Fieldston Road

4900 TO 4960 GOODRIDGE AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND WEST 250TH STREET

4900 Goodridge Avenue

Block/Lot: 5820/2265

Date: 1916-17 (NB 283-1916)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with a one-story enclosed side porch

Structure/Materials: Brick, Flemish bond.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; mature trees; bluestone curbs; gravel driveway and sidewalks; fieldstone retaining walls; bluestone and brick walkway; brick steps; historic granite sewer cover at the corner.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Goodridge Avenue): Four bays in three planes; main entryway with a historic paneled wood-and-glass door, molded surround, bracketed hood, and historic wrought-iron lamp; recessed secondary entryway behind a round arch with an historic paneled wood-and-glass door; projecting window sills; splayed limestone lintels at the first story; historic multi-pane wood casements and sash; historic louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware; one-bay garage with non-historic paneled wood roll-up door. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered hips; molded wood cornice; brick chimneys; semi-circular louvered vent on the west slope; non-historic aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade and Porch:* Two bays at the second story; similar to the main façade; swag panel; historic multi-pane wood casements and transoms; freestanding square wood columns and historic copper roof gutter on the porch. *East Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road):* Four bays in three planes; similar to the main façade; non-historic wood picture window. *North Façade:* One bay; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1916-17 for Delafield Estate, Inc., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by members of the Delafield family. It was owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Banfield in the 1920s, who sold it in 1930 to Victor J. Pere, president of the Washington National Bank of New York. The house's Flemish bond brick, splayed lintels, and molded wood cornice are typical of the Colonial Revival style. The house remains largely intact.

Significant Reference

New York Times (Sept. 20, 1930), 34.



4900 Goodridge Avenue

4920 Goodridge Avenue

Block/Lot: 5820/2270

vacant land

4926 Goodridge Avenue

Block/Lot: 5820/2275

Date: 1915 (NB 378-1915)

Architect: C. Van Valkenberg

Original Owner/Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: altered Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½ with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof and a two-story garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame and brick, covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: An additional story and a half was constructed over the existing garage and the roof dormers were altered in 2001-03 (architect: John Torborg; owner: Gary Miller).

Notable Site Features: Main façade faces south; historic bluestone curb and non-historic bluestone walkways; mature trees; non-historic bluestone and stucco-covered steps; non-historic cement-block driveway pavement.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Irregular bay arrangement; non-original wood pergola with Tuscan columns and carved beams; non-historic wrought-iron wall lamp; non-original but appropriate wood casements enclosing original recessed, open porch. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered hips, gables, slopes, and jerkinheads with overhanging and flared eaves (shingles installed in 2001-03); non-original shed- and flat-roofed dormers; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes; non-historic skylight on the east slope; cement stucco-covered chimney with non-original clay pots. *West Façade (overlooking Goodridge Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement; main entryway with non-original but appropriate paneled wood-and-glass door and historic curved pediment on brackets; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with non-historic but appropriate paneled wood door recessed beneath flared roof eave sup-

ported by a Tuscan column; non-historic wrought-iron wall lamp. *Garage*: One bay; similar to the main façade; non-original, but appropriate paneled wood and glass garage doors. *East Facade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar top the main façade; projecting, angled first-story bay; non-original but appropriate French doors.

History and Significance

This altered Craftsman style house was designed by the architect C. Van Valkenberg and built in 1915 for Delafield Estate, Inc. at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by members of the Delafield family. By the late 1920s, it was owned by James W. Angell. An additional story-and-a-half was constructed above the garage; the roof dormers and the facades and windows were altered in 2001-03; new roofing and six skylights were also installed.



4926 Goodridge Avenue

4930-4960 Goodridge Avenue (aka 342-348 West 250th Street)

Block/Lot: 5820/2279

Date: 1927-28 (NB 943-1927)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Dwight James Baum

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with a two-story side wing on the west side with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Bluestone curbs; concrete sidewalk on West 250th Street; bluestone sidewalk on Goodridge Avenue; bluestone walkways; asphalt driveway lined with bluestone; mature trees; masonry steps; rock outcroppings.

Related Structure on the Site: A wood-frame garage was constructed in 1959-60 (NB 355-1959; owner and architect: Oliver Lingar).

Description

Main Facade (overlooking the intersection of Goodridge Avenue and West 250th Street): Five bays in three planes; main entryway with non-historic aluminum-and-glass door, flanking pilasters, segmen-

tal pediment with blocks, historic wrought-iron lamp, and flanking oval leaded-glass sash with molded surrounds; molded window surrounds and hoods; two-story pilasters with capitals; historic six-over-six and twelve-over-twelve wood sash; historic paneled wood shutters; elaborate window frame above the main entryway featuring Ionic pilasters and broken pediment and urn. *Roof*: Intersecting, slate-covered gables with bracketed cornices and eaves returns; segmental wall dormers; whitewashed brick chimney with an open stack. *West Side Wing*: One-bay on each side; paired fenestration at the first story; grouped fenestration at the second story; similar to the main façade; barrel roof with flat seam metal roofing and sunburst; historic wrought-iron balcony with historic multi-pane wood casements on the west side. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; projecting chimney breast. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit. *North Façade*: One bay; similar to the main façade; angular projecting bay at the first story topped by standing seam roof. *Garage*: Two bays; vertical wood board cladding; asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; paneled wood-and-glass roll-up doors; security lamps.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in 1927-28 by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Baum appears to have developed it as an investment property which he leased to tenants through at least the late 1930s. This sprawling L-shaped house, with its main façade facing the intersection of Goodridge Avenue and West 250th Street, features Colonial Revival-style elements, such as its segmental pediment above the main entryway, double-height pilasters, bracketed cornice, and segmental wall dormers. It remains largely intact.

Significant Reference

New York Times (Dec. 23, 1937), 38.



4930-4960 Goodridge Avenue

4919 TO 4941 GOODRIDGE AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND WEST 250TH STREET

4919 Goodridge Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2865

Date: 1914 (NB 288-1914)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Dr. George W. Wyeth

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with a 1 ½-story north side wing; portion of the second story incorporated into the roof; one-story south side porch.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with fieldstone and clapboards.

Major Alterations: The original attached garage was converted to doctor's office in 1968-69 (ALT 296-1968; owner: Dr. Henry Nunberg; architect: Martin L. Fish).

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; rock outcroppings; bluestone curb; asphalt sidewalk and driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Goodridge Avenue): Three bays; central entryway with historic paneled wood door with leaded-glass fanlight and multi-pane wood sidelights; historic multi-pane wood casements; historic paneled wood shutters. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered gambrels with flared eaves; fieldstone chimneys; shed dormers; historic eight-over-eight wood sash; quarter-round sash in the gambrel-ends; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; side porch with multi-pane wood casements and paneled parapet; historic multi-pane wood sash; projecting, tapered chimney breast. *North Façade (interfaces with north wing):* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *North Wing:* Two bays; open porch with paired square columns and bracketed roof; recessed roof fenestration on the east slope.

History and Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1914 for Dr. George W. Wyeth at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house was owned in the early 1920s by Thomas R. Arden, a salesman; by the late 1920s, Armin Degener, who operated an import/export business on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, was the owner. The house's historic paneled wood door with leaded-glass fanlight and multi-pane sidelights, as well as its flared gambrel roof and fieldstone chimneys, are hallmarks of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York Times (June 3, 1923), RE 16; (Dec. 6, 1923), 33.



4919 Goodridge Avenue

4925 Goodridge Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2860

vacant land

4941 Goodridge Avenue (aka 350 West 250th Street and 4940 Goodridge Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5821/2852

Date: 1917 (NB 149-1917)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Delafield Estates, Inc.

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with two-story wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards.

Major Alterations: Window changes; side and rear wings appear to have been added in 1924-25 (ALT 611-1924) and 1927 (ALT 452-1927); owner for both: Charles E. Hughes, Jr.; architect for both: Dwight James Baum.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; bluestone steps with wrought-iron railing; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway; mature trees; bluestone curbs; asphalt walkway; historic granite sewer cover at the corner.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Goodridge Avenue): Five bays in three planes; projecting, central main entryway with historic paneled wood door, molded pilasters, entablature, semi-circular pediment, and historic wrought-iron lamp; non-historic picture windows at the first story; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash with pane dividers at the second story; bracketed flower boxes at the second story; historic louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hold-backs. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves; tall brick chimneys; arched, louvered vents in the north gable-end;

non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast with buttresses. *North Façade (overlooking West 250th Street)*: Six bays in four planes; pilasters and molded band at the first story; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood and glass door; one-bay garage with non-historic paneled wood roll-up door. *West Façade*: One bay; similar to the main façade; non-historic security lamps.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1917 for Delafield Estates, Inc. at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by members of the Delafield family. The house was acquired in 1920 by Joseph E. Bush, salesman and manager of the Dutchess Manufacturing Co., 200 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, and Poughkeepsie, NY. The house was published by the Architectural League of New York in 1920. Bush sold the house in 1922 to Charles E. Hughes, Jr., an attorney, who engaged Baum to design expansions of the house in 1925 and 1927. The house's pedimented main entryway, prominent brick chimneys, and quarter round sash in the side gables are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. There have been numerous window changes over the years, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References

Architectural League of New York Annual Exhibition (1920)

New York Times (March 16, 1918), 19; (May 24, 1922), 38.



4941 Goodridge Avenue

**5000 TO 5020 GOODRIDGE AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 250TH STREET
AND WEST 252ND STREET**

5000 Goodridge Avenue (aka 375 West 250th Street)
Block/Lot: 5829/3610

Date: 1920-21 (NB 502-1920)

Architect: C. Reincken

Original Owner: Edward A. Kertscher

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof; one-story side wing on the west side.

Structure/Materials: Flemish bond brick.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

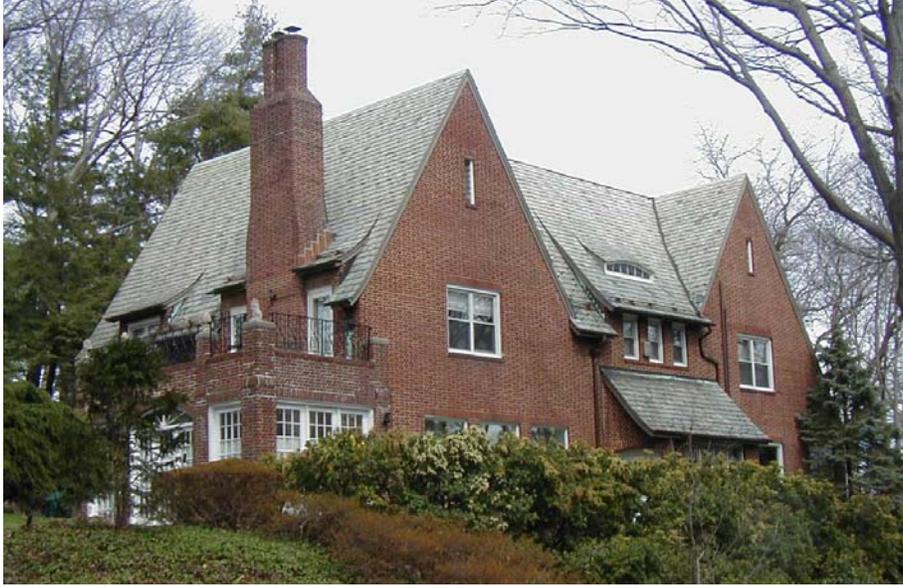
Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway; mature trees; bluestone curbs and walkway; concrete sidewalks; granite sewer cover at the corner; brick steps on Goodridge Avenue with bluestone treads.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 250th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; slate-covered, broadly-sloping hood above the projecting main entryway; brick stoop; historic paneled wood door; paired fenestration at the second story; projecting window sills; non-historic wrought-iron security grille at the first story; soldier-course lintels; non-historic aluminum sash and picture windows; wall dormer. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables and slopes; eyebrow dormers on the north and south slopes; tall brick chimneys with tapered bases and paired stacks; shed dormers on the east slope; louvered vents in the gable-ends; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (interfaces with the side wing):* Three bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast; entryways to roof deck atop side wing. *Side Wing:* Grouped sash; segmental entryway on the west side with historic, multi-pane wood-and-glass doors and transom; historic multi-pane wood sash; brick parapet with historic wrought-iron railings. *East Façade:* Two bays at the basement; four bays on the first story; segmental garage entryway with splayed brick lintel; non-historic wrought-iron security bars at the basement level window; non-historic vinyl casements; non-historic security lamp and conduit. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast; projecting secondary entryway with historic paneled wood and glass door; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the first story.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was designed by architect C. Reincken and built in 1920-21 for Edward A. Kertscher at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Kertscher was the president of Kertscher & Co., cabinet makers, which were located at 423 West 126th Street, Manhattan. The house featuring the following Medieval Revival-style characteristics: picturesque massing, broadly-sloping roof above the main entryway, eyebrow dormers, and prominent chimneys with tapered bases and paired stacks. The house is remarkably intact.



5000 Goodridge Avenue

5020 Goodridge Avenue

Block/Lot: 5829/3618

Date: 1914-15 (NB 457-1914)

Architect: Harrie T. Lindeberg

Original Owner: Arthur I. Keller

Style: altered Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement with an offset one-story side wing and with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls covered pigmented cement stucco and fieldstone above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: The attached garage wing, located at the rear of the house, was built in 1929 (NB 1642-1929, owner: Mary O. Wallen, architect: Dwight James Baum). The fire-damaged roof was rebuilt in 1968 (BN 354-1968; owner: Mr. Robert Silverberg).

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; bluestone curb, sidewalk, walkway, and steps with non-historic wrought-iron railings; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; concrete driveway; rock outcroppings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Goodridge Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement in three planes; round-arch main entryway beneath segmental roof overhang with historic batten and leaded-glass door and radiating fieldstone surround; projecting header brick window sills; splayed fieldstone lintels; historic multi-pane wood casements; double-height fenestration. *Roof:* Intersecting, dramatically-sloping asphalt shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves; shed and gabled dormers; stucco-covered chimneys with clay pots; round-arch window and weather vane on the north gable; copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; first-story angled oriel; paired and grouped fenestration; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; arched fenestration at the first and attic stories. *Side Wing:* Broadly-sloping gabled roof; segmental, double-height window filled with historic multi-pane wood casements and transoms; similar to the main façade. *North Fa-*

çade: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the south façade. *Garage Wing*: Three bays; bracketed hood covered with asphalt shingles; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up doors; secondary entry-way covered by a non-historic wrought-iron grille; flat roof with stucco-covered parapets topped by brick coping; wrought-iron roof railings. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; two-story projecting wing with stucco and half-timber facing.

History and Significance

This altered Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect Harrie T. Lindeberg and built in 1914-15 for Arthur I. Keller, an artist and illustrator. It was one of the earliest privately-developed houses in the historic district. In 1919, Keller sold the house to Dr. Clyde Kennedy Miller. The attached garage wing was built in 1929 by then-owner Mary O. Wallen and prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum. Fiorello LaGuardia (1882-1947), who was elected mayor of New York City in 1933, moved to this house at the conclusion of his third term in 1945 and resided here until his death. A fire in 1968 resulted in the complete reconstruction of the original roof, but the house retains many of its original Tudor Revival-style features, such as its solid fieldstone base, picturesque massing, and fieldstone highlights.

Significant Reference

Thomas Kessner, "La Guardia, Fiorello," *Encyclopedia of New York City*, ed. Kenneth T. Jackson (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995), 651.

New York Times (Sept. 7, 1919), 93.



5020 Goodridge Avenue

**5001 TO 5025 GOODRIDGE AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 250TH STREET
AND WEST 252TH STREET**

5001 Goodridge Avenue (aka 381 West 250th Street)

Block/Lot: 5830/3901

Date: 1916 (NB 30-1916)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Dwight James Baum

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with one-story side porch on the south side.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards.

Major Alterations: Unspecified work in 1923-24 (owner and architect: Dwight James Baum).

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; brick steps with iron pipe rails and historic wrought-iron railings; mature trees; fieldstone retaining wall; asphalt driveway lined with concrete; bluestone curbs; bluestone sidewalk on Goodridge Avenue; non-historic lamppost; historic granite sewer cover at the corner.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Goodridge Avenue): Five bays; central entryway featuring curved hood supported by paired columns, historic paneled wood door, and leaded-glass sidelights and fanlight; molded window surrounds; historic six-over-six wood sash; historic paneled wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables with eave returns; bracketed cornice; brick chimneys with corbels; quarter-round sash in the south and west gables; non-historic PVC drainpipes. *South Façade and Side Porch:* Three-bay Palladian window at the first story with molded enframent, Gothic sash, and a frieze decorated with swags; two bays at the second story; similar to the main façade. *Rear Wing and Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting enclosed porch with wood roof railings; shed-roofed lean-to on the west side.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed and built in 1916 by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. He owned the house for many years. Its prominent entry portico with a curved roof supported by paired columns, as well as its paneled wood door, leaded fanlight, multi-pane sash, and bracketed cornice are hallmarks of the Colonial Revival-style. The house is remarkably intact.



5001 Goodridge Avenue

5025 Goodridge Avenue

Block/Lot: 5830/3972

Date: 1916-17 (NB 400-1916)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Virgil V. McNitt

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two and basement with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with Flemish bond brick, whitewashed cement stucco, and half-timbers.

Major Alterations: A garage wing with a rooftop terrace was built in 1946-48 and the original garage was converted to a playroom (NB 455-1947; ALT 22-1946; owner: Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus; engineer: Albert E. Wheeler).

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; mature trees; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining walls; brick walkway and steps; non-historic wood post fence; bluestone curb; asphalt and brick sidewalk.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Goodridge Avenue): Four bays at the first story; five bays at the second story; Tudor-arch main entryway with historic paneled wood door and radiating brick surround; gabled entryway hood supported by turned columns, beveled beams, hewn lintel, and gable-end pendant; overhanging second-story on brackets; historic leaded-glass, diamond-pane casements and transoms; hewn sills and lintels; angled second-story oriel on brackets; non-historic louvered wood shutters. *Roof:* Intersecting, clay tile-covered gables, hips and slopes with overhanging and flared eaves; shed dormers; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; historic wrought-iron lantern with scrolled brackets; non-historic security lamps. *Garage (built into the slope):* One bay; non-historic paneled aluminum roll-up doors; patio on the roof enclosed by a historic, decorative wrought-iron railing. *South Façade:* Three bays; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1916-17 for Virgil V. McNitt at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. McNitt was publisher and treasurer of the Evening Mail Syndicate, Inc. The house features Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its half-timbered facades, leaded-glass casements, hewn sills and lintels, and flared eaves. The original garage was converted to a playroom and a new garage, incorporating a rooftop terrace, was constructed in 1946-48, but the house remains largely intact.



5025 Goodridge Avenue

4506 TO 4538 GREYSTONE AVENUE, EAST SIDE, NORTH OF WEST 245TH STREET

4506 Greystone Avenue (aka 313-323 West 245th Street)
Block/Lot: 5809/465

Date: c. 1938-47 with later additions and alterations

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Style: None

Stories: Two with a one-story garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls with running-bond brick facing and cut stone highlights.

Major Alterations: A large, two-story addition was constructed on the east side of the original house in c.1996 and parts of the facades were modified.

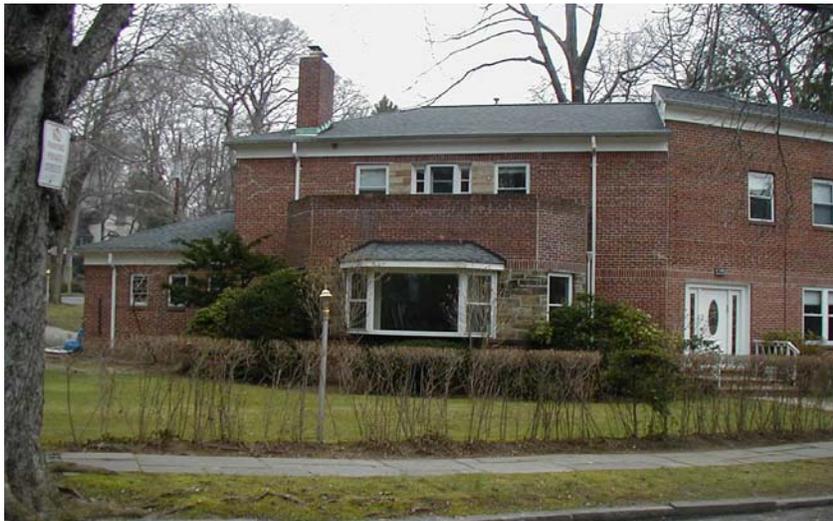
Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; non-historic lamp post; mature trees; bluestone sidewalk and curbs; brick stoop with wrought-iron railings; concrete driveway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 245th Street): Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; wide, one-story projecting bay at the first story with angled corners and non-historic wood and aluminum oriel; non-historic, sidelit aluminum and glass main entryway door; non-historic aluminum sash. *Garage Wing:* Paneled, wood roll-up door; non-historic aluminum sash. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered hips; tall, brick chimney; aluminum down spouts. *East Wing:* Three bays; main entryway; hipped roof; aluminum down spouts. *Rear Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; concrete stoop with wood railing; secondary entryway with paneled wood-and-glass door; non-historic wood deck with retractable canvas awning; non-historic aluminum sash. *East Façade:* Two bays; recessed secondary entryway with paneled wood-and-glass door; non-historic aluminum sash.

History

This house, which has been greatly expanded and altered from its original appearance, consists of three distinct wings, the earliest of which, built c.1938-47, is located at the center. It is flanked on the west side by a brick, one-story garage wing that appears to have been built around the same time as the original section, and on the east side by a two-story brick wing constructed c.1996.



4506 Greystone Avenue

4524 Greystone Avenue

Block/Lot: 5809/474

vacant land

4524 Greystone Avenue

Block/Lot: 5809/476

Date: 1929-30 (NB 702-1929)

Architect: Electus D. Litchfield

Original Owner: Ethel V. Holme

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 with a raised basement and 1 1/2 story east wing.

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls with Flemish bond brick facing.

Major Alterations: Large, hipped dormers were added to the roof in 2003.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; non-historic wood perimeter fence; bluestone curb; gravel driveway.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Five bays; central entryway flanked by engaged columns and topped by a broken pediment; historic paneled wood door with flanking sidelights and surmounting transom light and urn; projecting window sills and architraves topped by keystones; historic, multi-pane wood sash; band course above the first story; bracketed roof cornice. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips; non-historic hipped dormers on the north and south slopes; louvered, copper roof vents; brick chimneys with corbelled caps; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Greystone Avenue):* Projecting chimney breast; similar to the main façade. *North Facade:* Four bays; similar to the main facade; one-story, enclosed wood porch with square columns and surmounting, wrought-iron railing.

History and Significance

This sprawling, Georgian Revival style residence was designed by architect Electus D. Litchfield and built in 1929-30 for owner Ethel V. Holme, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Joseph Holme, who occupied the house after its completion, was probably Ethel's husband. He was a masonry contractor. This house features a modified T-shaped footprint, made up of intersecting, two-story and 1 1/2-story wings topped by slate-covered hipped roofs. Hipped dormers have recently been installed atop the roof of the west wing, while the south wing is topped by a low, brick chimney. Its Georgian Revival-style elements include the broken pediment at the main entryway, the heavy window moldings and keystones, and the bracketed cornice. The main facade, which is located on the west wing and faces south, is perpendicular to Greystone Avenue. The house remains largely intact.



4524 Greystone Avenue

4530 Greystone Avenue

Block/Lot: 5809/478

Date: 1940 (NB 405-1940)

Architect: P. Duncan

Original Owner: Dr. W. Findlay

Style: neo-Medieval

Stories: Two with a 1 1/2 story wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with fieldstone facing.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone walkway with wrought-iron railing; mature trees; bluestone curb; fieldstone retaining wall.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Greystone Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; segmental arch main entryway with a molded architrave and historic paneled wood door, protected by a non-historic wood-and-glass pavilion with chamfered corners and a flat roof; non-historic aluminum sash; window lintels sheathed in aluminum; non-historic aluminum and glass first-story oriel; through-the-wall air conditioning unit at the second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hips with concave slopes; skylight; wall dormer with hipped roof; non-historic aluminum drainpipes; prominent stone chimneys. *Garage Wing:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door. *North Façade:* One bay; projecting chimney breast.

History and Significance

This neo-Medieval style residence was designed by architect P. Duncan and built in 1940 for owner Dr. W. Findlay, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. This house features an asymmetrical T-shaped footprint, made up of intersecting two-story and 1 1/2-story wings, topped by hipped roofs featuring a pair of prominent stone chimneys. The building's asymmetry, textured facades, and simplified and abstracted details are typical of the neo-Medieval style. A large, box-like oriel and an aluminum and glass entry vestibule have been installed at the first story, but the house remains largely intact.



4530 Greystone Avenue

4538 Greystone Avenue, aka 340-348 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5809/490

Date: c.1924

Architect: possibly R.C. Hunter Co., Inc.

Original Owner: possibly Lillian Hunter

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 with parts of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block bearing walls covered with whitewashed cement stucco and stone highlights.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steep slope behind the house, supported by a tall fieldstone retaining wall with arched coves; winding flagstone path and driveway with Belgian-block lining; mature trees; blue-stone curb; pond.

Related Structure on the Site: A matching garage apparently built at the same time as the house.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Greystone Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement with a central tower; round-arched entryway, located at the tower base, with stone surround, batten door, and historic, wrought-iron lantern; leaded-glass casements and lancets; wall dormer with pent roof; wrought-iron tie plates. *Roof:* Intersecting, steeply pitched, slate-covered gables with deliberate sags; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; tower; jerkinheads; copper finials; gabled dormers; brick and stucco chimneys. *East Façade:* Two bays; broad, concave buttress; projecting chimney breast; similar to the main façade. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; forged tie plates and numerals; projecting secondary entryway; electrical conduits. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *Garage:* Concrete block covered with cement stucco, whitewashed; concave gable with hipped gable; segmental entryway with batten doors and wrought-iron hardware; connected to the house by a curving, masonry garden wall with an arched doorway with a stone surround.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence, one of the most picturesque designs in Fieldston, was built c.1924, possibly for Lillian Hunter, who acquired the property from the Delafield Estate earlier that year. She was the vice-president of the architectural firm, R.C. Hunter Co., Inc., which may have designed the house. At the time, the Delafield family was selling building lots on its former estate for the construction of country homes. Between 1927 and 1929, Hunter sold the house to Gladys Kanard, who was also associated with R.C. Hunter as its secretary and treasurer. This asymmetrical design features an abundance of Medieval design elements, such as a turreted tower, a steeply pitched, slate-covered, roof with a deliberate sag, and the curving, masonry garden wall with an arched doorway and stone surround. Occupying an idyllic setting, the house remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

Bronx County Office of the Register, Conveyance Deed Liber 440, Page 207 (June, 5, 1924).



4538 Greystone Avenue

4501 TO 4525 GREYSTONE AVENUE, WEST SIDE, NORTH OF WEST 245TH STREET

4501-4503 Greystone Avenue

Block/Lot: 5810/460

See: 351 West 245th Street

4505 Greystone Avenue

Block/Lot 5810/450

vacant land

4515 Greystone Avenue

Block/Lot: 5810/448

Date: 1930-31 (NB 594-1930)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Dr. Earl Eaton

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 over a raised basement.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with Flemish bond brick, whitewashed.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; L-shaped building plan; brick garden walls with curving tops; brick retaining wall, mature trees; brick walkways; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway; blue-stone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Greystone Avenue): Three bays; header-brick water table; central entryway flanked by fluted pilasters and topped by a broken, curved pediment with dentils; historic paneled wood door topped by leaded-glass transom light; curved, first-story oriels; paired fenestration at the second story with a single central window; historic, multi-pane wood sash; louvered, wood shutters. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable; brick end chimneys; denticulated cornice with a frieze decorated with metopes and rosettes; aluminum drainpipes. *North Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second and attic stories; similar to the main façade; historic, multi-pane wood sash; electrical conduit. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the north facade; paneled, non-historic, wood roll-up garage door at the basement level.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1930-31 for owner Dr. Earl Eaton, a local physician, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Its pedimented main entryway, multi-pane wood sash, louvered shutters, decorated cornice, and brick end chimneys are all hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. This house remains remarkably intact.



4515 Greystone Avenue

4525 Greystone Avenue

Block/Lot: 5810/447

Date: 1965-66 (NB 703-1965)

Architect: Corwin, Atkin & Associates

Original Owner: William Fried

Style: None

Stories: Two plus a one-story wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with vertical wood siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; mature trees; asphalt driveway; brick and flagstone walkway and steps; fieldstone post (appears to predate the house); bluestone curb.

Description

This house has an L-shaped footprint made up of intersecting two-story and one-story wings, topped by low hipped roofs with wide, overhanging eaves. The lower wing has angled corners and a tall brick chimney. *Additional Description:* Vertical wood sheathing; non-historic aluminum sliders; wood deck and railing on the south side; overhanging, asphalt-covered roof; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; wood lean-to on north facade.

History

This wood-frame residence was designed by the architectural firm Corwin, Atkin & Associates and built in 1965-66 for owner William Fried at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs.



4525 Greystone Avenue

0000 Greystone Avenue (aka 350 West 246th Street)

Block/Lot: 5810/430

See: 350 West 246th Street

GREYSTONE AVENUE STEPS, LEADING FROM THE FOOT OF GREYSTONE AVENUE TO WEST 246TH STREET

The flight of steps that lead from the foot of Greystone Avenue to West 246th Street first appear on the 1922 map of Fieldston. Prior maps of the community show Greystone Avenue mapped through to West 246th Street. The steep hill at this location, however, probably made it impossible to install a paved street, so a flight of steps was built instead. The stairway is about ten feet wide from bottom to top and consists of fieldstone blocks at the risers and sidewalls, while the treads consist of fieldstone slabs. There are wrought-iron railings on both side, which appear to have been added later.



GREYSTONE AVENUE STEPS

4600 TO 4740 GROSVENOR AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 246TH STREET AND WEST 250TH STREET

4600 Grosvenor Avenue (aka 461-469 West 246th Street)

Block/Lot: 5821/2775

Date: 1935 (NB 358-1935)

Architect: William M. Halley

Original Owner: Charles V. Halley, Jr.

Style: altered Norman Revival

Stories: Two with an attached 1 ½-story garage; portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: The original brick work was covered with pigmented cement stucco in 2003-04.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; rock outcroppings; bluestone walkway, curbs and sidewalks; concrete driveway.

Description

General Description and Main Entryway (facing the intersection of Grosvenor Avenue and West 246th Street): Irregular, V-shaped plan with circular corner entrance tower topped by conical roof and finial; brick steps with historic wrought-iron railing; historic paneled wood door recessed beneath a segmental arch; historic bracketed wrought-iron wall lamp. *South Façade (overlooking West 246th Street):* Three bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; half-timbers at the second story oriel; second-story fenestration incorporated into the roof as hipped wall dormers; non-historic vinyl casements with pane dividers; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles at the first story. *West Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue):* Two bays at the first story; four bays at the second story; similar to the south façade; brick lean-to with shed roof and half-timbers; non-historic wrought-iron security grilles. *East Façade:* One bay, convex projecting bay at the first story; similar to the main façade. *Roof:* Slate-covered transverse hips intersecting with the conical roof of the corner tower and pierced by the hip roofs of the second story; brick chimney; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; historic copper louvered vent on the north slope. *Garage:* One bay; slate-covered gable roof with broad east slope; non-historic, paneled wood-and-glass roll-up door; historic wrought-iron wall lamp.

History and Significance

This altered Norman Revival style house was designed by architect William M. Halley and built in 1935 for attorney Charles V. Halley at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house's circular corner tower, deeply recessed main entryway beneath a segmental arch, and hipped wall dormers are hallmarks of the Norman Revival style. The house's brick facades were stuccoed over in 2003-04.



4600 Grosvenor Avenue

4612 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2780

Date: 1930 (NB 183-1930)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: A. H. Van Den Heuval

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with one-story wings on the south and east sides.

Structure/Materials: Flemish bond brick; wood-frame side porch on the south side.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Curved, asphalt driveway; concrete sidewalk; flagstone walkway; non-historic wood handicapped-accessible ramp with wood railings extends along north side of property from sidewalk to a terrace that extends in front of house; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; prominent, central entryway with paired, historic paneled wood doors, flanked by Tuscan half-columns supporting a broken pediment with urn; header brick sills and lintels; historic six-over-six wood sash with paneled bases at the first story; historic, louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hold-backs. *Roof:* Slate-covered hip with historic copper gutters and drainpipes; tall brick chimneys; corbelled cornice. *South Façade and Porch:* Two bays at the second story; similar to the main façade; cement-stucco-covered side wing with slate-covered gable roof, angled bay, grouped fenestration; and historic multi-pane wood case-ments; projecting chimney breast; one-story gable-roofed enclosed sun porch. *North Elevation:* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *East Façade:* One story, brick wing with slate-covered gable roof.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory, and was built in 1930 for A.H van den Heuval of Ridgefield Park, New Jersey at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house features Colonial Revival-style elements, such as its Flemish bond brick facades, historic paneled wood doors with flanking Tuscan half-columns, broken pediment with urn, and prominent brick end chimneys. The house is remarkably intact.



4612 Grosvenor Avenue

4622 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2784

Date: 1935-36 (NB 437-1935)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: William N. Brush

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with running-bond brick (painted white), parged stone basement.

Major Alterations: One-story rear addition (medical office) built in 1962-63. (Owner: Dr. John Mitchell Brush; architect: John P. Gerosi; Designer: John Q. Hejduk).

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; concrete retaining wall with metal pipe railing on south edge of property near house; concrete stairs between wall and south side of house leading to rear basement entrance; bluestone curb; concrete sidewalk; bluestone walkway to the main entrance path; asphalt driveway, lined with Belgian blocks; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; concrete stoop with historic wrought-iron railings; central rectangular gable flanked by scrolled brackets with a bracketed fanlight window (glass replaced, original tracery missing); entry approached by low concrete stoop with curved wrought iron railings; entryway framed by wood neo-Classical surround; original paneled wood door retains traceried upper light; historic wrought iron lantern at center of frieze above entry; windows have non-historic wood louvered shutters; vinyl replacement sash with interior muntins (eight-over-eight). *North Façade:* Three bays; first story entrance approached by concrete steps with wrought iron railing; entry retains historic wood and glass door, sheltered by historic wood hood resting on curvilinear wrought-iron brackets; non-historic light fixture between west window and door at first story; *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered hip behind a brick parapet raised at the center bay featuring a fanlight with a scrolled keystone; brick chimney; shed dormer on the north slope. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main facade; projecting chimney breast.

History and Significance

This neo-Classical style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1935-36 for William N. Brush at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The building's raised central parapet, paneled wood door with flanking pilasters, and decorative brick cornice are indicative of the style. The building was extended at the rear in 1962-63, but remains largely intact.



4622 Grosvenor Avenue

4626 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2786

Date: 1924-25 (NB 2297-1924)

Architect: William A. Giesen

Original Owner: Dr. Ange H. Hansen

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with textured, whitewashed cement stucco

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Concrete sidewalk and entry path; asphalt driveway at north end of property; mature trees; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays, including recessed south section; recessed arched entry porch emphasized by a projecting keystone; belt course between first and second stories; historic batten and multi-lit door with wrought-iron hardware; non-historic vinyl sash with pane dividers; historic window boxes resting on wood brackets at the second story; historic paneled wood shutters with wrought-iron hold-backs; non-historic through-the-wall air conditioning unit at the first floor. *Roof:* Low, intersecting hips with non-historic asphalt-shingle roofing; cement-stucco-covered chimney, whitewashed; exposed rafters; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; similar to main façade; projecting chimney breast. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; non-historic security lamp and HVAC vent.

History and Significance

Designed by Bronx architect, William A. Giesen, this Mediterranean Revival style house was built for Dr. Ange H. Hansen in 1924-25 at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. By the 1930s it was occupied by the family of William E. Lowther, lawyer. The house's recessed main entryway behind a round-arch opening, exposed roof rafters, and tall, stucco-covered chimney are elements of the style. The house remains largely intact.

Significant References

"Sales at Fieldston, Riverdale," *New York Times* (June 1, 1923), 34.



4626 Grosvenor Avenue

4628 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2788

Date: 1921-22 (NB 2315-1921)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Developer: Kenneth Mackey & Co.

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco and half timbers.

Major Alterations: Screen porch enclosed with sash in the early 1980s; garage wing added c.1924 and enlarged c.1950s.

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced site; bluestone steps with wrought iron railings; mature trees; c. 1960s metal lights suggestive of Japanese lanterns; curving asphalt driveway from street to paved court between house and garage; bluestone sidewalk lined with Belgian blocks; bluestone walkways; brick patio.

Description

Picturesquely-massed, two-story, stucco and half-timber house, set back from the street, with attached two-car garage; unusual slate-covered roof comprised of intersecting hips and gables set in varying planes and with extended slopes and historic copper flashing; recessed entry porch flanked by diagonal buttresses; some original hewn window surrounds survive; wood casements with pane inserts; towering brick chimney on a shouldered base and surmounting corbels; through-the-wall air conditioning units; historic, paneled wood, cross-braced garage doors on hinges.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1921-22 by developer Kenneth Mackey & Co., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Its picturesque massing and roofline, as well as its buttressed walls, and towering brick chimney, are all hallmarks of the style. The house is largely intact.



4628 Grosvenor Avenue

4646 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2790

Date: 1929 (NB 397-1929)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: William H. Brown

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 with the second-story partially incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame, covered with rough-cut fieldstone and textured, pigmented cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced site; house sits slightly below grade; bluestone walkway, sidewalk, curb, patio, and steps with historic wrought-iron railings; bluestone and gravel driveway lined with Belgian blocks along south end of lot.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Four bays in two planes; historic paneled wood-and-glass main entryway flanked by stone blocks and topped by cut stone lintel; historic wrought-iron wall lamp; splayed fieldstone window lintels; historic multi-pane, leaded-glass steel casements; molded band above the north side of the first story; second-story fenestration (south section) incorporated into gabled dormers extending into the roof; projecting, stone chimney base. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables with overhanging, flaring eaves; massive stone chimney with hipped caps; gabled dormers; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two-story, angled bay; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement in three planes; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with stone stoop. *East Façade:* Non-historic wrought-iron deck.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory and built in 1929 for William H. Brown at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Brown was a real estate broker and secretary-treasurer of Robert E. Hill, Inc. of Manhattan. The house features Medieval Revival-style characteristics, such as its solid fieldstone façade, leaded casements, wall dormers, and prominent stone chimney. The house is remarkably intact.



4646 Grosvenor Avenue

4658 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2798

Date: 1922 (NB 2638-1921)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner/Developer: Albert E. Wheeler

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco, whitewashed.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced site with the house sitting partly below grade; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; brick and bluestone steps with historic wrought-iron railing; asphalt driveway; bluestone walkway, curb and sidewalk.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; first floor façade partially incorporated within projecting section with slate-covered, shed roof; bluestone stoop with fieldstone side walls; historic batten-and-glass door; paired fenestration with hewn enframements; first-story oriel on heavy brackets with grouped fenestration; bracketed projection with half-timbers at the second story; historic multi-pane wood casements. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable with overhanging and flared eaves; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; brick chimney with stucco-covered base on the west slope. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; exposed basement façade due to slope; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; louvered vent. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; louvered vent in the gable.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory and built in 1922 for Albert E. Wheeler at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Its batten and glass main entryway door, hewn window surrounds, half timber highlights, and prominent stucco and brick chimney are hallmarks of the style. The house is remarkably intact.



4658 Grosvenor Avenue

4662 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2800

Date: 1957-59 (NB 1210-1957)

Architect: Harold J. Rosen

Original Owner/Developer: Peter Constantine

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two-story main block with one-story front wing, plus basement.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cast stone and vertical board siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Terraced site sitting upon rock outcroppings; concrete steps with bluestone treads and wrought-iron railings; cast stone and decorative cinder block retaining walls; wrought-iron railings; wood pergola over stair landing; concrete retaining wall; mature trees; asphalt driveway; flagstone walkway and patio; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (Overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement including four-bay-wide, one-story front wing with ground-level garage and wood-and-glass roll-up door; main entryway recessed beneath overhanging roof with a square corner column; wood slab door with glass sidelights; paired fenestration; sliding aluminum sash; louvered wood shutters; wrought-iron window grilles.

Roofs: Gabled hips, with louvers in the gable-ends, above main block and front wing; overhanging eaves; shed roof with flaring eaves above the entry porch; asphalt-shingle roofing; weather vane; electrical conduit; concrete block chimney; copper and aluminum gutter and drainpipes.

South Façade: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting, secondary entryway with gabled roof and wood door with vertical glass paneled at the basement; wrought-iron window grilles.

North Façade: Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast.

History and Significance

This Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style house was designed by architect Harold J. Rosen and built in 1957-59 for Peter Constantine at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. Built into rock outcroppings, its low-slung appearance, L-shaped plan composed of intersecting wings of varying heights, and vertical wood siding are hallmarks of the style. It remains largely intact.



4662 Grosvenor Avenue

4666 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2802

Date: 1929-30 (NB 585-1929)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner/Developer: James J. Bergen

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone bearing walls at the first story; wood frame second story covered with whitewashed cement stucco and half timbers; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Terraced lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; fieldstone steps with bluestone treads; Belgian block-paved driveway; mature trees; asphalt sidewalk; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays at the first story; asymmetrically-arranged four bays at the second story; segmentally-arched main entryway at the center bay; recessed historic paneled wood door; segmentally-arched first-story fenestration; historic multi-pane, leaded-glass and diamond-pane sash; overhung second story; hewn sills and lintels at the second story; leaded-glass steel casements. *Roofs:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips and gables with flaring eaves and exposed rafters; copper seams, gutters, and drainpipes; massive fieldstone chimneys; hipped dormers on the west slope; second-story fenestration on the rear wing incorporated into roof as wall dormers. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; wall dormers.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory and built in 1929-30 for James J. Bergen at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. In the early 1950s, it was owned by Max J. Schneider, vice president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company. He was also the vice president of the Bronx County Democratic Committee and a delegate to five Democratic National Conventions. The house's solid fieldstone foundation, half-timbered facades, hewn window surrounds, leaded-glass casements, and massive fieldstone chimneys are hallmarks of the Tudor Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant Reference

New York Times (Sept. 18, 1952), 24.



4666 Grosvenor Avenue

4676 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2804

vacant land

4684 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2810

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2110-1927)

Architect: Renwick, Aspinwall & Guard

Original Owner/Developer: Dr. Joseph Lintz

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented and textured cement stucco, fieldstone, half-timbers, and highlight brick.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced site; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; winding fieldstone steps with bluestone treads; mature trees; bluestone curb and sidewalk; asphalt driveway; concrete steps.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement with wings intersecting at the conical tower, which includes the arched main entryway; battered walls; historic paneled wood door; prominent brick chimney with massive fieldstone base and angled stacks with corbelled caps; open archway on the north side; historic paneled wood-and-glass hinged doors at the two-bay, ground-level garage; first-story oriel with curved base and hipped roof; historic, multi-pane steel casements; historic bronze wall lamps. *Roof:* Picturesque arrangement of clay tile-covered gables, hips, flaring slopes, overhanging eaves, and hipped dormers; conical roof over the front tower; historic copper drainpipes, flashing, and gutters. *South Façade:* One bay; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by the architectural firm Renwick, Aspinwall & Guard and built in 1927-28 for Dr. Joseph Lintz at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Lintz was a physician and surgeon whose office was in Manhattan. Its complex footprint, intersecting roofs, circular tower, and half-timbered walls are hallmarks of the Tudor Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.



4684 Grosvenor Avenue

4700 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2815

Date: 1953 (NB 403-1953)

Architect: Hall & Paufve

Original Owner/Developer: Daniel Brown

Style: None

Stories: 1 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles siding above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; asphalt sidewalk and driveway; brick steps with slate treads and wrought-iron railings; blue-stone curb.

Description

Main Façade: Five bays; ground-level garage with paneled wood-and-glass roll-up door; fieldstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; paneled main entryway door with a molded enframingent; bracketed oriel with multi-pane fixed, aluminum sash; *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered intersecting gables with overhanging eaves with returns; gabled dormers; brick chimney; aluminum gutters and drain-

pipes; skylights. *South Façade*: Two bays; similar to the main façade. *North Façade*: Two bays, similar to the main façade.

History

This wood-frame house was designed by architects Hall & Pauvre, and built in 1953 for Daniel Brown at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs.

Significant Reference

Real Estate Record & Guide, Apr. 18, 1953, 19.



4700 Grosvenor Avenue

4710 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2819

Date: 1964-67 (NB 539-1963)

Architect: Carl K. Panero

Original Owner/Developer: Carl K. Panero

Style: Mid-Twentieth Century Modern

Stories: Adjacent one- and two-story wings with basement.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles above a projecting, brick foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Terraced site with rock outcroppings, fieldstone and brick retaining walls with arched opening; concrete steps; mature trees; wrought-iron railings around the projecting foundation; cantilevered steps with wrought-iron railings to the rear deck; bluestone curb; concrete sidewalk and driveway.

Description

Complex plan and roofline; built into sloping site; ground level garage with wood roll-up doors; low-slung gabled hip roofs with wide, overhanging eaves; doors and windows set in vertical bands; single-pane wood sash; metal smoke stack.

History and Significance

This Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style house was designed by architect Carl K. Panero, and built in 1964-67 by the architect at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. The house characterized by a complex plan and roofline, and features Mid-Twentieth Century Modern-style elements, such as its low-slung roofs with wide overhanging eaves and its doors and windows set in vertical bands. The house is remarkably intact.



4710 Grosvenor Avenue

4720 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5821/2830

Date: 1926-27 (NB 1633-1926)

Architect: Frank F. Forster

Original Owner/Developer: Giuseppe Cosulich

Style: Norman Revival

Stories: One-, 1 ½-, and 2 ½-story wings

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone walls with brick highlights above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls and posts with bluestone coping; fieldstone steps with bluestone treads and wrought-iron railings; mature trees; Belgian block driveway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; main entryway under imposing pointed arch with batten door and heavy wrought-iron hardware; historic bracketed wrought-iron lamp; second-story oriel; pointed-arch vehicular passageways with batten doors featuring heavy wrought-iron hinges and hardware; historic leaded-glass steel casements and multi-pane wood casements. *Tower:* Brick; circular plan; fieldstone highlights; lancets. *Roofs:* Steeply-sloped, graduated slate-covered hips, gables, and sheds on brackets; shed dormers; copper gutters and drainpipes; coni-

cal roof over the tower; fieldstone and brick chimneys, through-the-roof air conditioning unit. *South Façade*: One bay at the first story; two bays at the second story; similar to the main façade. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; wood porch with hewn members and a bracketed, steeply-sloping roof; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Norman Revival style house was designed by the architect Frank F. Forster, and built in 1926-27 for Giuseppe Cosulich, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Cosulich was president of the Cosulich shipping line of Trieste, Italy, and 17 Battery Place, Manhattan. In 1934 Cosulich leased the house to attorney Henry Rosenblum, and in 1937, sold it to Henry Nires, attorney and certified public accountant. The house is distinguished by its sprawling, castle-like appearance and prominent corner tower, and features Norman Revival-style characteristics, such as its solid fieldstone walls, pointed-arch passageways, heavy wrought-iron door hardware, and leaded-glass fenestration. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References

New York Times (Nov. 16, 1934), 42; (May 5, 1937), 47.



4720 Grosvenor Avenue

4740 Grosvenor Avenue (southeast corner of West 250th Street)

Block/Lot: 5821/2840

Date: 1950-51 (NB 1281-1950)

Architect: Laurence M. Loeb

Original Owner/Developer: Max Goldstein

Style: None

Stories: 1 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with facing brick and clapboards above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; brick steps with bluestone treads; asphalt driveway; concrete retaining walls coped with fieldstone; bluestone curbs; concrete sidewalks; flagstone walkway; brick stoop with limestone treads and wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; main entryway recessed beneath a closed pediment and flanked by flat pilasters; paneled wood-and-glass door; projecting bays; grouped fenestration; multi-pane wood casements hinged to operate horizontally. *Roof:* Slate-shingle-covered gables with molded and denticulated wood cornices; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; prominent brick chimney; hipped dormers on the west slope; shed dormer on the east slope. *South Façade:* Enclosed wood porch with a flat roof; double gable; jalousies. *North Façade (overlooking West 250th Street):* Ground level, two bay garage with paneled wood and glass roll-up doors; irregular bay arrangement; projecting chimney breast. *East Façade:* Five bays in two planes; similar to the main façade.

History

This house was designed by architect Laurence M. Loeb and built in 1950-51 for Max Goldstein at a time when many of the original building lots in Fieldston were being subdivided for the construction of additional houses.



4740 Grosvenor Avenue

**4637 TO 4745 GROSVENOR AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 246TH STREET
AND WEST 250TH STREET**

4637 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2750

Date: 1920 (NB 51-1920)

Architect: Edgar & Verna Cook Salomonsky

Original Owner/Developer: Richard F. Bach

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with the second story incorporated into the roof and a one-story south wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco on the main façade and wood shingles on the other façades.

Major Alterations: The garage door was converted to a window.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; non-historic asphalt driveway; bluestone curb and walkway; brick steps with bluestone treads and non-historic wrought-iron railings; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Five bays; central main entryway with non-historic paneled wood-and-glass door, flanking pilasters, and molded hood; non-original, but appropriate, wrought-iron wall lamp; projecting window sills and molded surrounds; historic six-over-six wood sash; non-original, but appropriate, paneled wood shutters. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle covered gable with flared eaves; shed dormers; lunettes in the gable-ends; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade (interfaces with the south wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *South Wing:* Two bays; original garage door with molded, segmental surround and keystone converted to windows containing non-historic fixed wood and glass panes; paired fenestration; gable roof; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival style house was designed by architects Edgar & Verna Cook Salomonsky and built in 1920 for Richard F. Bach, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Bach was a professor at Columbia University. The house is characterized by Dutch Colonial Revival-style elements, such as its flared gambrel roof, shed roof dormers, and molded entryway surround. The house remains largely intact.

Significant Reference

New York Times (August 14, 1919), 23.



4637 Grosvenor Avenue

4641 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2745

Date: 1926-27 (NB 1676-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner/Developer: Edith M. Inglis

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with a 1 ½-story side wing, and with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco, fieldstone, and clapboards above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Kitchen extended to the rear in the mid-twentieth century; roof dormer added in 2001.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; asphalt driveway; bluestone curb and sidewalk; wrought-iron lantern; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; recessed, central entryway beneath segmental arch; historic batten door; non-historic brass wall lamp; angled bay at the first story with hip roof; paired and grouped fenestration; projecting window sills; non-historic aluminum casements with pane dividers. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle covered gables with overhanging eaves; brick chimney; wall dormers; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Wing:* One bay on the east side and two bays on the south side; angled buttress; segmental garage entryway with voussoirs and keystone; non-historic, but appropriate, batten garage doors; clapboards in the gable-end. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory, and built in 1926-27 for Edith M. Inglis at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being devel-

oped with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Inglis was possibly the wife of William O. Inglis, a writer, and the mother of Edward I. Inglis, a student, both of whom were listed in city directories as residents of the house after its completion. The house is distinguished by fieldstone base and broadly-sloping roof, and features Medieval Revival-style elements, such as its buttressed side wing, segmental entryways, and wall dormers. The house is largely intact.



4641 Grosvenor Avenue

4655 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2738

Date: 1921-22 (NB 2315-1921)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Elizabeth C. Malady

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement with a one-story and basement garage wing on the south side.

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame covered with clapboards above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: A three-story rear addition was built in 2003-05. (architect: Michael Goldblum; owner: David Tavar)

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; fieldstone retaining walls with limestone coping; fieldstone steps with limestone treads and wrought-iron railings; asphalt driveway; fieldstone walkway; mature trees; bluestone sidewalk and curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; projecting portico featuring historic paneled wood door, flanking flat pilasters, fanlight with Gothic tracery, corner quoins, and surmounting pediment decorated with dentils; projecting window sills and molded lintels; historic eight-over-eight wood sash; historic paneled wood shutters with wrought-iron ties; corner quoins. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable with overhanging eaves and bracketed pediment; brick chimneys; historic copper flashing and drainpipes. *South Façade (interfaces with the garage wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *Garage Wing:* One bay; segmental entryway at basement level with non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; historic wood casements and flat pilasters at the first story; paneled roof

parapet and wrought-iron roof railing. *North Façade*: Three bays in two planes; similar to the main façade. *West Façade*: Three-story clapboarded extension with secondary entryway and shallow sloping roof.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1921-22 for Elizabeth C. Malady at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house is distinguished by its projecting portico and slate-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves. It features Colonial Revival-style details, such as its narrow clapboard siding framed by carved corner quoins, paneled wood door with fanlight, and prominent brick chimney. The house remains largely intact.



4655 Grosvenor Avenue

4657 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2735

Date: 1950-51 (NB 250-1950)

Architect: John W. Burton & Associates

Original Owner/Developer: Mr. & Mrs. Herman Rosen

Style: neo-Colonial

Stories: 2 ½ with a one-story rear wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cut-stone, brick, and clapboards above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: A one-story rear addition was built in 1957-58 (ALT 1156-1957; owners: Mr. & Mrs. Herman Rosen; architect: John W. Burton & Associates).

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; fieldstone and concrete retaining walls; concrete steps; bluestone walkways; wrought-iron railings; mature trees; asphalt driveway with a concrete lip; bluestone sidewalk and curb; bluestone path on the south side.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; central entryway with paneled wood-and-glass door and slate-covered sloped hood on square columns; wrought-iron hanging lamp; wood-framed picture windows; two-over-two wood sash; louvered wood shutters. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable; gabled dormers; brick chimney with clay pots; copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway beneath a hipped hood on wrought-iron brackets; through-the-wall air conditioning units. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast. *West Façade:* One-story, matching extension topped by a wood railing-enclosed roof patio.

History and Significance

This neo-Colonial style house was designed by the architectural firm John W. Burton & Associates, and built in 1950-51 for Mr. & Mrs. Herman Rosen at a time when the many of the remaining empty lots in Fieldston were being developed with additional residential buildings. The house features neo-Colonial-style elements, such as its columnar portico, paneled wood door, gable roof, brick chimney and gabled dormers. The house remains largely intact.



4657 Grosvenor Avenue

4663 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2730

vacant land (featuring a fieldstone retaining wall and concrete sidewalk).

4675 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2720

Date: 1955-58 (NB 1485-1955)

Architect: Arthur J. Herbert

Original Owner/Developer: Samuel Schneeweiss

Style: None

Stories: One and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with Roman brick.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site features: Sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway; bluestone curb; mature trees; concrete steps with slate treads lead from the driveway to the stoop; fieldstone stoop with slate treads; brick steps on the north side.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays in two planes; basement-level garage with paneled wood and glass roll-up door; main entryway beneath roof overhang supported by wrought-iron columns; projecting window sills; ribbon fenestration with single-pane wood hoppers; through-the-wall air-conditioning units; surmounting wood fascia. *Roof:* Low, intersecting asphalt-shingle-covered hips with wide, overhanging eaves; brick chimney with a corbelled cap; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South and North Façades:* Three bays; similar to the main façade.

History

This wood-frame and brick house was designed by architect Arthur J. Herbert and built in 1955-58 for Samuel Schneeweiss at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs.



4675 Grosvenor Avenue

4695 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2715

vacant land

4701 Grosvenor Avenue (with additional frontage on Iselin Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5822/2672

Date: 1917-18 (NB 270-1917) with later additions

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Dr. Lynn Fulkerson

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with two-story wings and basement

Structure/Materials: Brick main block with wood frame side wings, covered with whitewashed cement stucco, face brick, and clapboards.

Major Alterations: Major expansion possibly in 1950-51. (ALT 552-1950)

Notable Site Features: House sits on west side of the large lot near Iselin Avenue; sloping site; brick terrace enclosed by wrought-iron railings facing Iselin Avenue; mature trees; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; basement rises to full height on west side; asphalt driveway from Grosvenor Avenue; fieldstone steps with tube railings; bluestone curbs.

Description

Main Block (as viewed from Iselin Avenue): Five bays; elevated patio with brick base featuring central niche surrounded by trelliswork and flanked by stairs with wrought-iron railings; curved portico with Tuscan columns; segmental first-story fenestration; historic eight-over-eight wood sash; historic louvered wood shutters; arched central window at the second story with Gothic sash and leaded-glass sidelights; north façade, partially obscured by adjoining wings, has quarter- and half-round sash at the attic level. *North Wings (as viewed from Iselin Avenue):* Two sections, differing in height and plane; irregular bay arrangement on west and north sides; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass door at basement level; historic, multi-pane wood casements and sash with molded surrounds; wrought-iron balconette; non-historic HVAC pipe and vent. *South Wing as viewed from Iselin Avenue:* One bay facing Iselin Avenue; similar to the smaller section of the north wing. *Roofs:* Main block topped by slate-covered gambrel with gabled dormers, wood cornice on blocks; aluminum gutters and drainpipes, and massive brick chimney rising from the end walls; slate-covered gable roofs on the side wings; wall dormers with gabled tops on the shorter sections incorporating the second stories; aluminum drainpipes and gutters; cement-stucco-covered chimney, whitewashed, on the northernmost wing. *Main Block as viewed from Grosvenor Avenue:* Five bays; gabled portico; segmental fenestration with radiating brick lintels at the first story; projecting window sills; historic multi-pane wood sash; historic paneled wood shutters.

History and Significance

This sprawling Georgian Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1917-18 for Dr. Lynn Fulkerson at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house, which is set back on the west side of its large lot, is distinguished by its complex plan, consisting of a series of adjoining wings of various heights, and its large brick terrace overlooking Iselin Avenue. The house features Georgian Revival elements, such as its curved portico with Tuscan columns, Palladian window with Gothic sash, and prominent brick end chimneys. The house was expanded significantly on the north side, possibly in 1950-51, and the side wings may have been altered, but the central wing remains largely intact.



4701 Grosvenor Avenue

4731 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2700

Date: 1919-21 (NB 390-1919)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Richard Bawler

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with a 1 ½-story south side wing and a two-story north garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with narrow clapboards above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Roof and dormers modified.

Notable Site Features: Bluestone curb and walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees; concrete steps.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; historic paneled wood main entryway flanked by pilasters and topped by a molded hood; overhung second-story with pendants; projecting window sills; historic eight-over-eight wood sash; historic louvered wood shutters. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable with returning eaves; chimney covered with whitewashed cement stucco; non-historic aluminum drainpipes and gutters. *South Wing:* One bay; shed roof dormer; similar to the main façade. *North Façade (interfaces with the garage wing):* One bay; similar to the main façade; arched fenestration in the gable-end. *Garage Wing:* Two bays; recessed vehicular entryways with non-historic paneled wood roll-up doors; asphalt shingle-covered gable roof with extended and discontinuous east slope; non-historic wrought-iron roof railing; angled dormers with non-historic vinyl casements; two bay facing north; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1919-21 for Richard Bawler at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house features Colonial Revival-style characteristics, such as its classicized main entryway, multi-pane sash, and clapboard siding. The roof and dormers above the garage wing have been altered, but the house remains largely intact.



4731 Grosvenor Avenue

4735 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2697

vacant land

4745 Grosvenor Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2694

Date: 1929 (NB 701-1929)

Architect: Robert Siering

Original Owner/Developer: Ernest Damiane

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two with 1 ½-story side wings; portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone main block with brick north wing.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; bluestone curb on Grosvenor Avenue; bluestone walkway; asphalt driveway from West 250th Street.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Grosvenor Avenue): Three bays; fieldstone stoop with historic wrought-iron railings; segmental main entryway in projecting, two-story pavilion faced in highlight brick and half timbers at the second story; historic paneled wood-and-glass doors; cut-stone window surrounds; historic multi-paned steel casements. *Roof:* Clay tile-covered gables with intersecting hipped roof above the projecting entry pavilion; broadly-sloping, gabled-hip roof above north wing; gabled wall dormers; segmental dormers on the north wing; historic copper drainpipes, gutters and flashing; prominent chimneys with fieldstone bases and angled, brick stacks in pairs; eyebrow roof vents. *South Façade and Wing:* Irregular bay arrangement; wing set back from the main façade; grouped fenestration similar to the main façade. *North Façade and Wing:* One bay; projecting chimney breast;

segmental roof dormers. *Rear Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement in three planes; two-bay garage with batten overhead doors and hewn lintels; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect Robert Siering and built in 1929 for Ernest Damiane at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Damiane was vice-president of the A. & E. Realty Co. The house, which is distinguished by its irregular plan with offset north wing and its picturesque, steeply-pitched roof, features Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its half-timber and brick highlights, as well as its prominent chimneys with fieldstone bases, angled brick stacks in pairs, and eyebrow roof vents. The house is remarkably intact.



4745 Grosvenor Avenue

FIELDSTON HISTORIC DISTRICT Designation Report



VOLUME 3

**New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission
January 10, 2006**

On front cover, clockwise from upper left:
4601 Fieldston Avenue
4684 Grosvenor Avenue
300 West 245th Street
4521 Waldo Avenue

Volume 3
BUILDINGS, LANDSCAPE FEATURES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS

(Please note that the entry for 4475 Livingston Avenue is out of sequence and
4475 Waldo Avenue** is located between 4525 and 4535 Waldo Avenue)*

4690 Henry Hudson Parkway East.....	6
3 to 415 Indian Road	8
416 Indian Road	11
4660 to 4762 Iselin Avenue.....	13
4665 to 4725 Iselin Avenue.....	22
5001 to 5051 Iselin Avenue.....	32
4500 to 4550 Livingston Avenue	36
4501 to 4565 Livingston Avenue	41
4600 to 4710 Livingston Avenue	48
4615 to 4621 Livingston Avenue	59
4663 to 4475 Livingston Avenue*	63
4401 Manhattan College Parkway.....	64
4421 to 4429 Manhattan College Parkway	66
4483 to 4491 Manhattan College Parkway	68
4400 to 4456 Tibbett Avenue	72
4401 to 4467 Tibbett Avenue	80
4401 to 4439 Waldo Avenue	90
4410 to 4530 Waldo Avenue	93
4501 to 4539 Waldo Avenue**	101
4601 to 4643 Waldo Avenue	107
4642 to 5022 Waldo Avenue	114
4663 to 4683 Waldo Avenue	128
5001 to 5025 Waldo Avenue	131
281 West 244 th Street.....	135
300 to 438 West 245 th Street	136
301 to 323 West 245 th Street	148
351 to 391 West 245 th Street	150
401 to 439 West 245 th Street	152
West 245 th Street Steps.....	153

280 to 290 West 246 th Street	154
300 to 368 West 246 th Street	156
321 to 355 West 246 th Street	163
404 to 422 West 246 th Street	168
407 to 417 West 246 th Street	170
440 to 468 West 246 th Street	174
447 to 469 West 246 th Street	176
474 to 480 West 246 th Street	177
475 West 246 th Street.....	181
300 West 250 th Street.....	182
321 West 250 th Street.....	183
330 West 250 th Street.....	184
331 to 375 West 250 th Street	185
350 to 372 West 250 th Street	187
381 to 385 West 250 th Street	189
430 West 250 th Street.....	191
434 West 250 th Street.....	192
443 West 250 th Street.....	194

4690 HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY EAST, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN WEST 246th STREET AND WEST 250th STREET

4690 Henry Hudson Parkway East (aka 4701 Delafield Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5824/2440

Date: 1927-28 (NB 1329-1927)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Dudley H. Morris

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: 1 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Wrought-iron and wood picket fences, fieldstone retaining wall, and rock outcroppings on the west side of the property; concrete wall near the northeast corner of the house; blue-stone walkway and areaway on the east side of the house; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: 1½-story garage built at the same time as the house.

Description

Main (west) Façade (set back from Delafield Avenue): Multi-pane main entrance door and storm door, both within a wood surround with simple pilasters and a plain entablature, at the third-northernmost bay; paneled wood door and glass-and-metal storm door within a plain wood surround at the northernmost bay; three four-over-four, double-hung windows grouped within a plain, projecting enframing and flanked by shutters at the second-northernmost bay; grouped, multi-pane, double-hung windows south of the main entrance; round metal kitchen exhaust fan projecting from the façade between the northernmost and second-northernmost bays. *Roof:* Slate-shingle covered gambrel roofs with overhanging eaves; wood shed dormers on the east and west roof slopes containing six-over-six, double-hung wood windows; large chimney shaft with a corbelled-brick cap and non-historic metal hood; non-historic light fixtures attached to the underside of the eave overhang on the east side of the house; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Henry Hudson Parkway East):* Secondary entrance door; grouped, multi-pane sashes at the southernmost bay. *South Façade:* Grouped, multi-pane sashes at the first floor; two windows at the attic story; single, central louver above the windows, near the gable peak. *North Façade:* Secondary entrance door and two double-hung windows at the first floor, all within simple wood surrounds; two double-hung windows at the attic story, both within simple wood surrounds; central louver above the attic-story windows, near the gable peak; non-historic floodlight attached to the façade between the first and second-floor windows; electrical conduit. *Garage:* Whitewashed brick; steeply pitched gable roof with flared, overhanging eaves; six-over-six, double-hung window with a projecting header-brick sill at the attic story.

History and Significance

With its slate-shingle-covered gambrel roofs, shed dormers, and multi-pane double-hung windows, this house is a substantially intact example of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture. Designed by Julius Gregory for Dudley H. Morris and completed in 1928, this house is representative of those built in Fieldston during the period in which the neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Morris was an area physician who appears to have developed this house and the one at 5051 Iselin Avenue as investments.



4690 Henry Hudson Parkway East

3 TO 415 INDIAN ROAD, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE

3 Indian Road (aka 4663 Livingston Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5819/2240

Date: c. 1993-96 alteration

Architect: Robert Kahn Associates

Owners: John & Annette Fitzgerald

Style: None

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Tan-colored brick, laid in stretcher bond.

Notable Site Features: Bluestone walkway; patterned concrete- or asphalt-block driveway; wood gates and fences adjoining the west and east facades; mature trees.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking Indian Road): Projecting, gable-roofed two-story portico with a round-headed south opening, quoined square columns, and a circular metal louver within the gable; paired, paneled main entrance doors flanked by brass light fixtures; large, segmental-arch-headed window over the doors; two cant-bay windows at the first floor with pitched, standing-seam metal roofs; four double-hung windows with stone sills at the second floor. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves; denticulated wood cornice; brick chimneys with corbelled caps; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Three double-hung windows with round-headed fanlights at the first floor, and two double-hung windows at the second floor, all with stone sills. *East Façade:* Two bays; chimney breast, which breaks the eave; two double-hung windows with round-headed fanlights at the first floor, and two double-hung windows at the second floor, all with stone sills. *North (garage) Wing:* East façade of the wing has a projecting first story with two garage bays, each with a paneled roll-up door, and each below a blind brick arch; second-floor roof terrace surrounded by a wood balustrade, accessed by a second-floor, east façade door; single and paired double-hung windows at the second floor on the east façade; stone sills at all east and south façade windows.

History

This house was built in 1923-26 (NB 1480-1925) for Walter M. Keenan, a mechanical engineer associated with the firm Thomas E. Murray, Inc., which also designed the house. It was significantly enlarged and redesigned in the mid-1990s, and now bears little resemblance to its original appearance.



3 Indian Road

415 Indian Road

Block/Lot: 5819/2242

Date: 1998-2000 alteration

Architect: Edwards C. Hicks

Owner: Marvin Goldstein

Style: None

Stories: 2½, with single-story west and garage wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with face brick laid in Flemish bond, and with pigmented cement stucco.

Notable Site Features: Flagstone walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees; large plastic garbage containers adjacent to the east façade of the garage.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking Indian Road): Four bays, not including the one-story west wing or the east and garage wings, but including the set-back, western portion of the façade; corner quoins; brick step at the main entrance with wrought-iron railings; paneled wood main entrance door below a multi-pane, round-headed fanlight with curved muntins; engaged columns flanking the door, and supporting a projecting angular pediment with a molded cornice, and with a metal light fixture hanging from its soffit; recessed, multi-pane circular windows with header-brick surrounds flanking the entrance; paired eight-over-eight, double-hung windows within plain stucco surrounds at the first floor, and at the easternmost and second-westernmost second-floor bays; westernmost first-floor window is surrounded by a large stucco panel; six-over-six, double-hung second-floor windows at the westernmost bay and the window opening over the main entrance door; first- and second-floor window openings with stucco surrounds on the west face of the projecting portion of the façade; second-floor window opening with a stucco surround on the east face of the projecting portion of the facade. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roofs with flared overhanging eaves; hipped roof over the west wing; shallow gable-on-hip roof over the garage; molded wood cornices with block modillions; skylight on the south roof slope; two large brick chimneys with corbelled caps; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Six-over-six, double-hung window within a simple stucco surround at the second floor. *West Wing:* Stucco-coated façade, with corner quoins, above a water table and brick base; paired eight-over-eight, double-hung windows on the south façade within a simple stucco surround; non-historic floodlight on the west façade of the wing. *East Wing:* Stucco-coated façade, with corner quoins; first floor pitched hood, which engages with garage roof; three grouped, eight-over-eight double-hung windows at the first floor, and two eight-over-eight, double-hung windows at the second floor, on the south façade of the wing; three eight-over-eight, double-hung windows at the second floor on the east façade; all windows have plain stucco surrounds; brick chimney breast. *Garage Wing:* Stucco façade with corner quoins; brick water table; two garage-door openings with paneled roll-up doors; metal light fixture attached to the façade between the doors; east façade of garage has a double-hung window below a paired floodlight.

History

Significantly altered between 1998 and 2000, this house was originally built in the mid-1920s as a Colonial Revival style residence for attorney Oscar R. Ewing, who in addition to his position at the law firm of Hughes, Schurman & Dwight, was secretary of Merck & Co., makers of pharmaceutical drugs. Today, the house differs drastically from its original appearance.



415 Indian Road

416 INDIAN ROAD, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE

416 Indian Road

Block/Lot: 5819/2176

Date: 1994-94 alteration

Architect: Thomas Gibson

Owner: Michael Shapiro

Style: None

Stories: 2½ and basement, with a one-story west wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco and stone veneer above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Formerly a one-story-plus-basement raised ranch with brick and stone facades, this house was redesigned and significantly expanded from 1994 to 1997.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees.

Description

Main (north) Façade (overlooking Indian Road, not including the west wing): Main façade is composed of three large bays, with the recessed central main-entrance bay flanked by gabled bays; ashlar stone veneer at the first floor of the central entrance and east bays; stucco coating elsewhere on main façade; paneled wood main entrance door flanked by plain stucco pilasters, below a segmental stucco pediment; front stoop with wrought-iron railings; two light fixtures attached above the door; three-sash window within a stucco surround at the second floor of the central bay; paired, double-hung windows within stucco surrounds at the first and second floors of the east bay; segmental-arch-headed window within a stucco surround at the attic story of the east bay; east bay also features a stepped stucco cornice above the first-floor windows; west bay has a basement-level window, single-bay garage-door opening with a paneled door and a light fixture attached to the façade over the door; paired, double-hung windows at the first and second floors of the west bay, with stucco sills at the first floor, stucco surrounds at the second floor, and a stepped stucco cornice above the first-floor windows; segmental-arch-headed window within a stucco surround at the attic story of the west bay. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables; segmental dormer on the north roof slope over the main entrance; large shed wall dormer on the east façade with single and grouped double-hung windows with projecting stucco sills; large shed wall dormer on the west façade with single double-hung windows with projecting stucco sills; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Two window openings at the first floor; three window openings at the second floor with stucco surrounds; projecting stucco belt course. *West Wing:* Shed roof; one pair of double-hung windows within a stucco surround on the north façade; paired double-hung windows on the west façade. *East Façade:* Grouped double-hung sashes and paired casement sashes at the first floor; two windows with stucco surrounds at the second floor, one with grouped sashes; dryer vent; paired floodlight fixture; projecting stucco belt course and windowsills. *South Façade:* Projecting central wing, with doors leading to a rear porch; grouped and paired windows with projecting stucco sills.

History

Originally a one-story-plus-basement raised ranch with brick and stone facades designed by N.J. Colosi and completed in 1959 (NB 263-1957), this house was significantly altered and expanded in the mid-1990s, and is now completely different in appearance.



416 Indian Road

4660 TO 4762 ISELIN AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN DELAFIELD AVENUE AND WEST 250TH STREET

4660 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2645

Date: 1927 (NB 671-1927)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner/Developer: Joseph Wolfe

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Intersecting 1 ½- and 2 ½-story wings with a one-story garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame and concrete block covered with fieldstone (except rear façade), cement stucco, and half timbers; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Main façade faces south; curving bluestone walkway and steps; mature trees; non-historic cement block driveway; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Irregular bay arrangement in three planes; partially overhanging second story on hewn brackets; historic batten main entryway door recessed behind round-arch portal; projecting header brick window sills; wall dormer; splayed lintels at the first story; historic leaded-glass casements. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips, gables, and slopes with flared eaves; paneled brick chimney with a massive fieldstone base and corbelled stack; shed and hip dormers; louvered vents; historic copper gutters, drainpipes, and flashing. *West Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue):* Two bays in two planes; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Three bays in three planes; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway featuring multi-pane, steel doors flanked by similar casements beneath a segmental lintel; projecting chimney breast. *Garage:* Concrete block covered with cement stucco; one bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; slate-covered hip roof with flared eaves.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory, and built in 1927 for Joseph Wolfe at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, which is distinguished by its picturesque roofline and solid fieldstone facades, is further characterized by Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its half-timbered walls, brick highlights, segmental fenestration, hewn members, leaded-glass casements, and prominent brick chimney. The house is remarkably intact.



4660 Iselin Avenue

4662 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2650

Date: 1923 (NB 622-1923)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Percival Wilds

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with one- and two-story side wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Main façade faces south; bluestone curb, sidewalk, and walkway; mature trees; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Three bays; gabled portico with square columns, paneled frieze, segmental ceiling, and slate roof; historic paneled wood main entryway with leaded-glass sidelights; molded window surrounds; historic paneled wood shutters; historic six-over-six wood sash. *Roof:* Slate-covered gambrel with flared eaves; whitewashed brick chimney with corbels; quarter-round sash in the west gable-end; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue):* Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast. *West Wing:* One story; three bays facing west; one bay facing north and south; flat pilasters; molded window surround; paneled cornice; historic six-over-six wood sash; slate-covered shed roof with returning eaves. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with molded surround and projecting hood; round-arch window with fanlight and keystone at the center bay of the second story. *East Wing:* Two stories; similar to the main block of the house; gabled roof dormers bridged by a shed-roofed bay; slate-covered gambrel roof with overhanging eaves; roof flared out over a secondary entryway porch on square columns on the north side of the wing.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1923 for Percival Wilds, an attorney, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was be-

ing developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house, which is distinguished by its flared gambrel roof, features Colonial Revival-style elements, such as its gabled portico on columns, sidelit entryway, multi-pane sash, and prominent brick chimney. The house is remarkably intact.



4662 Iselin Avenue

4680 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2660

Date: 1926-27 (NB 2831-1926)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: Armino A. Campagna

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two with a 1 ½ -story north wing

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

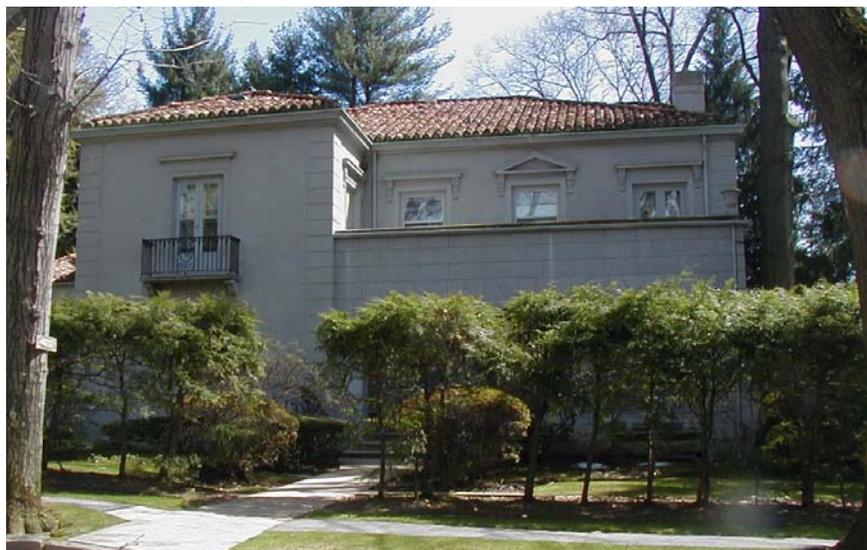
Notable Site Features: Fieldstone retaining walls with relieving arches; asphalt driveway lined with bluestone; bluestone curb; asphalt sidewalk and walkway; mature trees; bluestone curb; rear patio enclosed by cast-concrete balustrades.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; set-back second story behind the parapet of the first-story roof; historic paneled main entryway door with a molded surround, recessed beneath a round-arch portal with voussoirs; historic wrought-iron wall lamp and hanging lamp; historic wrought-iron balcony on brackets at the second story; corner quoins; stucco scored to look like ashlar blocks; molded window surrounds with bracketed hoods and pediments; historic wood casements. *Roof:* Shallow, intersecting hips covered with clay tiles; overhanging eaves on molded cornices; stucco-covered chimneys; hipped dormers on the north and slopes; metal drainpipes. *North Façade (interfaces with the north wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *North Wing:* Three bays; central niches with a projecting surround, scored stucco, and voussoirs; molded band above the first story; oculi with molded surrounds and keystones at the attic story; wall dormer with a hipped roof; historic two-over-two wood sash; clay tile-covered hip roof with overhanging eaves and metal drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1926-27 for builder Armino A. Campagna at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, which is distinguished by its classical ornamentation and clay tile-covered roofs, features Mediterranean Revival-style characteristics, such as its scored stucco, round-arch entryway, arched niche with a splayed surround, and prominent chimneys. The house is remarkably intact.



4680 Iselin Avenue

0000 Iselin Avenue (aka 4701 Grosvenor Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5822/2672

See: 4701 Grosvenor Avenue

4734 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2680

Date: 1924 (NB 1277-1924)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner/Developer: William I. Kass

Style: altered Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with a one-story side wing

Structure/Materials: Brick main block above a fieldstone foundation; wood-frame side wing; concrete block garage faced in fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Alterations to the terrace, entryway and façade in 1999-2000 (owner: Daniel Orden; architect: Warren Meister). The house was also extended on the east and south sides at that time.

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway lined with Belgian blocks; mature trees; bluestone curb; non-historic concrete steps and wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Three bays; full-width fieldstone terrace enclosed by wrought-iron railings; non-historic, projecting main entryway frontispiece with an open pediment supported on paired flat pilasters; non-historic, but appropriate, paneled wood door; non-historic fanlight; molded window sills; soldier course brick lintels; non-historic, but appropriate, eight-over-eight wood sash at the first story and six-over-six wood sash at the second story. *Roofs:* Slate-covered hip atop the main block; molded wood cornice; non-original copper drainpipes and gutters; gabled dormers on the north and south slopes; brick chimney; flat roof over side wing with non-historic wrought-iron railings. *Garage:* Segmental arch with radiating stones; non-historic aluminum roll-up door and security lamp. *South Façade:* Two bays at the second story; similar to the main façade. *Side Wing (built in 2000):* One bay at the front; three bays facing south; grouped fenestration with wood single-pane casements; wood multi-pane transoms; molded bands; copper drainpipes and funnels. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This altered Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1924 for William I. Kass at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Kass was an executive at an outdoor advertising company. The house, which is distinguished by its solid fieldstone base and symmetrically-designed façade, features Colonial Revival-style characteristics, such as its molded wood cornice and prominent brick chimney. The house was altered in 1999-2000.



4734 Iselin Avenue

4740 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2685

Date: 1932 (NB 276-1932)

Architect: Louis Kurtz

Original Owner/Developer: G. Failla

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco above a rough-faced schist ashlar basement.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; glacial boulders; Belgian block sidewalk and driveway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Three bays; two-bay, ground-level garage with segmental arches, radiating surrounds, decorative central column, and non-historic, paneled roll-up doors (material unknown); prominent schist ashlar stoop with wrought-iron railings; round-arched entryway with historic paneled wood door and wrought-iron grille in the transom; non-historic wall lamp; round-arched window filled with clouded and leaded glass at the second story center bay; non-historic vinyl casements and fixed-pane sash; historic wrought-iron balcony on brackets at the second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, clay tile-covered gables with historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; grouped fenestration with round arches at the first story; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style house was designed by architect Louis Kurtz and built in 1932 by G. Failla at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, which is characterized by its cement-stucco wall and its prominent stone stoop, features Mediterranean Revival-style elements, such as its arched entryway, second-story balcony, and clay tile-covered roof. The house remains largely intact.



4740 Iselin Avenue

4746 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2686

Date: 1932-33 (NB 423-1932)

Architect: Louis Kurtz

Original Owner/Developer: Albert Stern

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with veneer brick at the first story and cement stucco above; brick foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; brick retaining wall.

Description

T-shaped plan and varied use of materials. *Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue)*: Irregular bay arrangement; rough-faced schist stoop with wrought-iron railings; main entryway in gabled projection faced in cut-stone and clapboards; historic paneled-wood door flanked by leaded-glass, diamond-pane wood casements; non-historic wall lamp; paired and grouped fenestration; header brick window sills and hewn lintels at the first story; second-story oriel on brackets; half timbers at the second story; historic leaded-glass, diamond-pane casements and sash; clapboarded gable at the attic story. *Roofs*: Clay tile-covered, intersecting gables, hipped gables, and shed roofs; brick chimney with stone highlights; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; similar to the main façade. *North Façade*: Two bays; projecting chimney with corbels; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect Louis Kurtz and built in 1932-33 for Albert Stern at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, which is characterized by its broadly-sloping front gable and projecting entryway, features Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its half-timbered façade, bracketed oriel, and leaded-glass fenestration. The house is remarkably intact.



4746 Iselin Avenue

4750 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5822/2688

Date: 1966-69 (NB 609-1966)

Architect: Nishan Balikjian

Original Owner: Agop Chalekian

Style: Mid-Twentieth Century Modern

Stories: One

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with facing stone and brick.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Swimming pool installed in 2001-02; mature trees; asphalt driveway and walkway; brick garden wall; wooden fence; concrete block walkway.

Description

Horizontal emphasis given by shallow roofline created by low, intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves and exposed beams; recessed entryway with wood doors and transom light; hanging light; fixed-paned wood sash; wrought-iron screen with geometric panels; paneled wood-and-glass roll-up garage door; security lamps; stone chimney.

History and Significance

This Mid-Twentieth Century Modern style house was built in 1966-69 for Agop Chalekian at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. Nishan Balikjian, an engineer, is listed as the architect of record in documents held by the New York City Department of Buildings, but he has denied any relationship to the building. The house is distinguished by such Mid-Twentieth Century Modern-style characteristics as its low-slung roofline, exposed beams, and wide-overhanging eaves. The house is remarkably intact.



4750 Iselin Avenue

4752-4762 Iselin Avenue (aka 430 West 250th Street)
Block/Lot: 5822/2692

Date: 1928-29 (NB 2004-1928)
Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips
Original Owner: Charles Cohen
Style: Mediterranean Revival
Stories: 2-story main section with attached one-story wings
Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.
Major Alterations: Not apparent
Notable Site Features: Mature trees; asphalt driveway; curving bluestone and concrete walkway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement in three planes; elaborate projecting entryway flanked by twisted joined columns and topped by a flat roof, cartouche and decorative wrought-iron fence; historic beveled glass door; historic copper wall lamp; round-arched fenestration; wrought-iron balcony on brackets at the second story; historic multi-pane wood casements; through-the-wall air conditioning units. *Roofs:* Clay tile-covered, intersecting hips and gables; decorative cornice; blind arcade; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes; massive, stucco-covered chimney, whitewashed; gabled vents. *South Elevation:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; historic steel casements; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *North Elevation:* Five bays in two planes, including two-bay garage; round-arched fenestration with historic, multi-pane wood casements; similar to the main façade; round-arched vehicular entryways with geometrically patterned hinged wood doors with wrought-iron hardware; security lamps; through-the-wall air conditioning units. *East Facade:* One bay; grouped fenestration with round arches; historic multi-pane steel casements; through-the-wall air conditioning units.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style house was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1928-29 for Charles Cohen at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house is distinguished by its complex footprint, consisting of a series of adjoining wings of varying heights, shapes, and rooflines. It features Mediterranean Revival-style characteristics, such as its stucco-covered facades, clay tile-covered roofs, and arched windows and doorways. The house is remarkably intact.



4752-4762 Iselin Avenue

4665 TO 4725 ISELIN AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN DELAFIELD AVENUE AND WEST 250th STREET

4665 Iselin Avenue (aka 4666-4670 Delafield Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5823/2540

Date: 1953 (NB 183-1953) with later additions

Architect: Theodore R. Feinberg

Original Owner: Harold Robins

Style: None

Stories: Two and basement, with single-story south and west wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: House extended on the north and west sides in 1965 (architect: Robert Press; owner: Harold Robins); and extended again on the north side in 2002 (architect: Warren Meister; owner: Daniel Rosenbaum).

Notable Site Features: Brick retaining walls; fieldstone garden walls; mature trees; walkways of concrete with stone aggregate; asphalt driveway; three air-conditioning condensers in the yard at the southwest corner of the house.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; paneled main entrance door flanked by multi-pane sidelights with paneled bases, within a main entrance portico featuring square columns and an angular pediment; tripartite windows with louvered shutters, each window consisting of one 20-pane window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung windows flanking the main entrance at the first floor; eight-over-eight, double-hung windows with wood panels below at the two northernmost first-floor window openings; eight-over-eight, double-hung sashes at the second floor. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roofs; gabled wall dormers; brick chimney with a corbelled cap and with wrought-iron "R" attached to south face; aluminum drainpipes and gutters; decorative snow guards. *South Façade:* Two bays at the second story; two rectangular louvered openings at the attic story; chimney breast. *South Wing:* Clapboarded, with pitched roof; wood paneled door behind wood-and-glass door with eight panes on the east façade of the wing; metal light fixture over the door; six-over-six, double-hung windows on the south, west, and north facades of the wing; floodlights; electrical boxes and conduit; through-the-wall air conditioner on the west façade. *North Façade:* Northernmost portion of north façade has secondary entrance with portico featuring square columns, angular pediment, and a slate roof, and two windows at the second floor; setback portion of north façade has secondary entrance with wood-and-glass door, non-historic lighting fixture, eight-over-eight double-hung windows at first floor, and six-over-six double-hung window at second floor. *West Façade and Wing (overlooking Delafield Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement; basement-level garage with non-historic, paneled, wood-and-glass roll-up door; non-historic floodlight; first floor features angled-riel window with metal standing-seam roof and eight-over-eight, double-hung window sashes flanked by four-over-four, double-hung window sashes; two tripartite, double-hung windows; and two pairs of multi-pane French patio doors; second floor features gabled dormers with single, paired, and tripartite six-over-six and eight-over-eight double hung windows; eight-over-eight double-hung window and through-wall air conditioning unit on south façade of west wing.

History

This house designed by architect Theodore R. Feinberg was built in 1953 for owner Harold Robins. It was expanded considerably in 1965 by architect Robert Press, and again in 2002 by architect Warren Meister.



4665 Iselin Avenue

4675 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2602

Date: 1951-52 (NB 1271-1951) with a later addition

Architect: Samuel A. Knudsen, Engineer

Original Owner: Mr. & Mrs. John M. Lore

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two plus basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame and concrete block covered with brick veneer, running bond, and clapboards above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: The building was extended on the north side in 1958 (architect: Frank J. Ross; owner: Samuel Mandell), and the second floor was enlarged in 1967 (architect: Charles F. Hughes; owners: Dr. Alex & Roberta C. Salivey).

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone and railroad-tie retaining walls; railroad-tie and concrete steps; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; recessed main entryway; paired picture windows; picture window with six-pane ribbon window below; tripartite windows with single-pane sash flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins; one pair of two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins and one group of four two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins with additional two-over-two, double-hung window with horizontal muntins wrapping around to south façade, at the basement level; tripartite picture window at the northern end of the north addition; opening, at basement level, to passageway between east (front) and west (rear) yards. *Roof:* Intersecting gable roof and hipped roof on main portion of house; skylights; intersecting gable roof and mansard roof on north addition; asphalt shingles; north addition has two recessed dormer windows on the main façade with one-over-one, double-hung windows; clapboard-covered gables; through-wall air conditioning unit on north face of southernmost portion of roof. *South Façade:* Three bays; chimney breast; metal picture windows; paired two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins at the basement story. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; basement-level garage with wood roll-up door; two secondary entrance doors; paired one-over-one, double-hung windows at the first and second floors; sliding metal picture windows at south end of façade; four grouped sashes set within dormer window opening at north end of façade; inset panel on face of dormer; clapboard-covered gables; sliding glass doors within basement passageway.

History and Significance

Among the notable features of this Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern house are its asymmetrical facades and strong horizontality, its large picture windows, its lack of applied ornament, and its use of traditional materials – brick, clapboards, and fieldstone – without directly referencing historical or revival styles. Completed in 1952 for owners Mr. & Mrs. John M. Lore, and designed by engineer Samuel A. Knudsen, the house was extended to the north in 1958; the second floor was enlarged in 1967. The mansard roof at the north end of the house may date from this latest renovation.



4675 Iselin Avenue

4701 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2598

Date: 1924-25 (NB 3211-1924)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: A. Warren Smith

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement with north garage wing and south wing, and with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame covered with pigmented cement stucco and fieldstone highlights above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Installation of asphalt-shingle roof.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone and rubble retaining walls; steps with concrete risers and bluestone treads; bluestone walkway; gravel sidewalk; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Three bays; main entrance recessed behind round arch with a radiating fieldstone surround; battened wood main entrance door with a small, six-light window; fieldstone rubble set within stucco on façade near door surround; two tripartite casement windows with eight panes in each sash at the first floor, flanking the main entrance; non-historic floodlight; six-pane case-

ment window and paired casement window with eight panes in each sash at second floor; wood window sills. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle covered, steeply sloping gables with flared eaves; stucco-covered chimney; shed dormers with, on east façade, concave roof with tripartite casement windows, each sash with six panes; non-historic gutters and drainpipes. *South Wing:* One-and-one-half story wing; east façade features tripartite, square-headed casement window with single-pane sashes set below a blind segmental arch; south façade has sliding glass door and paired casement windows with single-pane sashes. *North Façade (excluding the North Wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; six-pane and eight-pane single and paired casement windows; round-headed basement door opening with battened wood door. *North Wing:* One bay on main facade; fieldstone construction; basement-level garage with paneled door; steeply sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with skylight on north face; dormer on east face of roof with concave shed roof and four-pane window. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance with concave, asphalt-shingle-covered hood; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was built in 1924-25 for A. Warren Smith by architect Julius Gregory. The house, which features a stucco-covered façade with fieldstone highlights, as well as steeply pitched gable roofs with flared eaves, remains largely intact, and is an excellent example of the houses built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4701 Iselin Avenue

4703 Iselin Avenue
Block/Lot: 5823/2596

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2804-1927)

Architect: Thiesen & Schwartz

Original Owner: Patrick A. Gallagher

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and a one-story garage wing with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Flemish-bond brick, Flemish bond, with randomly placed burnt-brick headers.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Flagstone walkway and steps; asphalt driveway; asphalt sidewalk; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Three bays with a projecting center bay, containing a historic paneled wood main entrance door with a molded enframing, flanking pilasters, wood transom panel, and projecting, half-dome door hood with non-historic light fixture, and with a molded cornice supported by ornate brackets with an acanthus-leaf motif; molded wood window sills and header-brick lintels; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood window sashes at the first and second floors; louvered shutters with wrought-iron hardware at first floor; wrought-iron shutter hardware, but no shutters, at second floor. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gable roofs with denticulated wood cornice at portions of the main façade, and at the western portion of the north facade; molded wood cornice at the north and south facades, and at the center-bay gable and gabled dormers on the main façade; decorative metal snow guards; gabled dormers with clapboard-covered pediments; brick chimney with corbelled cap; historic copper gutters, drainpipes, and leader heads. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney with buttresses; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes within window openings with molded wood window sills and header-brick lintels. *North Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; one bay at the attic story; secondary entrance with historic paneled wood-and-glass door and pitched-roof hood with slate roof supported by wood brackets; window openings feature molded wood window sills and header-brick lintels; historic four-over-two double-hung wood window sashes at the first-floor opening next to the door, and at the third floor; historic six-over-six, double-hung wood window sashes at the other openings. *Garage:* One bay; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; slate-covered hipped roof meeting the north façade of the house.

History and Significance

Designed by the architectural firm of Thiesen & Schwartz, and completed in 1928 for owner Patrick A. Gallagher who resided here until at least 1934, this house retains nearly all of its original features. With its historic main entrance surround and door hood, slate roof, buttressed chimney, and brick facades with randomly placed burnt-brick headers, this house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style, and of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4703 Iselin Avenue

4711 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2595

Date: c.1933 (NB 247-1933) with later additions

Architect: James C. MacKenzie

Original Owners: Theodore, Jr. & Margaret K. Baumeister

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: Two, with a 1½-story north wing

Structure/Materials: Running-bond face brick.

Major Alterations: Construction, in 1996-97, of the north wing (architect: Byrns, Kendall & Schieferdecker; owner: Arnold Shaporo).

Notable Site Features: Rock outcroppings; bluestone walkway; asphalt-and-Belgian-block driveway with Belgian block borders; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue, not including north wing): Three bays; two-story, full-width, wood square-columned portico with molded entablature; central main entrance with paneled, paired wood doors with five-pane transom; historic wood door surround featuring pilasters and entablature with denticulated and molded cornice; window openings with simple wood sills, brick flat-arch lintels, and historic, six-over-six, double-hung wood sashes; louvered shutters. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roofs over the house and north wing; flat portico roof; north wing has a slate-covered gable roof with decorative metal snow guards, and a flared eave and segmental dormer with metal roof and tripartite window on its east slope; brick chimney with corbelled cap; molded cornice on west façade. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney; similar to the main façade. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting first story, extending to north wing, with a secondary entrance flanked by window openings; similar to the main façade. *North Wing:* Running-bond brick; one bay on east façade of wing; brick flat-arch lintel over garage door opening with paneled wood roll-up door; irregular bay arrangement on the north façade; projecting, single-bay first story with pitched roof and tripartite window on the west façade.

History and Significance

Despite the construction of a north addition in 1996-97, the main portion of this house, which features a brick façade, slate roof, Classically inspired wood door surround, and two-story, square-columned portico, is a substantially intact example of neo-Classical architecture, constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. An attorney, Theodore Baumeister Jr., owned the house with Margaret K. Baumeister.



4711 Iselin Avenue

4715 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5823/2590

Date: 1925-26 (NB 2475-1925)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Charlotte G. Williams

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco and false half-timbering above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Second and attic stories were added to the south wing in 2004-2005 (architect: BKSK Architects; owners: Steven Goldman & June Rohlef), and changes were made to the steps connecting the driveway to the front walkway, and to the front-yard landscaping, at that time.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; fieldstone steps; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Four bays at the first floor; three bays at the second floor; paneled wood-and-glass main entrance door with a timber surround, all within a projecting enclosed portico with exposed timber framing, curved wood brackets, and an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; six-pane window with a wood sill on the east façade of the portico; false half-timbering at the southern first- and second-floor portions of the façade, and over the main entrance portico; single-bay garage-door opening at basement level; two window openings, each filled with three, ten-pane casement sashes at the two first-floor bays south of the main entrance; first-floor window north of the main entrance composed

of four, ten-pane sashes; four-pane window at the second floor over the main entrance; window composed of one pair of eight-pane casement sashes at the northernmost first-floor bay; projecting wood window sills; splayed wood lintels at the northernmost first- and second-floor windows, and at the second-southernmost first-floor window; exposed wood roof truss with tie beam supported by curved wood bracket at the northern gable; non-historic paired floodlights. *Roof*: Intersecting asphalt-shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves; cornice returns on the north façade; tall brick chimney with gabled projection and corbelled cap; gabled wall dormer on the main façade with one pair of eight-pane casement sashes, a projecting wood sill, and a splayed wood lintel; two gabled dormers on the west façade with multi-pane sashes; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: False half-timbering, with curved brackets at the first floor, and strapwork within the gable; clapboarded dovecote at the gable peak with three round-headed openings, supported by a curved wood bracket; eight-pane casement sashes at the first floor, paired below a four-pane transom; single six-pane casement windows at the second floor; projecting wood window sills. *North Façade*: two windows at the second floor, each composed of one pair of eight-pane casement sashes; window composed of three, eight-pane casement sashes at the attic story; projecting wood window sills. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; one-story wing with shed roof and multi-pane wood casements; multi-pane wood doors leading to non-historic wood deck.

History and Significance

This house was completed in 1926 for Charlotte G. Williams according to the designs of architect Dwight James Baum. The house, which features a fieldstone basement, stucco-coated façade with false half-timbering, an exposed wood roof truss on the main façade, and an elaborate, tall brick chimney, is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Despite the addition of second and attic stories to the garage wing of the house in 2004-05, the house remains a substantially intact example of Tudor Revival residential architecture. It is one of four houses built by Charlotte G. Williams and attorney Stephen G. Williams, residents of 1155 Park Avenue in Manhattan, in the area in the late 1920s, apparently as speculative ventures. The other three are 4260 Delafield Avenue, 4756 Delafield Avenue, and 4715 Iselin Avenue.



4715 Iselin Avenue

4725 Iselin Avenue
Block/Lot: 5823/2585

Date: 1928-29 (NB 43-1929)

Architect: John H. Finn

Original Owner: Louis DiLonardo

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco, English bond brick with randomly placed clinkers, cut fieldstone, and false half-timbering with hewn surface and decorative nail heads.

Major Alterations: Prominent, non-historic wood deck on the west facade.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; high, fieldstone retaining wall on the west side of the property; mature trees; Belgian-block-and-asphalt driveway; brick walkway; brick-and-stone steps.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Six bays (including two garage door openings) at first floor, and four bays at the second floor, in varying planes; paneled wood main entrance door with multi-light-window, set within segmental-arch-headed opening with partially quoined stone door surround; hanging wall lamp attached to historic wrought-iron bracket; tripartite casement windows, each sash with eight panes, at the southernmost and fourth-southernmost bays of the first floor; four-part window at the third-southernmost bay of the first floor with eight-pane casement sashes below four-pane transoms; paired and tripartite, eight-pane casement windows at the second floor, including paired, casement windows with a tree-branch motif in leaded glass at the second-southernmost bay; three-sided oriel window supported by two wood brackets with four, eight-pane casement window sashes; two-bay garage with hewn-wood surround, paneled roll-up doors, and non-historic light fixture; fieldstone walls at north and south ends of east façade, each with a battened door with iron strap hinges set within an opening with a round, header-brick arch. *Roof:* Intersecting hipped and gable roofs with graduated slate laid in a staggered-butt pattern; overhanging eaves; hipped dormers on the north and south slopes with paired, eight-pane casement windows; shed dormer on the west slope; north- and west-facing, clapboarded gables, with dove-cote holes in the north-facing gable; snow guards; historic copper leader box on the east facade; tall brick chimney with projecting brick courses and corbelling. *South and North Facades:* One bay; similar to main façade. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; non-historic wood deck; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

Constructed in 1928-29, during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association, this house was first owned by Louis DiLonardo, a stone mason, who occupied it until at least 1934. Despite the addition of a visible wood deck on the west façade, the house, with its false half-timbering, steeply pitched hipped roofs, asymmetrical facades, and prominent chimney, has seen few changes since its completion and is an excellent example of Tudor Revival architecture.



4725 Iselin Avenue

5001 TO 5051 ISELIN AVENUE, NORTH OF WEST 250th STREET

5001 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5832/4340

Date: 1928-29 (NB 1349-1928) with later alterations

Architect: James J. Tynan, Jr.

Developer: E.J. & E.F. Construction Co.

Style: Federal Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement with wings of varying heights

Structure/Materials: Flemish-bond brick

Major Alterations: The building was enlarged and the lot re-landscaped in 2001-03 (Architect: Berg & Forster; owner: A. Wiener).

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; asphalt-and-Belgian-block driveway lined with Belgian blocks; mature trees; modern metal railings at the south terrace.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Five bays at the first story; six bays at the second story; large entrance portico featuring grouped and engaged Tuscan columns, molded entablature, and angular pediment; historic paneled wood main entrance door with leaded-glass and paneled sidelights, leaded-glass fanlight, and header-brick surround; hanging lamp; window openings featuring brick flat arches with cast-stone keystones and simple cast-stone sills; non-historic eight-over-eight, double-hung window sashes at the two northernmost and two southernmost bays; non-historic six-over-six double-hung window sashes at the two central bays on the second floor; double-hung, six-over-six windows at the three dormers; historic paneled wood shutters; historic wrought-iron shutter hardware. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roof on main portion of house with overhanging eaves; wood cornices, molded on the north and south facades and denticulated on the main façade; brick chimneys penetrating cornices at north and south facades; gabled dormers on east and west facades with clapboarded pediments and slate-covered sides; decorative metal snow guards; historic copper gutters and drainpipes at main entrance portico. *South Façade (facing West 250th Street):* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting chimney; six-over-six, double-hung sashes within window openings with brick flat arches, cast-stone keystones, and cast-stone sills at the second and third floors; louvered quarter-round openings at the attic story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting chimney; six-over-six, double-hung sashes within window openings with brick flat arches, cast-stone keystones, and cast-stone sills at the first, second, and third floors; louvered half-round opening near the gable peak. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; one-story wing with an overhanging hipped roof; similar to the main façade. *South Wing:* Two-story porch, brick first story with a set-back, wood second story; slate-covered hipped roofs with bracketed cornice at second floor; tripartite, first-story cant-bay window with eight-over-eight sashes on the east façade; paired, segmental-arch-headed casement windows at the second floor on the east façade; four sets of tripartite French doors and retractable canvas awning at the first floor on the south façade; segmental-arch-headed openings, two filled with multi-pane casement windows, at the second floor on the south façade; terrace with fieldstone walls and modern metal railings.

History and Significance

This house was designed by James J. Tynan, Jr. and built in 1928-29, during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Although the house was enlarged in 2001-03, the original portion of the house remains largely intact. With its brick facades, laid in English bond, impressive main entryway with large portico, sidelights, fanlight, and header-brick surround,

flat-arch-headed window openings, and pitched slate roof with dormers, the house is an excellent example of the Federal Revival style.



5001 Iselin Avenue

5021 Iselin Avenue

Block/Lot: 5832/4336

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2730-1927)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Nicholas E. Bates

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Non-historic wrought-iron perimeter fence; bluestone walkway; asphalt-block driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Façade is composed of a western three-bay portion, an adjoining set-back east wing, and the east façade of a garage wing that is attached to, and set back from, the east façade; historic, paneled wood main entrance door with decorative nail heads and a leaded-glass window flanked by projecting pilasters, which support an entablature with a central bracket and cornice; two segmental-arch-headed window openings at the first floor, each with three multi-pane casement sashes and single-pane transom windows, covered by non-historic, wrought-iron security grilles; first-floor stucco grille south of the main entrance; paired six-pane casement sash windows at the second floor with molded stucco sills, historic paneled shutters, and wrought-iron shutter hardware; French doors at the central bay of the second floor, behind a balconette with a wrought-iron railing, and below a wrought-iron rod attached to the façade with iron brackets; through-the-wall air conditioning unit on the north façade of the western portion of the house. *Main Façade of East Wing:* Second floor features a four-paned oculus and two square-headed windows with molded stucco sills, each composed of one pair of three-pane casement sashes; second-floor door on the north façade of the east wing leading to a wood balcony with turned wood balusters, supported by large wood brackets. *Roof:* Intersecting clay-tile-covered gable and hipped roofs with overhanging eaves; stucco-covered chimneys with tapered shafts; north chimney is ribbed, with an elliptical hood and three square vents on its east face; gabled wall dor-

mer flanked by recessed panels on the east façade of the garage wing, with three square-headed openings within the gable, one pair of three-pane casement sashes, and a wood lintel with a saw-toothed bottom edge; metal gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade of Garage Wing*: Irregular bay arrangement; projecting eastern portion of façade; three sets of paired multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor; window with three multi-pane casement sashes, and with flanking recessed, shouldered-arch panels, at the eastern second-floor bay; single and paired casement sashes at the western, second-floor portion of the façade; projecting western portion of first floor with a clay-tile-covered shed roof and two garage-door openings; non-historic paneled wood roll-up garage doors; metal light fixture attached to façade west of garage doors; courtyard wall west of garage doors with round-headed opening, and wrought-iron grille, topped by a stone coping and buttress. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This house designed by Dwight James Baum was completed in 1928 for Nicholas E. Bates, president of the Bronx Motors Distributing Company. With its stucco façade, clay-tile-covered roofs, unusual hooded chimney, and balcony with turned wood balusters, among other features, the house is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Substantially intact today, it remains an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival architecture.



5021 Iselin Avenue

5051 Iselin Avenue
Block/Lot: 5832/4328

Date: 1927-28 (NB 1329-1927)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Dudley H. Morris

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 1 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Replacement window sashes; replacement of slate shingles at lower portion of north slope of roof with non-matching slate shingles.

Notable Site Features: Non-historic wood stockade perimeter fence; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Iselin Avenue): Irregular bay placement spanning across three wings varying in height; historic, paneled main entrance door with four-pane sidelights and seven-pane transom; four-part casement windows at the first floor. *Roof:* Broadly sloping gable roofs with flared eaves; historic slate laid in ragged-butt pattern; non-historic slate on the lower portion of the north slope of the roof laid in standard pattern; prominent fieldstone chimneys; gabled dormers with non-historic six-over-six double-hung sashes on the main façade decorative metal snow guards. *East Façade:* Grouped fenestration; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; similar to the main façade. *West Façade:* Irregularly placed bays set in various planes; quarter-round window sashes at the attic story; projecting chimney; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

Designed by architect Julius Gregory, this house was constructed in 1928-29, during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Its first owner was Dudley H. Morris, a local physician who appears to have built this house and the house at 4690 Henry Hudson Parkway East as investments. Although the house has replacement window sashes, and portions of the north slope of the roof have been replaced with slate laid in a different pattern than the historic slate, the house remains nearly all of its significant, historic features. Featuring flared overhanging eaves, gabled dormers, large fieldstone chimneys, and a historic entryway with multi-pane sidelights and transom, this house is a representative example of Colonial Revival style residential architecture.



5051 Iselin Avenue

4500 TO 4550 LIVINGSTON AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 245TH STREET AND WEST 246TH STREET

4500 Livingston Avenue (aka 4500-4508 Livingston Avenue and 371-391 West 245th Street)
Block/Lot: 5810/401

Date: 1915-16 (NB 556-1915)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Developer: Parkway Heights Co.

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with a one-story side porch

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco with fieldstone and half-timber highlights; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls, mature trees; asphalt driveway on West 245th Street; concrete sidewalks; bluestone curbs; flagstone and bluestone walkways; fieldstone, brick and bluestone terraced patios with wood railings on the north and east sides.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; central cross gable; central, arched main entryway with historic batten door, and wrought-iron hardware and screen; historic wrought-iron wall lamps; brick window sills; historic, multi-pane wood casements; paneled wood shutters. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables with flared eaves; conical tower on the east side; tall chimneys covered with cement stucco; eyebrow dormers; shed dormers; skylight; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *East Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; off-set cross gable; similar to the main façade; two-story tower with conical roof; secondary entryway with historic batten door; historic wrought-iron wall lamp; fieldstone steps and wooden porch with stone base and sloping roof supported by hewn, bracketed wood columns; historic, multi-pane wood casements; non-historic, paneled wood roll-up garage doors; non-historic security lamp; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the second story. *South Façade and Side Porch:* Two bays; similar to the main facade; projecting chimney breast; historic, leaded-glass French doors and transom lights; asphalt shingle-covered, hipped roof; historic, multi-pane wood casements with paneled wood shutters at the second story. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; historic batten secondary entryway; non-historic, wrought-iron wall lamps; projecting chimney breast; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architect Dwight James Baum, and built in 1915-16 for the Parkway Heights Co., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by the Delafield family. By 1922, the house was owned by Clarke G. Dailey, Vice President of the Alliance Realty Company, who owned it through at least 1947. This picturesque house, with its main facade overlooking Livingston Avenue, has a complicated footprint and is distinguished by its intersecting roof gables that are slightly flared and a conical tower on the east side. The house is characterized by such Tudor Revival-style elements as its tall, stucco-covered chimneys, roof dormers, half-timbering, hewn timber, and masonry highlights. It remains remarkably intact.

Significant References:

The New York Times (Sept. 12, 1922), 37.



4500 Livingston Avenue

4510 Livingston Avenue (with additional frontage on West 245th Street)
Block/Lot: 5810/405

vacant land

4520 Livingston Avenue (with additional frontage on West 245th Street)
Block/Lot: 5810/410

Date: 1916-18 (NB 250-1916)

Architect: Clarence W. Brazer

Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two and basement with a 1 ½-story garage wing; parts of the second story incorporated under the roof.

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone foundation and first story; wood-frame second story covered with cement stucco, whitewashed, and half-timbers.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping, terraced lot; carved trellis; mature trees; fieldstone and concrete terrace with wrought-iron railings on the south side; bluestone curb; non-historic, concrete block walkway; concrete sidewalk; bluestone and concrete steps.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement in three planes; offset cross gable; partially overhanging second story on brackets; historic paneled wood main entryway door; historic wrought-iron wall lamp; segmentally-arched first-story fenestration; half timbered second story; projecting window sills with brackets; historic, multi-paned, leaded-glass casements; historic paneled, wood shutters. *Roof:* Intersecting gables covered with built-up asphalt shingle to simulate thatch; sweeping slopes; eyebrow wall dormers; tall, fieldstone chimneys; exposed rafters; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Facade:* Two bays; projecting chimney breast; similar to the main facade. *East Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main facade; stone terrace; first-story oriel; one-story, enclosed porch; secondary entryway. *Garage Wing:* Two bays, in-

cluding the one bay garage and one window; arched vehicular entryway with historic, paneled wood and glass doors; similar to the main façade. *North Façade (interfaces with the garage wing)*: Unfenestrated; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architect Clarence W. Brazer, and built in 1916-18 for Delafield Estate, Inc., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. This picturesque house, with its main facade overlooking Livingston Avenue, has a complicated footprint. It is distinguished by Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its asphalt-covered, simulated thatch roof made up of intersecting gables, sweeping slopes, and eyebrow wall dormers, as well as its tall, fieldstone chimneys and half-timbered upper facades.



4520 Livingston Avenue

4530 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5810/414

Date: 1935-36 (NB 352-1935)

Architect: Louis Kurtz

Original Owner: Herbert Herrlich

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with parts of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with running bond brick and stucco facing and half timbers; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; house sits below street grade; asphalt driveway and sidewalk; fieldstone and brick retaining walls; mature trees; bluestone patio on the west side; bluestone walkway and steps with wrought-iron railing.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; offset cross gable; below-grade garage entry, with non-historic paneled, wood roll-up door; recessed, round-arched main entryway with radiating brick surround and historic paneled wood door; historic copper wall lamp; half timbered second story; non-historic, single-pane aluminum sash; historic batten shut-

ters with cross-braces. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt-covered gables with variously-pitched slopes; brick chimney with a corbelled cap; shed dormers with bracketed roofs; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South and North Façades*: One bay; similar to the main façade. *East Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entryway at basement level; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architect Louis Kurtz and built in 1935-36 for owner Herbert Herrlich, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. This picturesque house, with its main facade overlooking Livingston Avenue, features many Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its complicated footprint and roof profile, consisting of intersecting, asphalt-covered gables and variously-pitched slopes, as well as a variety of façade materials and textures, including brick, stucco, and half-timbers. The house remains remarkably intact.



4530 Livingston Avenue

4550 Livingston Avenue (with additional frontage on West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5810/417

Date: 1915-16 (NB 631-1915)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Fred O. Zenke

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 with a 1 1/2-story garage wing and one-story enclosed side porch on the north side.

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls faced with running bond brick and pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: A stone terrace enclosed by a high wood fence was constructed in 1989 (BN 229-1989; owner: E. & R. Varet; architects: Byrns, Kendall & Schieferdecker).

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping lot; rock outcroppings; Non-historic wood fence; brick retaining wall, walkway and steps; mature trees; asphalt driveway and sidewalk on Livingston Avenue;

fieldstone retaining walls and steps; brick and wood pergola at the rear; two freestanding brick and fieldstone archways with a wrought-iron gate on Livingston Avenue and a batten gate on West 246th Street; bluestone walkways, steps and curbs; bluestone sidewalk on West 246th Street.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; projecting garage wing; curved, two story portico with conical roof, round-arched entryway flanked by casements, bracketed wood hood; historic batten door; grouped second-story fenestration; historic, multi-pane wood casements and non-historic multi-pane aluminum casements; paneled wood shutters; paneled, wood roll-up garage door; one-story, enclosed side porch with stucco and brick-covered facade and round-arched fenestration with brick keystone and topped by open porch with corner buttresses; projecting chimney breast. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables and an array of wall dormers and dormers with hipped roofs; historic copper flashing, gutters and drainpipes; non-historic plastic bubble skylight on the south slope; prominent stone and stucco chimneys. *North Facade (overlooking West 246th Street):* One bay; similar to the main façade. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; compound gable; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass door; first-story oriels on brackets; through-the-wall air-conditioning units. *South Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement beneath a broadly sloping roof with second-story wall dormers and HVAC; historic, multi-pane wood casements; non-historic, through-the-wall air-conditioning unit.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect Dwight James Baum, and built in 1916 for Frederick O. Zenke, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Zenke was the president and treasurer of Mole & Zenke, Inc., cotton goods merchants located on Leonard Street in Manhattan. This sprawling, picturesque house, with its main facade overlooking Livingston Avenue, has T-shaped footprint and complex roof profile, consisting of intersecting, slate-covered gables and an array of wall dormers and dormers with hipped roofs. Its use of varied materials and shapes and its prominent chimneys are hallmarks of the Medieval Revival style. The house remains remarkably intact.



4550 Livingston Avenue

4501 TO 4565 LIVINGSTON AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 245TH STREET AND WEST 246TH STREET

4501 Livingston Avenue (aka 401-405 West 245th Street)
Block/Lot: 5811/270

Date: 1926-28 (NB 1671-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Developer: George C. Wheeler

Style: Craftsman

Stories: Two over a raised basement reaching full-height on the eastern side.

Structure/Materials: Brick, stone & concrete/fieldstone facing.

Major Alterations: Side porch enclosed with plate-glass windows.

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping lot; mature trees; rock outcroppings; asphalt driveway; non-historic cyclone and wood fence on the west side of the property; bluestone curbs.

Description

East Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Two bays in two planes and one-story, enclosed porch; historic multi-pane wood sash; one-story enclosed side porch with a low hipped roof and overhanging eaves. *South Façade (overlooking the public stairway leading from West 245th Street):* Two bays; historic, multi-pane wood sash; one-story, multi-angled oriel with historic, leaded-glass casements. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic, multi-pane wood sash; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wall dormers; historic, multi-pane wood sash. *Roof:* Intersecting, clay tile-covered gables with overhanging eaves, brackets, and exposed rafters; fieldstone chimney; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style residence was designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1926-28 for owner George C. Wheeler, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Featuring a modified, L-shaped plan forming two wings, the house sits near the top of its steeply sloping site, and is partially built into the side of the hill with its one-story side porch located on the basement's tallest section at the east side of the house. The house's horizontality, emphasized by its low, intersecting roofs with wide eaves and exposed rafters, is typical of the Craftsman style. The east side porch has been enclosed, but the house is largely intact.



4501 Livingston Avenue

4513 Livingston Avenue (with additional frontage on West 245th Street)
Block/Lot: 5811/268

Date: 1913 (NB 565-1913)

Architect: William B. Claflin

Original Owner: Mrs. George B. Pegram

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 1/2 over a raised basement reaching full-height at the northeastern corner.

Structure/Materials: Stone/fieldstone facing.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; asphalt driveway; non-historic, concrete block retaining wall and cyclone fence on the west side of the lot; concrete sidewalk; asphalt driveway; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Facade (facing south): Four bays; hooded portico with carved brackets; paired fenestration under segmental arches; historic six-over-six wood sash; projecting window sills. *East Facade (overlooking Livingston Avenue):* Two bays; segmentally-arched fenestration at the basement and first stories; projecting window sills; multi-pane sash at the basement; grouped sash at the first story; jalousie windows; enclosed sleeping porch with historic, two-over-two wood sash at the second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, steeply-pitched, asphalt shingle-covered hipped roofs with moderately-wide overhanging eaves; hipped dormers on the north and south slopes; historic copper gutters and drain-pipes. *North Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the south facade; segmentally-arched garage entryway with non-historic, paneled-wood roll-up door; hooded and bracketed secondary entryway with historic wood-and-glass paneled door; round-arched window with multi-pane sash above entryway; projecting chimney breast. *West Façade:* Three bays at the first story; two bays at the second story; segmental secondary entryway with non-historic aluminum and glass door and asphalt shingle-covered hip roof; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style residence was designed by architect William B. Claflin and built in 1913-14 for owner George B. Pegram, a professor at Columbia University, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. This house, which sits perpendicular to Livingston Avenue, is comprised of three off set-wings, producing a compound footprint and a complex profile of intersecting, steeply-pitched, asphalt shingle-covered hipped roofs with moderately-wide overhanging eaves. Its solid fieldstone walls, tall stone chimneys, and wide dormers are hallmarks of the Craftsman style. It remains remarkably intact.

Significant Reference:

The New York Times (Sept. 28, 1913), 10.



4513 Livingston Avenue

4525 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5811/260

Date: 1919-20 (NB 350-1919)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Dr. Duncan L. Bulkley

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with one- and two-story side wings and a 1 1/2-story garage wing at the rear.

Structure/Materials: Stone bearing walls with fieldstone facing and wood frame side-wings with wood shingles, painted yellow.

Major Alterations: The original side porches were enclosed in 1946-47 (ALT 792-1946; owner: Jack Nadler; engineer: Albert Wheeler) and an additional north wing was constructed c.2002-03, at which time the façade was restored (Owner: Brad Gold; architect: Peter A Cole).

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; mature trees; asphalt driveway lined with Belgian blocks; fieldstone patio and retaining walls; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Fieldston Avenue): Five bay center section; side wings have one bay each; central entryway with broad, stone stoop with historic wrought-iron railings, gabled surround, fanlight, and recessed, paneled wood doors; multi-pane (six-over-six, eight-over-eight, and twelve-over-twelve) wood sash; side wings have non-historic, but appropriate wood sash and doors. *Roof:* Slate-covered gables; two, tall fieldstone end chimneys with copper caps; bracketed wood roof cornice; gabled roof dormers; copper flashing. *South Façade:* Three bays separated by flat pilasters; non-historic, but appropriate wood doors and sash; round window with radiating glass panes in the pediment. *North Façade:* One bay; similar to the south façade and side wing. *West Façade (interfaces with the garage wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *Garage Wing:* Two bays; slate-covered gable roof; gabled dormers; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Georgian Revival style house was designed by architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1919-20 for owner Duncan L. Bulkley, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed

with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. This residence consists of a two-story stone main wing, flanked by two-story, wood frame side wings and an additional one-story, wood frame wing on the north side. The main wing has a slate-covered gable roof and two, tall end chimneys. The side wings are also topped by slate-covered, gable roofs. Its pedimented main entryway with fluted pilasters and paneled wood doors, as well as its bracketed wood cornice, gabled dormers, multi-pane wood sash, are hallmarks of the Georgian Revival style. The side-wings have been altered and a new north wing has been constructed, but the house remains largely intact.

Historic Photographs:

The American Architect (Feb. 14, 1923).

The Architectural League (1924).



4525 Livingston Avenue

4535 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5811/256

Date: 1950-51 (NB 602-1950), with later alterations

Architect: Lawrence J. Israel

Original Owner: Herman M. Zucker

Style: None

Stories: Three with attic.

Structure/Materials: Concrete block and brick bearing walls with running bond brick and cement stucco facing (painted white).

Major Alterations: The third story and attic were added and the facade was redesigned in 1996-97.

Notable Site Features: Rock outcropping; fieldstone retaining wall; asphalt driveway; wrought-iron fence; mature trees; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; single-pane aluminum casements; paneled wood roll-up garage door; security lamps. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable; recessed attic story; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement;

similar to the main façade; wood balcony at the second story. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History

This altered house was originally designed by architect Lawrence J. Israel and built in 1950-51 for owner Herman M. Zucker. The house was significantly altered in 1996-97. There are no surviving historic features.



4535 Livingston Avenue

4547 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5811/250

Date: 1911-12 (NB 351-1911)

Architect: William Emerson

Original Owner: Dr. Henry H. Janeway

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement.

Structure/Materials: Stone bearing walls at the foundation and first story with wood frame above/fieldstone facing at the first story with clapboard above, painted white.

Major Alterations: A two-story garage wing was added at the northwest corner of the house and the east wing was enlarged in 2001-03.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; non-historic cement-block driveway lined with Belgian blocks and fieldstone; non-historic paving; fieldstone retaining wall; wrought-iron railing; fieldstone and bluestone steps; mature trees; bluestone sidewalk and curb; fieldstone terrace on the south side with a geometrically-patterned wood fence.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Irregular bay arrangement; cross gable; historic multi-pane casements and sash; main entryway with bracketed hood and non-historic door. *Roof*: Asphalt shingle-covered gambrel; lunette with keystone in the gambrel-end; exposed rafters; prominent fieldstone chimney; two-bay, shed dormer on roof with exposed rafters. *East Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue)*: Three bays in two planes; two-story, enclosed side porch; projecting window sills; wood cornice

above the first story; joined columns between the second-story bays; geometrically-patterned railing at the third story balcony; non-historic, wood-framed picture windows and sash with aluminum storms. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; grouped fenestration; projecting secondary entry-way with bracketed roof; historic multi-pane wood sash. *North Wing (built in 2001-03)*: Wood-frame covered with wood shingles; irregular bay arrangement; multi-pane wood sash.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect William Emerson and built in 1911-12 for owner Dr. Henry H. Janeway, a Manhattan physician, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. In 1914, Janeway leased the house to David A. Clarkson, who immediately sublet it to Karl D. Perkins. This house, which sits perpendicular to Livingston Avenue, has a south-facing main facade. The house's asphalt-covered gambrel roof and cross gable with exposed rafters, prominent stone chimney, and enclosed side porch are hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. A garage wing was constructed on the north side of the building, the east side wing was enlarged, and minor changes to the facades and windows were made in 2001-03, but the house's original block remains largely intact.

Significant References:

The New York Times (Mar. 24, 1911), 16; (Jul. 10, 1914), 16.

Real Estate Record & Guide (Jul. 11, 1914), 60.



4547 Livingston Avenue

4551 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5811-244

Date: 1911-12 (NB 766-1911)

Architect: Mann & MacNeille

Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 1/2

Structure/Materials: Concrete block and stone foundation; wood-frame above; fieldstone facing at the first story at the main façade, partial at the south and north facades; pigmented, cement-stucco facing above.

Major Alterations: A major, unspecified alteration occurred in 1929 (ALT 374-1929; owner: Archie Rhinehardt; architect: Julius Gregory). Further alterations and additions took place in 1989 (owner: Frank Biondi).

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; non-historic asphalt driveway; non-historic car port (1989); mature trees; non-historic bluestone sidewalk (1989); historic bluestone curb; fieldstone retaining walls.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Two bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; grouped fenestration; molded band above the first story; non-historic wood sash and casements throughout; non-historic security lighting. *Roof:* Slate-covered hipped gable with overhanging eaves; tapered, stucco-covered chimney with non-historic metal cap; hipped roof dormers; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes; jerkinhead gable on the north side. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement in varying planes; non-historic diamond-shaped window in the south gable; non-historic wood deck; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement in varying planes; round-arched main entryway with non-historic wood-and-glass door; non-historic light fixtures; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style house was designed by the architectural firm Mann & MacNeille, and built in 1911-12 for the Delafield Estate. It was one of the first houses to be built in Fieldston by the Delafields. In 1914, the estate leased the house to Larimar A. Cushman, president of the Cushman Bread Co. In 1929, architect Julius Gregory designed unspecified alterations for then-owner Archie Rhinehardt, a broker. Additional modifications, including the addition of a car port and a rear wing, took place in 1989 by then-owner Frank Biondi. Its wide proportions, spare ornamentation, slate-covered hipped gable, and tapered, stucco-covered chimney link it to the Craftsman style. The house remains largely intact.



4551 Livingston Avenue

4555-4565 Livingston Avenue (aka 400-404 West 246th Street)

See: 404 West 246th Street

4600 TO 4710 LIVINGSTON AVENUE, EAST SIDE, BETWEEN WEST 246th STREET AND WALDO AVENUE

4600 Livingston Avenue (aka 359-369 West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5818/2001

Date: 1922-24 (NB 2721- 1922)

Architect: Clarence S. Stein

Original Owner: Edwin Wasser

Style: Colonial Revival with Medieval Revival details

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Broken rangework fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Rock outcroppings; fieldstone terrace adjoining south façade with wrought-iron railings; bluestone steps, walkway, and sidewalk with Belgian block edging; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement, with two bays at the first floor, and a single bay at each of the basement, second, and attic stories, not including the set-back north wing; paneled, recessed, wood main entrance door; historic, projecting wood main door surround featuring fluted pilasters, a plain entablature, a molded cornice, and a concave copper roof; basement-level garage-door opening containing a paneled, wood roll-up door and a fixed upper panel; non-historic paired floodlight; large window at the first floor with four six-over-six, double-hung windows, pilastered mullions, a copper hood, and a projecting wood sill; eight-over-eight, double-hung window at the second floor with a large, quarry-faced stone lintel and projecting stone sill; three-pane window with a projecting stone sill within the gable at the attic story; bullhorn at the attic-story window. *Roof:* Slate-shingle-covered gable roof over the main body of the house, intersecting with a slate-shingle-covered jerkinhead roof over the north wing; gabled dormers on the north roof slope; shed dormer containing a louver on the north slope of the north wing; brick chimney on the north side of the house; large fieldstone chimney with copper flashing projecting above the south roof slope; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Three bays at the first floor; each first-floor opening is filled with a pair of historic multi-pane, wood French doors flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows with paneled bases, all set within a projecting wood enframingent with pilasters, a plain entablature and molded cornice, and a copper hood; doors open on to a stone terrace featuring an iron railing and fieldstone posts with bluestone coping; two cone-shaped metal light fixtures attached to the façade at the first floor; five second-floor window openings with projecting stone sills, containing eight-over-eight, double-hung windows. *East Façade:* Three openings at the first floor, and two window openings at the second floor, with double-hung windows. *North Façade:* Portion of the façade west of the north wing has two double-hung windows with projecting stone sills, including one eight-over-eight window, at the second floor. *North Wing:* West façade of wing features single and paired, double-hung multi-pane windows with large stone lintels at the first floor; two second-floor window openings on the west facade, both with projecting stone sills, one containing a pair of double-hung windows, and the other a single double-hung window; secondary entrance containing a pair of multi-pane doors on the north façade of the wing; pair of six-pane casement sashes, also on the north façade.

History and Significance

Designed by the renowned architect and garden cities proponent Clarence S. Stein, this house was completed in 1924 for owner Edwin Wasser, the president and treasurer of Edwin Wasser, Inc., a cotton goods firm, which was located at 104 Fifth Avenue. The main body of the house, with its Classically inspired main entrance surround, slate-shingle-covered gable roof, rectangular fieldstone chimney, and,

on the south façade, regularly spaced openings filled with double-hung windows, is primarily Colonial Revival in character; the north wing, which features small openings, a long, steep roof, and a shed dormer, is more typical of Fieldston's Medieval-inspired architecture. The house, which is substantially intact, is representative of the architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4600 Livingston Avenue

4620 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2005

vacant land

4640 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2015

Date: c.1947-53

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner or Developer: Katherine E. Williamson or CMM Holding Corp.

Style: None

Stories: 1½

Structure/Materials: Cement block faced in cut stone and running-bond face brick.

Major Alterations: Dormer added to the roof in 1959 (ALT 1162 – 1959; owner: Samuel Cohen; engineer: William Fierstein); dormer expanded in 2003 (owners: David & Sharon Moerdler-Green; architect: Michael Goldblum).

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; fieldstone retaining wall; stone steps and walkway, and wrought-iron gate, at the southern portion of the lot; asphalt driveway; three air-conditioning condenser units in the west yard, adjacent to the façade; mature trees.

Description

Main (north) Façade: Four bays at the first floor; recessed main entrance; portion of façade west of main entrance is faced with ashlar fieldstone and features a tripartite window with a large, single-pane

sash flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins; portion of façade east of main entrance is faced with running-bond brick and features single and paired windows at the first floor, a one-over-one window at the attic story with a projecting header-brick sill, and a triangular wood louver at the gable peak; brick terrace wall with stone coping at the east end of the façade. *Roof*: Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves and cornice returns; five-bay dormer faced with slate shingles on the south roof slope, with five two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (facing Livingston Avenue)*: Two bays at the first floor; three-sided first-floor oriel with a standing-seam, concave, copper roof and base, and with a single-pane sash flanked by two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins; two-over-two, double-hung window with horizontal muntins and a projecting header-brick sill at the first floor; window opening at the attic story with a projecting header-brick sill, containing one pair of two-over-two, double-hung windows with horizontal muntins; some brick patching at the first and second floors. *South Façade*: Two secondary entrances, and double-hung windows at the first floor; brick terrace with wrought-iron railing.

History

No New Building record has been located for this house, which was constructed between 1947 and 1953, according to historic maps. The house was built after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs.



4640 Livingston Avenue

4650 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2020

Date: 1951-52 (NB 584-1951)

Architect: Samuel Roth

Original Owner: Gregory Grinn (Grimm?)

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced with ashlar fieldstone and wood siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway; large, ashlar fieldstone front stoop with wrought-iron railings and bluestone treads; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Fieldston Road): Irregular bay arrangement; paneled wood main entrance door and enframing set within a clapboard-covered recess; two pairs of single-pane casement sashes on the south-facing wall of the recess, north of the main door; continuous projecting wood sill south of the main entrance, wrapping the façade corner and extending to the westernmost window opening on the south façade; ashlar fieldstone covering the main façade below the continuous sill, and below the first-floor windows at the northern end of the façade; single-bay garage-door opening at the south end of the façade, containing a roll-up wood door with a built-in access door; window opening at the first floor, north of the garage door bay and facing the front stairs; clapboards covering the portion of the façade south of the main entrance, above the continuous sill; vertical wood siding between the third- and fourth-southernmost window openings; tripartite windows at the first and second floors, north of the main entrance, each composed of a large single-pane sash flanked by paired, single-pane casement sashes, and with vertical wood siding within the spandrels between the first- and second-floor windows; single-pane, polygonal transoms shaped so that their top edges follow the peaked roofline, above the second-floor windows. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gable and gable-on-hip roofs with deeply overhanging eaves; louver within the south-facing gable; non-historic floodlights attached to the eave soffits; large fieldstone chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Façade is covered with clapboards above the first-floor windows, and with fieldstone at the first-floor windows and below; three windows at the first floor, including two composed of one pair of single-pane casement sashes each, and the other composed of two pairs of single-pane casement sashes; four windows at the second floor, each composed of one pair of single-pane casement sashes within a wood surround. *North Façade:* Two pairs of single-pane casement sashes within each of the easternmost, first- and second-floor window openings; vertical wood siding within the spandrel between the easternmost, first- and second-floor windows; stone terrace with a simple metal railing in front of a sliding glass door; chimney breast piercing the eave.

History and Significance

With its large windows with single-pane sashes, polygonal transoms shaped to follow the angle of the roofline, roof with deeply overhanging eaves, and lack of applied ornament, this house is a substantially intact example of Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern residential design. Designed by Samuel Roth, 4650 Livingston Avenue was completed in 1952, after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs.

Significant Reference

New York Times (June 2, 1951), 35.



4650 Livingston Avenue

4660 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2030

Date: 1927-28 (NB 2609-1927)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Charles B. Spencer

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with a two-story south wing, and with a one-story garage wing attached to a two-story east wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco and fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; mature trees; asphalt driveway and parking court with Belgian-block edging.

Description

Main (north) Façade (overlooking Delafield Park Pond): Five bays, not including the east wing; fieldstone veneer at portions of the first floor; second floor covered with whitewashed stucco; paneled wood main entrance door with a round-headed window, recessed behind a round-headed opening with a radiating fieldstone surround; large fieldstone stoop; historic iron lamps attached to the façade, flanking the main entrance; three pairs of multi-pane casement sashes, and a single casement sash with nine panes, at the first floor; square-headed window openings at the basement level; two three-sided oriels with multi-pane sashes and pitched roofs extending above the eave lines at the second floor; single and paired multi-pane casement sashes at the second floor; paired, multi-pane sashes above a molded stucco ledge at the central bay of the second floor. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with flared, overhanging eaves; slate-shingle-covered pitched roof over the east wing; slate-shingle-covered mansard roof over the south wing; shed dormer on the north roof slope containing paired, multi-pane casement sashes; three gabled dormers on the north slope, each with a single, multi-pane casement sash; three gabled dormers on the east slope with multi-pane sashes; two large fieldstone chimneys and two smaller chimneys; metal gutters and drainpipes; metal snow guards. *West Façade:* Fieldstone façade; roof molding broken at the chimney; two multi-pane casement sashes at the second floor; adjoining, stucco-coated south wing with a single-sash window at the second floor. *East Façade:* Stucco-coated façade; four multi-pane casement sashes grouped below a pitched, slate-shingle-covered hood at the basement level; hood engages the slate-shingle-covered pitched hood over the secondary entryway of the east wing; three grouped multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor; two pairs of multi-pane casement sashes, one window with three multi-pane casement sashes, and one window with four multi-pane casement sashes at the second floor; window with three multi-pane casement sashes within the gable at the

attic story. *East Wing*: Stucco-covered; recessed secondary entrance on the south face of the wing, reached from the driveway by stone steps; metal wall light fixture at the secondary entrance; stone pier with a rectangular opening adjoining the entrance steps to the north; grouped casement sashes at the first floor over the secondary entrance; wing is chamfered at its southeast corner, with a pair of casement sashes on the chamfer; east face of the wing has a pair of multi-pane doors at the first floor, flanked by metal wall light fixtures, and leading to a roof terrace atop the garage wing; two windows at the first floor on the east façade of the wing, each with four multi-pane casement sashes. *Garage Wing*: South garage façade is stucco-coated, with randomly placed ashlar stone veneer; projecting stone pier between the two garage-door openings, extending above the garage roofline, where it attaches to the metal roof-terrace railings; two paneled wood garage doors. *South Façade*: Two bays, including the south façade of the south wing; windows with grouped, multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor; large metal kitchen exhaust fan; window with three multi-pane casement sashes at the second floor; three-sided oriel at the second floor with multi-pane casement sashes and a slate-shingle-covered pitched roof; window containing multi-pane casement sashes within the gable at the attic story.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house was completed in 1928 for owner Charles B. Spencer, a building contractor. With its stucco- and fieldstone-covered facades, slate-shingle-covered gabled roofs, gabled and shed dormers, windows with multi-pane casement sashes, main entrance with a fieldstone surround, and large fieldstone chimneys, the house is representative the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4660 Livingston Avenue

4670 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2089

Date: Post-1999 alteration

Architect: Dov Havas

Owners: Avi & Lea Schwager

Style: None

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced with broken rangework stone, stucco, and tan-colored, running-bond brick, including some projecting bricks.

Major Alterations: Formerly a 1½-story ranch house designed by architect Simon B. Zelnick for owner Louis Froelich (NB 1962-1955), and completed in 1956, this house was redesigned and significantly expanded after 1999 (Buildings Department Job Number 200596952 filed on November 5, 1999, and Buildings Department Job Number 200630219 filed on July 11, 2000).

Notable Site Features: Asphalt-and-concrete driveway; fieldstone wall; concrete sidewalk; wood garbage enclosure; mature trees.

Description

Main (north) Façade: Irregular bay arrangement, with four bays at the first and second floors; tan brick veneer at the easternmost bay and western, first-floor portion of the façade; stone veneer at the central, first-floor portion of the façade; stucco covering the rest of the façade; main entrance door with a leaded-glass window and sidelights, all below a large round-headed, single-pane window within the recessed easternmost bay; brass wall lamp attached to the façade east of the main entrance; three pairs of single-pane casement sashes at the first floor; continuous stone sill at the central, first-floor portion of the façade; projecting stone sill at the westernmost first-floor window; projecting second-easternmost and westernmost second-floor bays; single-pane sash at the second-easternmost second-floor bay; grouped glass blocks below the second-westernmost second-floor window, which is composed of a multi-sash window with a round-headed transom; multi-sash window with a round-headed transom at the westernmost second-floor opening. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves over the main body of the house; eave at the main entrance is partially supported by a pier with a circular opening, and extends over the main entrance; gabled wall dormers on the north and west facades; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof over the garage with skylights; metal gutters and drainpipes at all roofs. *West Façade:* Brick veneer at portions of the first floor, and stucco covering the rest of the façade; two paired-sash windows at the basement level; two tripartite windows at the first floor with single-pane sashes; three grouped double-hung windows at the second floor, with a round-headed transom over the central window. *Garage Wing:* North façade of wing is brick, with a gable covered with vertical wood siding; square louver within the gable; stucco, brick, and fieldstone covering portions of the west façade; paired floodlight attached to the underside of the eave; three-sided oriel with single-pane sashes; three grouped single-pane sashes at the southern end of the façade above a continuous stone sill that extends to meet the main north façade.

History

Originally a 1½-story ranch house, this house was significantly altered and expanded after 1999, and now bears little resemblance to its original appearance.



4670 Livingston Avenue

4680 Livingston Avenue (aka 4664 Livingston Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5818/2040

Date: 1926-27 (NB 1118-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Henry Heide, Jr.

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ stories, with 1½-story east (garage) and west wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with face brick featuring randomly placed burnt-brick headers, whitewashed cement stucco, and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; asphalt driveway with Belgian block edging; rear terrace and deck; wood garbage enclosure; mature trees.

Description

Main (north) Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue; not including the east garage wing or west wing): Irregular bay arrangement; projecting gable-fronted bays; brick veneer at the first floor; eastern second-floor portions of the façade, and the east gable, are stucco-coated with false half-timbering; two-story, three-sided, hewn-wood oriel within a segmental-arch-headed opening with soldier-brick voussoirs, containing the paneled, wood-and-glass main entrance door set within a shouldered opening; non-historic metal light fixture over the main door; historic sashes filled with leaded-glass quarrels at the first and second floors on the oriel; east-facing second-floor sash on this oriel has been altered to accommodate a window air-conditioning unit; lintels with curvilinear, molded bottom edges above the first-floor windows on the oriel and the main door; basketweave-bond brick panels on the oriel below the first-floor windows; engaged, spindle-like columns separating the central pair of sashes from the flanking sashes on the oriel at the second floor; stucco-coated spandrels between the first and second-floor windows on the oriel, with shields in low relief; pitched oriel roof and denticulated cornice; single casement sashes filled with leaded-glass quarrels, within openings with projecting header-brick sills and flat arches with soldier-brick voussoirs, flanking the two-story oriel at the first floor; narrow six-pane sash within the gable above the two-story oriel, headed by a flat arch with soldier-brick voussoirs; single-story, hewn-wood bay window on the projecting, gable-fronted bay east of the main entrance containing three pairs of historic, 18-pane casement sashes, with each sash below a nine-pane transom; segmental-arch-headed panels below the sashes on the bay window filled with basketweave-bond face brick; large corner brack-

ets supporting the second-floor projection above the bay window; hewn-wood oriel at the second floor, containing three historic, 21-pane casement sashes above a projecting, pitched sill; jettied gable supported by wood corner brackets; historic multi-pane casement sash within the gable, at the attic story; west face of this projecting bay has a pair of historic, 18-pane casement sashes, each below a nine-pane transom at the first floor, and a pair of historic, 21-pane casement sashes within a wood surround at the second floor, above a through-the-wall air-conditioning unit; easternmost bay has a three-sash window at the first floor; paired sashes, one an eight-pane casement, and the other a replacement sash containing a through-the-window air-conditioning unit, at the second floor on the easternmost bay. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with flared, overhanging eaves; two shed dormers on the south slope; east dormer on the south slope has one pair of six-pane casement sashes, and west dormer has one six-pane casement sash and one replacement sash with a through-the-window air-conditioning unit; large brick chimneys with channeling and corbelled brick caps; metal gutters and drainpipes. *Garage Wing:* Brick first floor; slate-shingle-covered gable roof with flared, overhanging eaves; half-gabled dormer, its face covered with wood clapboards and containing a narrow window, at the intersection of the west garage roof slope and the main façade of the house; single paneled, roll-up garage door below a heavy, hewn-wood lintel on the north garage façade; basketball backboard attached to the façade above the garage door; gable of west façade is covered with clapboards with hewn bottom edges, and contains three grouped, six-pane casement sashes; dormer on east roof slope. *West Façade:* Two eight-pane casement sashes at the second floor; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit; narrow three-pane sashes within the gable at the attic story; chimney breast breaking the cornice; flat arches with soldier-brick voussoirs and header-brick sills at the windows on this façade. *West Wing:* Slate-shingle-covered gable roof with flared, overhanging eaves and cornice returns; shed dormer on the north roof slope containing three six-pane casement sashes; shed dormer on the south slope containing four, eight-pane casement sashes within a wood enframingent; west façade of wing has a through-the-wall air conditioning unit, and three first-floor pairs of single-pane replacement casement sashes, each pair below a blind brick segmental arch with voussoirs composed of two header-brick courses; three square-headed, grouped, eight-pane casement sashes within a segmental-arch-headed opening with header-brick voussoirs, and with a wood enframingent with pilastered mullions, within the gable on the west façade; south façade of wing has a fieldstone base, brick first floor, large single-pane sash flanked by pairs of single-pane casement sashes, and a header-brick sill. *South Façade:* Brick first floor; stucco-covered second floor with false half-timbering; stone terrace with stone walls; wood deck; multi-pane, secondary entrance door within a bracketed wood surround and with a multi-pane transom; grouped and paired sashes above header-brick sills at the first floor; three pairs of eight-over-eight, double-hung windows at the second floor.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this sprawling house was completed in 1927 for owner Henry Heide, Jr., who was the secretary of the manufacturing firm of Henry Heide, Inc., located at 313 Hudson Street in Manhattan. With its brick and stucco-coated facades with false half-timbering, its large brick chimneys, historic leaded-glass window sashes filled with quarrels, hewn-wood bay window and finely detailed two-story oriel with decorative brick panels, and gabled roofs with flared, overhanging eaves, this house is a substantially intact example of Tudor Revival style residential architecture, and of the architecture constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4680 Livingston Avenue

4710 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2058

Date: 1922 (NB 1033-1922)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Dr. H. Van Arsdale Hillman

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two, with a basement- and first-floor east garage wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Projecting main entrance portico constructed and main entryway altered, between 1974 and 1988; second-story addition to garage wing constructed, and cartouche originally located over main entrance opening moved to location over garage door opening, after 1988.

Notable Site features: Steeply-sloping lot; rock outcroppings; Belgian block steps with bluestone treads; asphalt driveway and sidewalk; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees.

Description

Main (north) Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Three bays, not including the east (garage) wing; main entrance steps with bluestone treads, flanked by stucco-covered cheek walls with bluestone coping; projecting main entrance portico; fluted columns of the portico have Doric capitals, rest upon the cheek wall copings, and support an angular pediment with a molded cornice and an elliptically curved soffit faced with stained wood siding; metal lamp hanging from the portico ceiling; paneled main entrance door flanked by three-pane wood sidelights with paneled bases, all below a six-pane, elliptical-arch-headed wood fanlight; two tripartite first-floor windows, each with an eight-over-eight, double-hung wood window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows, all within a historic wood surround with paneled, pilastered mullions; two eight-over-eight, double-hung windows at the second floor with louvered shutters; nine-pane casement sash within a plain wood surround at the central second-floor window opening; storm sashes; stucco-covered wall with a curved top profile extending westward from the western end of the façade. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; painted wood siding covering the soffits of the eave overhangs; stucco-covered chimney with a hipped metal hood; metal gutters and drainpipes. *East Façade:* Two openings with louvered shutters at the second floor; chimney breast piercing the overhanging eave. *East (garage) Wing:* North façade of wing has a single garage-door opening with a paneled wood door at the basement level, a cartouche over the garage door opening, a metal wall lamp attached to the façade west of the garage door, and three window openings at the first floor, each filled with a non-historic eight-over-eight, double-hung window below a non-historic, round-headed, five-pane sash; southeast corner of wing is chamfered; four non-historic

eight-over-eight double-hung windows, each below a non-historic round-headed, five-pane sash, at the first floor on the east façade of the wing and on the chamfered corner. *West Façade*: Three double-hung windows with storm sashes at the second floor.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum for Dr. H. Van Arsdale Hillman, an osteopath, and completed in 1922. The house exhibits many features consistent with the Mediterranean Revival style, including its stucco-coated façade and chimney, hipped roof with broadly overhanging eaves, and wall with curved top profile extending westward from the main façade. The garage wing's second story, built after 1988, was modeled on a design by Baum for a space over the garage that was intended for the original house but not constructed. Despite the addition of a projecting main entrance portico, and the alteration of the main entryway between 1974 and 1988, the house remains a substantially intact example of the types of residences constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles.



4710 Livingston Avenue

4615 TO 4621 LIVINGSTON AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN WEST 246th STREET AND INDIAN ROAD

4615 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5819/2255

Date: 1930-31 (NB 606-1930)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: W. R. Burgess

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone basement; wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping site; rock outcroppings; mature trees; fieldstone steps and retaining walls; wrought-iron railings; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; façade is coated with stucco, except at the basement level; main entrance door set within a fieldstone surround, and recessed behind a round-headed opening; non-historic brass lamp attached to the façade over the main entrance opening; two garage doors at the basement level below a stepped molding, separated by a square wood post; historic battened-wood garage doors, each with a four-pane, leaded-glass window; non-historic, paired floodlight attached to the façade over the garage bays; window with grouped sashes at the basement floor south of the garage doors; two first-floor windows composed of four ten-pane casement sashes, and two first-floor windows composed of two six-pane casement sashes; single twelve-pane casement sash, and one pair of eight-pane casement sashes, at the second floor; one four-pane casement sash within the gable at the attic story; simple, projecting wood windowsills; set-back wall at the north end of the façade attached to the north façade, with a pitched, slate-shingle-covered roof with a stepped, molded cornice, and a round-headed opening with a stepped, molded surround and radiating, randomly placed stone blocks. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging, flared eaves; flat-roofed oriel on the east roof slope with a stucco-coated base and three eight-pane casement sashes; stucco-covered, gabled wall dormer on the east façade containing one pair of eight-pane casement sashes; gabled dormer on the north slope near the intersection of the gable roofs containing a louver; large flat-roofed dormer on the south façade with a stepped molding at its base, containing one multi-pane casement sash and three pairs of multi-pane casement sashes; flat-roofed wood dormer at the attic story containing one pair of six-pane casement sashes. *South Façade:* Stucco-coated. *North Façade:* Stucco-coated; window opening and secondary entrance at the first floor; windows with single and paired casement sashes at the second floor; simple, projecting wood windowsills; angled oriel within the gable at the attic story.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house was completed in 1931 for owner W.R. Burgess, who was a banker. Featuring slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with flared, overhanging eaves, a stucco-covered façade, casement-sash windows, stucco-coated chimneys, and gabled and flat-roofed dormers, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4615 Livingston Avenue

4619 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5819/2300

Date: 1973-74 (NB 163-1973)

Architect: Serge Klein

Original Owner: Max Stern

Style: None

Stories: Two with an attached, one-story south garage wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with face brick laid in running bond and aluminum siding.

Major Alterations: None apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; mature trees; brick retaining wall with bluestone coping; brick steps with bluestone treads; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Three bays, not including the south garage wing; aluminum siding at the main entrance and second floor, and face brick at the other portions of the façade; projecting main entrance portico with a flat roof supported by fluted square columns and fluted pilasters; paneled wood main entrance door set within a fluted door surround; lamp attached to the ceiling of the portico; flat-roofed three-sided oriels at the first floor supported by wood brackets, each oriel with a single-pane central sash flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows; paired one-over-one, double-hung windows with louvered shutters at the second floor. *Roof:* Shallow, asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; brick chimney; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Aluminum siding; two openings at the second floor. *South (garage) Wing:* Flat roof; east façade has one garage-door bay with a paneled roll-up door, a brick south pier, and aluminum siding covering the portion of the façade above the garage door and the parapet, which is topped by a metal railing; south façade of wing is covered with aluminum siding and has an electrical meter and conduits, louver, and alarm box. *North Façade:* Aluminum siding; first-floor window; projecting brick chimney body, piercing the overhanging eave.

History

This house, designed by Serge Klein, was completed in 1974 for owner Max Stern.



4619 Livingston Avenue

4619A Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5819/2254

vacant land

4621 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5819/2253

Date: c.1950

Architect: Not determined

Developer: Decorative Trends, Inc.

Original Owner: Louis LaVerne

Style: None

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Brick, including randomly placed burnt bricks, laid in Flemish bond.

Major Alterations: An open porch above the attached, rear garage was enclosed under a 1956 permit (ALT 602-1956; owner: Louis LaVerne; architect: M. Martin Elkind); possible alteration of window openings at the second floor on the main façade, as evidenced by what may be two bricked-in former window openings; possible expansion, to the south, of the main body of the house, as evidenced by the house's stepped roof profile.

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway; brick and fieldstone retaining walls; flagstone walkway; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; paneled wood door below a five-pane transom, set within a historic wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters and a segmental pediment with a molded cornice; brick main entrance step; copper lamps attached to the façade, flanking the door; round-headed, blind niche south of the main entrance with a surround of header- and soldier-brick courses, and filled with tapestry brick and diaper-patterned brick; stone pedestal supporting a stone basin and mask, which may or may not be attached to the façade, at the blind niche; first-floor bow window with a brick-and-stone base and a concave, standing-seam copper roof with a denticulated, molded wood cornice; bow window contains historic wood twelve-pane sashes and historic wood six-over-six, double-hung wood windows; six-over-six, double-hung windows at the first and second floors, with projecting header-brick sills and paneled wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware; two possible former window openings at the second floor with burnt-header-brick surrounds, filled with

brick laid in Flemish bond. *Roof:* Stepped, hipped, asphalt-shingle-covered roof on the main portion of the house with overhanging eaves and a molded, denticulated wood cornice; asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves and skylights on the south wing; brick chimney with a molded stone or cast-stone cap; projecting, half-round copper louver on the north roof slope; metal gutters and drain-pipes. *South Façade:* Eight-over-eight, double-hung windows at the second floor; header-brick sills; paneled wood shutters with wrought-iron shutter hardware. *South Wing:* One story, with a brick base and vertical siding; six single-pane casement sashes on each of the east and south façades. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; garage-door opening with a roll-up paneled door at the westernmost first-floor bay; paneled, secondary entrance door within a clapboarded recess; single and paired double-hung windows and a tripartite window, all with header-brick sills and paneled shutters with wrought-iron hardware; group of six double-hung windows at the clapboarded, westernmost, second-floor portion of the façade.

History

Designed by an undetermined architect for Decorative Trends, Inc., this house was completed circa 1950, after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. Although Buildings Department records do not indicate any significant alterations other than the enclosure of the porch over the garage, the house's unusual stepped, hipped roof profile and the presence of what appear to be two filled-in former openings at the second floor on the main façade, imply that the house's current appearance may result from an expansion and the alteration of main-façade window openings.



4621 Livingston Avenue

**4663 TO 4475 LIVINGSTON AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN INDIAN ROAD AND WEST
250TH STREET**

4663 Livingston Avenue (aka 3 Indian Road)

Block/Lot: 5819/2240

See: 3 Indian Road

4475 Livingston Avenue

Block/Lot: 5819/2238

vacant land

4401 MANHATTAN COLLEGE PARKWAY, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY EAST AND DELAFIELD AVENUE

4401 Manhattan College Parkway

Block/Lot: 5813/105

Date: 1930-31 (NB 746-1930)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Andrea Ognibene

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation.

Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping and terraced lot with massive fieldstone retaining walls erected in 1944-45 (ALT 444-1944; architect: Paul Cerrina; owner: Ralph Greco); wrought-iron arch over driveway, supported by square fieldstone posts, with "Villa Margherita" in script on arch; concrete sidewalk and driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Manhattan College Parkway): Three bays, each set back from the eastern bay; central main entrance with non-historic canopy, fieldstone entrance stairs with wrought-iron railings, round-headed entrance door opening, light fixture over door attached to historic wrought-iron brackets, and round-headed transom window over door; replacement picture-window sash at easternmost first-floor window, with a molded wood sill and large wood lintel, all below a clay-tile shed roof with copper flashing; picture window at west bay of first floor with non-historic metal window hood; historic multi-pane wood casement sashes in the eastern and central bays of the second floor, altered at the eastern opening to allow for installation of a window air-conditioning unit; multi-pane French doors at westernmost opening of second floor, behind a wrought-iron balcony supported by wrought-iron brackets; non-historic metal window hoods; central bay projection at second floor supported by wood brackets and a heavy wood beam; molded stone belt course above the second-story windows; decorative stencil work above the belt course. *Roof:* Intersecting, clay-tile-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails; stucco-covered chimney; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting basement story with randomly placed rubble fieldstone highlights, secondary entrance with paneled wood door, flanking metal wall lamps, and non-historic metal door hood, two pairs of three-pane casement windows, each pair beneath a non-historic metal door hood, and each window of the pair separated by a pilastered wood mullion; three paired casement windows at the first floor beneath non-historic metal hoods, with four-pane sashes in the two southernmost, and three-pane sashes in the northernmost window; two pairs of paired four-pane casement-sash windows beneath non-historic metal hoods at the second floor, with each window of the pair separated by a pilastered wood mullion.

History and Significance

This house, designed by Dwight James Baum and completed in 1931, exhibits many hallmarks of the Mediterranean Revival style, including a hipped clay-tile roof, wrought-iron balcony, casement-sash windows, and a stucco-covered façade. Despite some alterations, including the installation of some non-historic window sashes on the main façade, and the installation of a non-historic metal canopy and non-historic door and window hoods, this house remains substantially intact, and is representative of the residential architecture built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Prop-

erty Owners Association. The original owner, Andrea Ognibene, occupied the house until at least 1934, and was listed in city directories at various times as a contractor or interior decorator.



4401 Manhattan College Parkway

4501 Delafield Avenue (Northwest corner of Manhattan College Parkway)

Block/Lot: 5813/100

See: 4501 Delafield Avenue

4421 TO 4429 MANHATTAN COLLEGE PARKWAY, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND DELAFIELD AVENUE

4421 Manhattan College Parkway (aka 4500 Delafield Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5812/6

See: 4500 Delafield Avenue

4425 Manhattan College Parkway

Block/Lot: 5812/4

Date: c.1938-47

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Spiker(?) (1947 map)

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Brick, laid in running bond, whitewashed.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

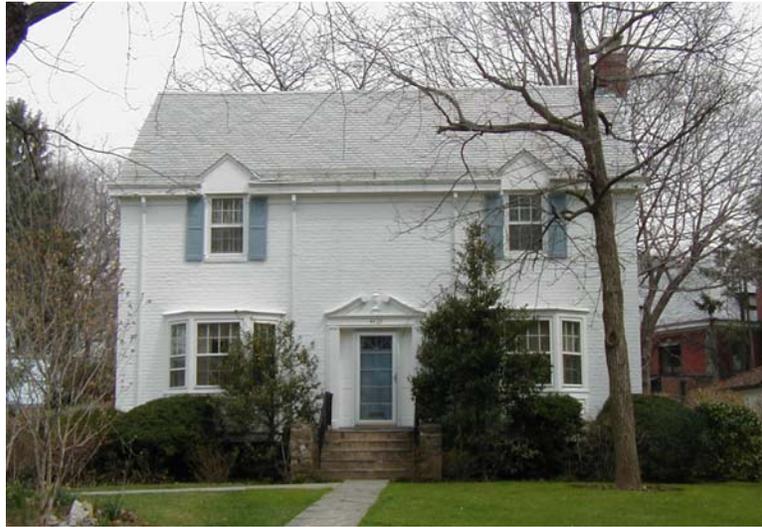
Notable Site Features: Flagstone walkway; mature trees; shares asphalt driveway with No. 4500 Delafield Avenue.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Manhattan College Parkway): Three bays at the first floor; two bays at the second floor; main entrance stoop with fieldstone cheek walls, concrete risers, stone treads, and wrought-iron railings; historic paneled, wood main entrance door with half-round, four-pane window; historic wood flanking side panels and outer fluted pilasters beneath a molded entablature and denticulated swan's neck pediment with a central urn; three-sided oriel windows with paneled bases, flat roofs, and eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows at the east and west first-floor bays. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable roof with cornice returns on the east and west facades, and with molded wood cornices; gabled wall dormers on the main façade, with six-over-six, double-hung wood windows, louvered shutters, and whitewashed header-brick sills; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Two bays at the first and second floors; three-sided bay window with six-over-six, double-hung windows, clapboarded base, and concave, standing-seam roof; six-over-six, wood double-hung windows with louvered shutters and whitewashed header-brick sills at the first and second floors; half-round louver with whitewashed header-brick surround at the attic story; metal kitchen exhaust fan. *East Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney breast, which narrows above the first floor; six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the first and second floors with louvered shutters and whitewashed, header-brick sills; two quarter-round louvers with whitewashed header-brick surrounds at the attic story. *North Façade:* One-story, cement-stucco-covered extension with a flat, overhanging roof.

History and Significance

A substantially intact example of Colonial Revival style architecture, this house features a whitewashed brick façade, historic door surround with a swan's-neck pediment, a slate-covered gable roof and brick chimney, and quarter-round and half-round louvers within the east and west gables. It is representative of the residential architecture built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4425 Manhattan College Parkway

4427-4429 Manhattan College Parkway (aka 4421 Fieldston Road)
Block/Lot: 5812/94

See: 4421 Fieldston Road

4483 TO 4491 MANHATTAN COLLEGE PARKWAY, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND WALDO AVENUE

4483 Manhattan College Parkway

Block/Lot: 5808/380

Date: 1925-26 (NB 2695-1925)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Alice DeLorme Taylor

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with a 1 1/2-story garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/pigmented cement stucco facing, clapboards and beaded paneling. The garage wing has fieldstone bearing walls and facing.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: The house sits upon a rock ledge high above Manhattan College Parkway; mature trees; non-historic concrete curb; bluestone sidewalk with non-historic concrete segments; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining walls and concrete steps with wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Manhattan College Parkway): Irregular bay arrangement; hooded main entryway; historic wood-and-glass door; historic multi-pane wood casements. *Roof:* Prominent, asphalt-covered gable roof; projecting wall dormer clad in clapboards and beaded paneling, and topped by a flared gable roof; shed roof dormer; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade (interfaces with the garage wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *Garage Wing:* Segmentally-arched garage entryway; historic batten hinged doors; recessed window at the attic story.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1925-26 for owner Alice DeLorme Taylor, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. This house, which consists of a 2 1/2-story main wing and recessed 2 1/2-story garage wing, displays many elements of the Medieval Revival style, including the use of various materials and textures on the facades and steeply-sloping roofs with flared dormers. The house is remarkably intact.



4483 Manhattan College Parkway

4487 Manhattan College Parkway

Block/Lot: 5808/377

Date: 1935-36 (NB 414-1935)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Thomas & Marion McCarthy

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two on a raised basement that reaches full height on the east side of the house.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/running bond brick; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

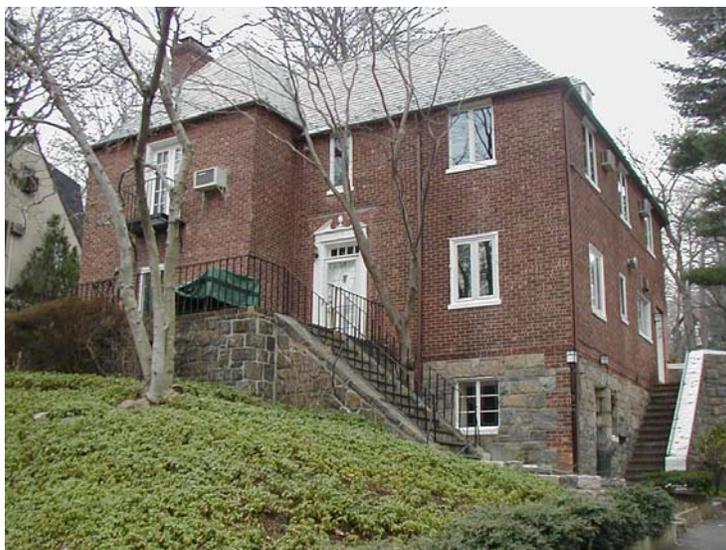
Notable Site Features: The lot slopes toward the east; wide fieldstone front terrace with fieldstone steps and wrought-iron railing; asphalt driveway with a concrete lip; mature trees; non-historic concrete curb; bluestone sidewalk.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Manhattan College Parkway): Three bays in two planes; central entryway with paneled wood door, divided-light transom, and broken pediment; historic brass lamps; projecting window sills; non-historic aluminum casements; historic, bracketed, wrought-iron second-story balcony; through-the-wall air-conditioner. *Roof:* Slate-covered, hipped roof; tall brick chimney; brick dentils; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney breast; similar to the main facade. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; fieldstone and brick stoop with a curved platform leading to the secondary entryway; historic paneled wood door; through-the-wall air-conditioners and vents; non-historic aluminum casements; similar to the main facade.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1935-36 for owners Thomas and Marion McCarthy at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. This L-shaped house, which faces Manhattan College Parkway, features a slate-covered, hipped roof and tall brick chimney. The broken pediment above the main entryway and paneled wood door with multi-pane transom are typical of the Colonial Revival style. It remains largely intact.



4487 Manhattan College Parkway

4491 Manhattan College Parkway

Block/Lot: 5808/375

Date: 1926-27 (NB 754-1926)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Developer: A.E. Wheeler Building Corp.

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 main wing with 1 1/2 -story side and rear wings with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/main and rear wings have Flemish bond brick veneer; side wing has brick veneer and clapboards, painted white.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; bluestone sidewalk; non-historic wood fence; non-historic concrete curb; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Manhattan College Parkway): Five bays at the first story and three bays at the second story; central entryway with historic paneled wood door, geometrical transom light and copper hood; segmentally-arched first story fenestration; second-story fenestration set in wall dormers with projecting stone sills; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash. *Roof:* Prominent, slate-covered gable and tall, corbelled chimney; simple, molded wood cornice. *East Facade (main wing):* Two bays; similar to main facade; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *West Facade (main wing):* Similar to east facade; includes recessed side wing; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash; through-the-wall air conditioning unit. *Side Wing:* Grouped fenestration at the first story; wall dormer at the attic story; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1926-27 for the A.E. Wheeler Building Corp. at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston

Property Owners Association. This house, which is made up of three gabled wings of varying heights, is characterized by its prominent, slate-covered roof and tall, corbelled chimney. Its symmetrical façade, segmental window openings, and gabled roof dormers are typical of the Colonial Revival style. It remains largely intact.



4491 Manhattan College Parkway

0000 Manhattan College Parkway (aka 4401 Waldo Avenue and 4401-4403 Waldo Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5808/365

See: 4401 Waldo Avenue

4400 TO 4456 TIBBETT AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 244TH STREET AND WEST 246TH STREET

4400 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5806/698

Date: 1920-22 (NB 234-1920)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: John C. Updegrove

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: 2 1/2

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping, terraced lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls; concrete steps and sidewalk; mature trees; non-historic cyclone fence, bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Five bays; recessed main entryway behind round arches with molded surrounds, historic wood casement and transoms; projecting window sills; historic multi-pane wood sash; flower box on brackets at the center bay of the second story. *Roof:* Clay-tile covered hip with overhanging eaves on brackets; stucco-covered chimney; hipped dormers. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; non-historic wrought-iron stairs and second-story entryway; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style residence was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1920-22 for owner John D. Updegrove, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Updegrove was associated with the United States Department of Justice. The symmetrical main facade of this house is distinguished by its three bay central arcade with recessed casements. Its low, clay tile-covered hipped roof and whitewashed cement-stucco facades are hallmarks of the Mediterranean Revival style. The house remains largely intact.



4400 Tibbett Avenue

4414 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5806/703

Date: 1911-12 (NB 927-1911)

Architect: Mann & McNeille

Developer: Edward C. Delafield

Style: Craftsman

Stories: Two with sections of the second story incorporated under the roof.

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone and terra-cotta block partially covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping, terraced site; mature trees; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; historic wrought-iron railings and gate; concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Three bays in two planes; partially overhanging second story on brackets; projecting main entryway with gabled roof, exposed rafters, and non-historic aluminum and glass door; grouped fenestration; projecting sills and lintels; non-historic, one-over-one aluminum sash with pane dividers; bracketed molding above the first story; projecting wall dormer on brackets at the second story with paired fenestration, half timbers, and bracketed eaves. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered hips and gables with a broad south slope extending over the first story; exposed rafters; prominent stucco-covered chimney; hipped dormer on the south slope; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style house was designed by the architectural firm Mann & MacNeille, and built in 1911-12 for the Edward C. Delafield. It was one of the first houses to be built in Fieldston by members of the Delafield family. Its heavy stone walls, exposed roof rafters, and stucco-covered chimney link it to the Craftsman style. The house remains largely intact.



4414 Tibbett Avenue

4420 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5806/708

Date: 1924-25 (NB 693-1924)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: Walter P. Brown

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two with a 1 ½-story north wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco and running bond brick.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping, terraced lot distinguished by a prominent fieldstone retaining walls and large rock outcropping upon which the house sits; fieldstone steps with wrought-iron railings and wood gate; mature trees; bluestone and brick sidewalk; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Four bays in varying planes; projecting main entryway featuring brick piers, historic paneled wood door, hewn lintel, and half-timbered gable; projecting first story bay with asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; paired and grouped fenestration; non-historic one-over-one aluminum sash with pane dividers. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables and hips with overhanging eaves; prominent brick chimney with corbels; louvered vent in the west gable; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting chimney breast; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit. *North Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit. *North Wing:* One bay; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1924-25 for owner Walter P. Brown, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Built high above Tibbett Avenue upon a large outcropping, the house's site is distinguished by a dramatic fieldstone retaining wall stairway, while the building features many Tudor Revival-style elements, such as its complicated footprint and roof profile, consisting of intersecting, asphalt-covered gables and hips, as well as a variety of façade materials and textures, including brick, stucco, and half-timbers, and a tall brick chimney with corbels. The house is remarkably intact.



4420 Tibbett Avenue

4430 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5806/681 in part, formerly lot 710

Date: 1926-27 (NB 1682-1926)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: George C. Wood

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with parts of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Second story window converted to an emergency exit and wrought-iron escape stairs were installed on the north façade.

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping terraced lot; prominent fieldstone retaining walls and steps with tube railings; rock outcroppings; mature trees; historic wrought-iron fences and gates; freestanding fieldstone wall with arched opening; concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Three bays in three planes; central main entryway with label molding, side sash, and non-historic steel door; paired and grouped fenestration; molded window surrounds; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash with pane dividers. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered hips and gables with overhanging eaves; brick chimney with clay pots; louvered vents in the south gable; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; second-story oriel with curved base; similar to the main façade; minor half timbering; non-historic doorway at the second story; non-historic steel stairs.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival-style residence was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1926-27 for owner George C. Wood, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Wood was a teacher at James Monroe High School. This house displays several hallmarks of the Medieval Revival style, including its massive stone base, textured wall surfaces, its intersecting roofs, and prominent brick chimney. The house remains largely intact.



4430 Tibbett Avenue

Right-of-Way to the Horace Mann School

(paved with asphalt and containing a security booth)

4440 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5806/681 in part, formerly lot 720

Date: 1923-24 (NB 809-1923)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: Mrs. Karl Bitter

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 1 1/2 and basement with portions of the first story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Non-historic landscaping; garage door converted to secondary entryway.

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; non-historic fieldstone retaining walls; non-historic poured concrete and pigmented concrete block paving; non-historic wrought-iron railings; concrete steps and sidewalk; bluestone curb; mature trees; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Three irregularly-spaced bays; segmental secondary entryway at basement level filled with paneled wood and glass doors and a molded enframing; central gabled projection faced with textured stucco and containing the stucco-covered and tapered chimney breast; wall dormers with shed roofs; grouped fenestration filled with non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash with pane dividers. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves; louvered vent in the south and west gables; prominent brick chimney with corbels; north dormer modified to accommodate non-historic attic level emergency door; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade (contains the main entryway):* Projecting main entryway with round arch batten door and gabled roof; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; secondary entryway at basement level; non-historic wrought-iron fire escape; similar to the main façade; electrical conduits. *East Façade:* One-story shed roof addition.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1923-24 for Mrs. Karl Bitter, widow of the late sculptor, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. This house displays several hallmarks of the Medieval Revival style, including its complex, picturesque massing, its textured wall surfaces, its wall dormers, and massive brick chimney. The house remains largely intact.

Significant Reference

New York Times (March 22, 1923), 32.



4440 Tibbett Avenue

4448 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5806/721

Date: 1922-24 (NB 2992-1922)

Architect: Haugaard & Bernheim, with M.J. Chiavoni

Original Owner: John B. Cella

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: Two and basement.

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone and Belgian block sidewalk; Belgian block driveway lined with bluestone and concrete; bluestone steps with wrought-iron railings; mature trees; bluestone curb and walkway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; historic paneled wood main entryway with flanking pilasters and surmounting blind arch with voussoirs and a scrolled keystone; historic brass lamp; recessed, leaded-glass lancets; wrought-iron grilles at the first story; projecting window sills and hewn lintels; historic multi-pane wood sash; historic paneled wood shutters; wrought-iron balcony on brackets at the second story. *Roof:* Clay tile-covered, intersecting hips and gables on brackets; overhanging eaves; shed dormer on the west slope; oculus in the west gable; stucco-covered chimney with open, gabled peak; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting chimney breast; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting bay at the first story with round-arch window and clay tile-covered roof; similar to the main façade. *East Façade:* One story garage wing with a flat roof protected by a stucco-covered parapet.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style residence was designed by the architects Haugaard & Bernheim with M.J. Chaivoni and built in 1922-24 for owner John B. Cella, at a time when the Fieldston

neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Cella was the treasurer of H. Schwartz & Co. The house's low, clay tile-covered roof bracketed gable, decorative entryway, and whitewashed cement-stucco facades are hallmarks of the Mediterranean Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.



4448 Tibbett Avenue

4456 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5806/723

Date: 1922-26 (NB 3392-1922)

Architect: Francis Averkamp

Original Owner: Maude Hennion

Style: altered Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with a 1 1/2-story north side wing containing a garage, with sections of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with whitewashed cement stucco; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: The façades and roofs appear to have been simplified from the original.

Notable Site Features: Gravel driveway lined with concrete; bluestone walkway; mature trees; concrete sidewalk; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Four bays; wide main entryway featuring a concrete stoop with wrought-iron railings, non-historic paneled wood door and paneled sidelights; projecting window sills; splayed lintels above the windows and door; non-historic, one-over-one vinyl sash. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered gambrels with overhanging eaves; gabled dormers; stucco-covered chimney; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade. *North Façade (interfaces with the garage wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; paired fenestration at the first story; similar to the main facade. *Garage Wing:* One bay facing Tibbett Avenue; non-historic paneled wood roll-up garage door; grouped fenestration at the attic level facing north; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This altered Dutch Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect Francis Averkamp and built in 1922-24 for owner Maude Hennion at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The building's gambrel roofs, gabled dormers, and splayed lintels are hallmarks of the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The house's facades and roofs appear to have been simplified.



4456 Tibbett Avenue

4401 TO 4467 TIBBETT AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 244TH STREET AND WEST 246TH STREET

4401 Tibbett Avenue (aka 281 West 244th Street)
Block/Lot: 5807/601

Date: 1922-23 (NB 2097-1922)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Frederick A. Camp

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 over a raised basement rising to full height on the northern side, with a 1 1/2-story garage wing on the west side.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with textured cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation, whitewashed. Garage wing has battered fieldstone walls.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; house sits below grade; fieldstone and whitewashed concrete retaining walls, whitewashed; mature trees; bluestone walkway and steps on the West 244th Street side; bluestone curbs; concrete sidewalk; fieldstone steps with wrought-iron railings on Tibbett Avenue; asphalt walkway and driveway lined with bluestone blocks.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Three bays; recessed entryway with historic batten door and bracketed hood; historic wrought-iron lamp; projecting window sills; non-historic one-over-one vinyl sash; non-historic security lamp. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; non-historic, one-over-one vinyl sash. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered pyramidal roof with flared eaves and brackets; tall, stucco-covered chimney; roof dormer with shed roof on the south slope with non-historic aluminum sliders and through-the-wall air-conditioning unit; roof dormer with grouped fenestration and concave roof on the north slope; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade:* Three bays; similar to the main façade; lean-to with non-historic secondary entryway and concave roof; non-historic, one-over-one vinyl sash; non-historic wood porch. *Garage Wing:* Broadly sloping, asphalt-covered, gable roof; non-historic, aluminum roll-up garage door; paired, non-historic, one-over-one vinyl sash. *Basement:* Extends to the northwest with matching, stucco-covered walls and a flat roof topped by non-historic wrought-iron railings.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was originally designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1922-23 for owner Frederick A. Camp, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Camp was a lawyer who built his own residence at 4418 Waldo Avenue, an adjacent property, in 1911-12. He also built the adjacent house at 4411 Tibbett Avenue in 1921-22. He may have built the two later houses for family members. This house, which consists of a square-in-plan, 2 1/2 -story main wing, augmented by a 1 1/2 -story garage wing and one-story lean-to on the north side, features an unusual pyramidal roof with flared eaves, and a tall, stucco-covered chimney, all of which link it to the Medieval Revival style. It remains largely intact.



4401 Tibbett Avenue

4411 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/677

Date: 1921-22 (NB 2225-1921)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Frederick A. Camp

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 1/2 with a raised basement reaching full height on the western side, plus a two-story north wing and a 1 1/2-story garage wing at the rear.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with fieldstone and pigmented cement-stucco above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: The lot slopes steeply to the west; fieldstone retaining walls, terrace, and stair with non-historic wrought-iron and wood railings; non-historic, wooden side deck; mature trees; asphalt driveway lined with concrete; bluestone patio facing Tibbett Avenue.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; first-story partially clad in fieldstone; projecting fieldstone portico with flared shed roof and recessed entryway; historic paneled wood-and-glass door; projecting window sills; hewn lintels at the first story; paired and grouped fenestration; non-historic, one-over-one vinyl sash. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hips and gables with flared eaves; gabled dormers with flared eaves; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway consisting of multi-pane glass and wood door flanked by sash and topped by transom light; non-historic, one-over-one vinyl sash. *North Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; non-historic, one-over-one vinyl sash. *Garage:* One bay; asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof; non-historic roll-up wood door in shed-roof extension.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style residence was designed by architect Julius Gregory and built in 1921-22 for owner Frederick A. Camp, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Camp was a lawyer who built his own residence at 4418 Waldo Avenue, an adjacent property, in 1911-12. He also built the adjacent house at 4401 Tibbett Avenue in 1922-23. He may have built the two later houses for family members. In 1929-30, Gregory designed a 1 1/2-story garage wing at the rear of the house for then-owner Mathilda Holzinger. The house, which is distinguished by its complex profile, resulting from the intersection of offset wings of varying heights with flared hipped and gabled roofs, remains largely intact. Its solid fieldstone base, hewn timbers, and flared eaves link it to the Craftsman style.

Significant References:

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of the Bronx, Alteration Application 669 of 1929.



4411 Tibbett Avenue

4417 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/675

Date: 1920-21 (NB 357-1921)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: David S. Ball

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with parts of the second story incorporated into the roof; one-story side wing with basement-level garage.

Structure/Materials: Stone bearing walls with fieldstone facing.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; terraced back yard; mature trees; bluestone curb and sidewalk; asphalt driveway lined with fieldstone; fieldstone steps with metal iron tube railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; Tudor-arch entryway with historic batten door; grouped fenestration at the first story; header brick window sills; second-story cross gables; historic, multi-pane wood casements; the garage wing has replacement casements at the first story and a non-historic, paneled-wood, garage door located at grade. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves; gabled dormers; prominent fieldstone chimney; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast. *North Facades:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by the prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory and built in 1920-21 for owner David S. Ball, a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. In 1924-26, Ball constructed a rear wing, designed by architect S.J. Sheridan. This house, which faces Tibbett Avenue, is distinguished by its Medieval Revival style character, typified by the solid fieldstone facades, broadly sloping gable roof that flares out on the northern side, and prominent stone chimney. The second story is incorporated into the roof with cross gables and the garage wing is recessed. The house remains largely intact.

Significant References:

New York City Department of Buildings, Borough of the Bronx, Alteration Application 431 of 1924.



4417 Tibbett Avenue

0000 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/ 673

vacant land

4425 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/671

Date: 1924-25 (NB 381-1924)

Architect: Herman A. Kaplan

Original Owner: Angelo M. Stephany

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: Two with 1 1/2 -story rear wing.

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone bearing walls and foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Stone steps; mature trees; bluestone curb; asphalt sidewalk and driveway lined with fieldstone; fieldstone walkway and steps.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; roof gable flares on the southern side; gabled portico with archway, recessed batten doorway, and wooden side screens; historic, multi-pane wood casements; projecting stone sills at the first story; historic six-over-six wood sash at the second story; voussoirs, and keystones. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables; fieldstone chimney; gabled wall dormers on the east slope; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; historic, multi-pane wood casements; shed roof dormer with paired, multi-pane sash. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main facade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect Herman A. Kaplan and built in 1924-25 for owner Angelo M. Stephany, a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Stephany owned the F. & S. Garage on La Fontaine Avenue in the Bronx. This house, which faces Tibbett Avenue, features many hallmarks of the Medieval Revival style, such as its picturesque roofline made up of intersecting, slate-covered



4425 Tibbett Avenue

4433 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/669

Date: 1978-79 (NB 97-1978)

Architect: Zachary Rosenfield & Partners

Original Owner: Richard Stenta

Style: Late-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with vertical wood siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; asphalt sidewalk; bluestone curb; concrete driveway; brick walkway.

Description

This house features a complex plan and roofline made up of a series of low, sloped, asphalt-covered roofs and angled walls. *Additional Description:* Paneled wood, roll-up garage door; recessed, paneled wood entryway; single-pane aluminum sliders; aluminum drainpipes from the roof.

History

This Late-Twentieth-Century Modern style residence was designed by architectural firm Zachary Rosenfield & Partners and built in 1978-79 for owner Richard Stenta at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. The house displays many features that are typical of the Late-Twentieth-Century Modern style, such as its complex plan and roofline, angled walls, vertical wood boards, and sliding sash. The house remains intact.



4433 Tibbett Avenue

4439 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/665

Date: 1912 (NB 426-1912)

Architect: Mann & MacNeille

Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with one-story enclosed porches on the south side.

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls/cement stucco facing, painted white; porches are wood frame with cement stucco facing; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Related Structure: Matching 1 1/2 -story garage at the rear of the lot.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; bluestone curb; asphalt sidewalk and driveway.

Description

Main Facade (facing north): Irregular bay arrangement; hooded and projecting main entryway with slate-covered hip roof and multi-pane enclosed vestibule; fieldstone steps; projecting chimney breasts; projecting water tables and window sills; wall dormers; historic multi-pane wood sash. *Roof:* Bracketed and slate-covered, hipped gable roof with copper flashing and tall, stucco-covered chimneys; historic copper drainpipes and gutters. *East Facade:* One bay at the first story and attic, two bays at the second story; hooded, slate-covered oriel with a bracketed base and roof at the first story; paired and grouped sash at the second story and attic with projecting window sills; historic multi-pane wood sash and casements; historic, paneled wood shutters. *South Façade:* Three bays, paired fenestration; historic, multi-pane wood sash; enclosed porches; roof deck above east porch with wrought-iron railing; hipped, roof dormers with paired sash.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style residence was designed by the architectural firm Mann & MacNeille and built in 1912 for Delafield Estate, Inc. as one of the developer's first homes on the former estate. During its construction, it was purchased by Joseph N. Early, a sign maker. The main facade of this house is perpendicular to Tibbett Avenue and faces north. The building features many characteristics of the Craftsman style, such as its stucco-covered facades, bracketed, slate-covered jerkinhead gable, and tall, stucco-covered chimneys. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References:

Real Estate Record & Guide (June 22, 1912), 1345.



4439 Tibbett Avenue

4451 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/661

Date: 1936 (NB 54-1936)

Architect: Louis Kurtz

Developer: A.S. Brown

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame faced with running bond brick.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway; mature trees; bluestone curb, sidewalk, and walkway; fieldstone retaining wall at the rear of the property.

Description

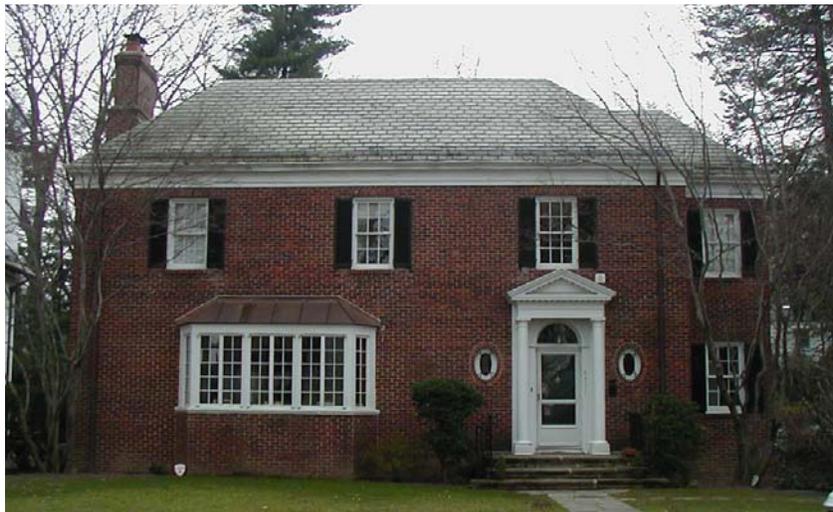
Main Façade (overlooking Tibbett Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; fieldstone stoop with historic wrought-iron railings; gabled portico with freestanding columns, historic paneled wood door, bracketed pediment, and leaded fanlight; oval fenestration at the first story; projecting bay has a standing seam copper roof and historic, multi-pane steel casements; second story fenestration has projecting sills, historic multi-pane wood sash, and wood shutters. *Roof:* Slate-covered hip; tall brick chimney with beveled corners; molded wood cornice; non-historic aluminum drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; secondary entryway with brick steps and historic paneled wood door.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect Louis Kurtz and built in 1936 for builder/developer A.S. Brown, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. It was purchased in 1937 by M. L. Delaney. This house, which faces Tibbett Avenue, features such Colonial Revival style elements as a classical portico, multi-pane sash, a slate covered hipped roof with a molded cornice, and tall brick chimney with beveled corners. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References:

The New York Times (Dec. 23, 1937), 38.



4451 Tibbett Avenue

4455 Tibbett Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/657

Date: 1911-12 (NB 236-1911)

Architect: Nathaniel Vickers

Original Owner: Albert E. Wheeler

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with a one-story enclosed porch.

Structure/Materials: Stone bearing walls/fieldstone facing at the first story and cement stucco, white-washed, at the second story.

Major Alterations: The multi-sided porch has been enclosed.

Related Structure: 1 1/2-story wood frame garage at the rear, built in 1922-23 (NB 3363-1922; owner: Albert E. Wheeler; architect: George Fulton).

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; bluestone curb and walkway; asphalt sidewalk and driveway lined with Belgian blocks.

Description

Main Facade: Three bays; fieldstone stoop with wrought-iron railings; round-arch entryway with historic paneled wood door, molded surround, and hipped hood with exposed rafter and oversized brackets; historic wrought-iron hanging lamps; segmentally-arched first story fenestration with projecting sills and voussoirs; multi-side porch (now enclosed); geometric tiled panels at the second story; historic, multi-pane wood sash. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, clay-tile-covered hips with wide bracketed eaves and tall, fieldstone chimney; hipped dormers with exposed rafters and paired sash; historic copper gutter and drainpipes. *South Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; first-story oriel with exposed rafters; recessed secondary entryway with fieldstone stoop and historic wrought-iron railings. *North Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main facade. *Garage:* One bay; historic batten and glass hinged doors; historic wrought-iron lamp; asphalt-shingle-covered hip roof with flared eaves; historic copper gutters and drainpipes.

History and Significance

One of Fieldston's first houses, this Craftsman style residence was designed by architect Nathaniel Vickers and built in 1911-12 for Albert E. Wheeler, the engineer who laid out the Fieldston neighborhood for the Delafield family. Wheeler occupied it until his death in 1959, and his survivors owned and occupied it until 1974. This house, facing Tibbett Avenue, is distinguished by such Craftsman style elements as its solid fieldstone base, cantilevered hood on large brackets at the main entryway, broad, clay-tile-covered hipped roof with wide bracketed eaves, and a tall, fieldstone chimney. Except for the enclosure of the porch, the house is largely intact.

Significant References:

"Wheeler Obituary," *The New York Times* (March 16, 1959).



4455 Tibbett Avenue

4457-4467 Tibbett Avenue (aka 280 West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5807/650

See: 280 West 246th Street

4401 TO 4439 WALDO AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 244TH STREET AND WEST 245TH STREET

4401-4403 Waldo Avenue (with additional frontage on Manhattan College Parkway)

Block/Lot: 5808/365

Date: 1913 (NB 274-1913); major additions in 1919-20 (ALT 192-1919) and 1927 (ALT 366-1927)

Architect: C. Van Valkenberg; Dwight James Baum (1919-20, 1927)

Original Owner: Delafield Estates, Inc. (1913, 1919-20); City Improvement Record & Service Co. (1927)

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: One

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with brick, stucco (whitewashed), and half timbers.

Major Alterations: None apparent since 1927.

Notable Site Features: Bluestone steps and walkway; historic wrought-iron railings; mature trees; concrete and gravel sidewalk; concrete and bluestone curbs; concrete retaining wall; asphalt driveway; fieldstone posts and sidewalk; fieldstone retaining wall along the north property line.

Description

Main Facade (on Manhattan College Parkway): Four bays; herringbone brick; projecting bays; historic, leaded-glass and diamond-pane casements; historic paneled wood-and-glass main entryway; oculus in the gable. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips and gables; stucco and stone chimneys; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *North Facades:* Five bays in two planes; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast; non-historic security lamps. *East Façade:* Five bays in two planes; similar to the main façade; non-historic security lamps. *West Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This sprawling, one-story building was originally built as the offices of the Delafield Estate and operated in this capacity for many years before being converted to a residence. The original wing was designed by architect C. Van Valkenberg and built in 1913. In 1919, architect Dwight James Baum designed the first addition. He may have moved his office to this building at about that time. Baum designed a further expansion in 1927 for the City Improvement Record & Service Co., which acquired the property in 1923. That company was headed by Albert E. Wheeler, the civil engineer who laid out Fieldston. Both of Baum's later designs continued the Tudor Revival style of Van Valkenberg's original. Set slightly below grade, this building features a complex footprint, the result of its three building campaigns. It is characterized by a series of one-story, intersecting wings topped by a variety of slate-covered hips and gables. It features many Tudor Revival-style characteristics such as its half-timbered facades; leaded-glass casements, and prominent stucco and stone chimneys. The house remains largely intact to its late-1920s appearance.

Significant References:

New York City, Department of Buildings, Borough of the Bronx, Alteration Applications 192 of 1919 and 366 of 1927.

The New York Times (Nov. 29, 1923), 38.



4401-4403 Waldo Avenue

4405 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5808/360

Date: 1928 (NB 572-1928)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Builder/Developer: A.E. Wheeler Corp.

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: Two above a basement that reaches full height at the western end.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Moderately sloping lot; bluestone sidewalk, curbs, and walkway; fieldstone and brick retaining walls; mature trees; asphalt driveway; air conditioner condensers; non-historic wood steps to below-grade patio.

Description

Main Façade (facing north): Four bays in two planes; recessed main entryway with a concave surround and historic paneled wood door; historic wrought-iron lamp; scored quoins; projecting sills and lintels; fieldstone accents; historic multi-pane steel casements. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips and gables with overhanging eaves; prominent wall dormer with a curved roof on the east façade; hipped dormers with bracketed roofs on the north and the south slopes. *South Façade:* Four bays in two planes; similar to the main façade. *East Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue):* One bay filled with historic multi-pane wood casements; stucco-covered buttresses; similar to the south façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1928 for developer and engineer Albert E. Wheeler, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. This house employs a T-shaped plan and is characterized by Medieval Revival-style elements, such as its masonry buttresses, steeply-sloping, slate-covered gable roofs, and massive fieldstone chimney. The east, south, and north facades are similar in appearance, and none of them stand out as the main façade; they contain variously-sized window openings filled with historic, steel casements. The house is remarkably intact.



4405 Waldo Avenue

4407 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5808/359

vacant land

4409-4439 Waldo Avenue (aka 300 West 245th Street)

Block/Lot: 5808/356

See: 300 West 245th Street

4410 to 4530 WALDO AVENUE, EAST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 244TH STREET AND WEST 246TH STREET

4410 Waldo Avenue (aka 4400-4410 Waldo Avenue with additional frontage on West 244th Street)
Block/Lot: 5807/605

Date: 1942-43 (NB 80-1942)

Architect: Seymour A. Mitteldorf

Original Owner: Mrs. Lillian Meyer

Style: neo-Medieval

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered textured cement stucco, whitewashed.

Major Alterations: Currently under renovation (July 2005).

Notable Site Features: Winding flagstone walkways; fieldstone posts at the sidewalk; asphalt driveway; mature trees; flagstone patio with balustrades; asphalt sidewalk on Waldo Avenue; bluestone curb on West 244th Street.

Description

Main Facade: Three bays in two planes; non-historic, paneled aluminum main entryway door with a molded surround, concave copper hood with scalloped skirt and spiral brackets, and a wrought-iron lantern; non-historic multi-pane wood casements. *North Facade:* Three bays; secondary entryways with non-historic aluminum doors; similar to main facade. *South Facade:* Two bays; below-grade garage with non-historic, roll-up door and wrought-iron, overhead lantern; similar to main facade; projecting side porch with molded cornice and hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. *East Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main facade. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables with returning eaves; brick chimney; louvered vents in gable-ends; non-historic aluminum and PVC drainpipes and gutters.

History and Significance

This neo-Medieval style residence was designed by architect Seymour A. Mitteldorf and built in 1942-43 for owner Mrs. Lillian Meyer, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. With its main facade overlooking Waldo Avenue, this corner house is characterized by such neo-Medieval-style elements as its asymmetrical massing, concave hood at the main entryway with a scalloped skirt, and intersecting, low gabled roofs. The house remains largely intact.



4410 Waldo Avenue

4414 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/614

vacant land

4418 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/617

Date: 1911-12 (NB 881-1911)

Architect: Nathaniel Vickers

Original Owner: Frederick Camp

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½ over a raised basement reaching full height on the southern and eastern sides.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with fieldstone, whitewashed cement stucco, and half-timbers.

Major Alterations: The basement-level garage appears to have been built c.1952 (BN 1058-1952).

Notable Site Features: Moderately sloping site; brick and stone stoops and steps with wrought-iron railings; non-historic light posts; asphalt sidewalk and driveway; mature trees; fieldstone retaining walls; rock outcropping.

Description

Main Facade: Irregular bay arrangement; round-arched main entryway at the first story with recessed doorway; round-arched secondary entryway at the basement with recessed multi-pane wood and glass door; round-arched and grouped fenestration at the first story; paired fenestration at the second story; historic, multi-pane wood sash covered with storm sash. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; hipped dormers; tall brick chimneys; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main facade; historic, multi-pane wood sash covered with storm sash; hip-roofed oriel at the first story; projecting chimney breast; side porch enclosed with non-historic aluminum storm windows and screens. *Garage Wing:* Two bays; non-historic, paneled wood, roll-up doors; flat roof topped by non-historic wrought-iron railing; non-historic electrical conduit. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style residence was designed by architect Nathaniel Vickers and built in 1911-12 for Frederick Camp as one of the first homes to be built on the former Delafield Estate. Camp was a lawyer who later built the adjacent houses at 4401 and 4411 Tibbett Avenue between 1921 and 1923, possibly for family members. With its main facade overlooking Waldo Avenue, this large house is characterized by its complex plan and roofline consisting of intersecting wings of varying heights. Its solid stone base, low hipped roofs with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, hipped dormers, and tall, fieldstone chimneys are hallmarks of the Craftsman style. An analysis of period maps and information contained in computer records at the New York City Department of Buildings indicate that the attached garage was probably built c.1952, but the house itself remains remarkably intact.



4418 Waldo Avenue

4428 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/621

Date: 1923-24 (NB 2897-1923)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Mrs. Olinda Camp

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ above a raised basement reaching a full two stories on the southern side.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/fieldstone, pigmented cement stucco, and half-timbers

Major Alterations: Currently under renovation (July 2005).

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls and steps; historic, wrought-iron lamppost; mature trees; rock outcroppings; bluestone curb; asphalt and gravel sidewalk.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Four bays in four planes; projecting header brick window sills; historic multi-pane wood casements; circular tower with a conical roof. *Roof:* Intersecting gables with flared and overhanging eaves; non-historic concrete block chimney (currently under construction); non-historic asphalt shingle roofing (currently being removed); shed dormers; non-historic aluminum drainpipes. *South and North Facades:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by prolific Fieldstone architect Julius Gregory and built in 1923-24 for owner Mrs. Olinda Camp, a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Camp was an assistant school principal. With its main facade rising high above Waldo Avenue, this house is built into a steep slope and has a massive, fieldstone foundation on the southern side. Its complex plan, picturesque roofline consisting of intersecting gables, half-timbered facade, and a circular tower with a conical roof are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style. The house remains largely intact.



4428 Waldo Avenue

4440 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/625

Date: 1929 (NB 262-1929)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Developer: Heydt Mugler Co., Inc.

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with fieldstone, brick, pigmented cement stucco, clapboards, and half timbers.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping site; rock outcropping; terraced landscape held back by fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; winding fieldstone and brick steps; bluestone curb and sidewalk.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Three bays in three planes; projecting fieldstone chimney breast; overhanging second story on brackets; historic leaded-glass sash at the first story; historic one-over-one wood sash at the second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables; buttressed brick chimney; shed dormers; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* One bay; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; wall dormer with gable roof.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by prolific Fieldstone architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1929 by the Heydt Mugler Co. Inc., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house was occupied by the Heydt family through the late 1940s. With its main facade rising high above Waldo Avenue, this house is built atop a steep, terraced slope. The house features design elements of the Tudor Revival style, such as its half-timbering, textured wall surfaces, picturesque roofline, and massive, multi-flued brick chimney with a solid fieldstone base. The house, which over the years has experienced only minor exterior alterations, remains remarkably intact.



4440 Waldo Avenue

4456 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/635

Date: 1915-16 (NB 600-1915)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Developer: Delafield Estate Inc.

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: 1 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; bluestone curb; asphalt sidewalk lined with fieldstones; brick walkway; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining with bluestone coping at the north property line.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Five bays; paneled wood entryway with sidelight and segmental hood built into the hipped eave of the roof; patio with French doors and geometrical, wooden railing; three-bay roof dormer with shed roof; historic, multi-pane, wood sash; louvered wood shutters; non-historic, paneled wood, roll-up garage door in the north wing; multi-pane French doors in the south wing; enclosed side porch with paneled pilasters and historic multi-pane wood casements. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gambrel roofs with hipped eaves and brick end-chimneys

with corbelled caps; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: One bay; similar to the main façade; grouped fenestration beneath a segmental arch; projecting chimney breast. *North Façade*: One bay; similar to the main façade; paired fenestration; projecting chimney breast.

History and Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival style residence was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1915-16 by the Delafield Estate, Inc., a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house was purchased by Jonathan J. Hamilton, a lawyer, in 1916 and was published by the Architectural League of New York in 1918. Featuring a symmetrical plan consisting of a main central wing, flanked by shorter side wings, this house is characterized by such Dutch Colonial Revival-style elements as gambrel roofs with hipped eaves, multi-pane sash, and brick end-chimneys with corbelled caps. This house remains largely intact.

Significant References:

Architectural League of New York (June 1918).

The New York Times (Nov. 16, 1916), 19; (Jul. 19, 1919), 28); (Feb. 22, 1924), 27.



4456 Waldo Avenue

4520 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5807/639

Date: c.1933-38

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Style: neo-Colonial

Stories: 1 ½ above a raised basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with running bond brick with randomly placed projecting headers.

Major Alteration: A large dormer, designed by architect Joseph A. Trapani, was installed at the rear of the house in 1978-79.

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway lined with Belgian blocks; mature trees; bluestone curb; asphalt sidewalk; bluestone walkway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Three bays; non-historic, paneled wood doorway with historic, molded surround; brick stoop and terrace with wrought-iron railing; angular oriel with concave, copper roof; non-historic aluminum sash with pane dividers; louvered, wood shutters; louvered vent in gable end. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables with overhanging eaves; wood cornice decorated with scalloping; brick chimney. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main facade; projecting chimney breast. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main facade. *Garage Wing:* Set back from the main facade; one bay; historic, wood-and-glass paneled roll-up door; connected to the main wing by a wood-and-glass breezeway with a scalloped crown molding.

History and Significance

This neo-Colonial style house was built c.1933-38, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. With its main facade overlooking Waldo Avenue, this house is characterized by its low, intersecting gable roofs covered with slate tiles. In 1978-79, owner Raymond Chung added a large roof dormer at the rear, but the house remains largely intact.

Significant References:

New York City, Department of Buildings, Borough of the Bronx, Alteration Application 106-1978.



4520 Waldo Avenue

4530 Waldo Avenue, (aka 290 West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5807/643

Date: 2004 (alteration)

Architect: Stephen Byrns/BKSK Architects

Owner: Rocco Sollecito

Style: None

Stories: 1 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: The house was significantly redesigned in 2004.

Notable Site Features: Flagstone walkways; fieldstone and brick retaining walls; wrought-iron railings; concrete sidewalks and driveway; mature trees; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Five bays in five planes; paired main entryway door and sidelights beneath shed roof supported by square columns; concrete stoop with facing stone and wood railings; two-story, angled bay with multi-pane wood casements; projecting window sills; one-over-one wood sash. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves; gabled dormer with multi-pane casements; brick chimney; aluminum drainpipes and gutters. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; garage extension at basement level; secondary entryway with concrete stoop faced with stone, shed roof on square columns, and multi-pane paneled aluminum door; similar to the main façade; paneled aluminum roll-up garage doors. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; roof deck above the garage enclosed with wooden sailings. *East Façade:* Three bays; similar to the main façade.

History

This house was built in 1952-53 (NB 419-1952), but was significantly altered in 2004 by owner Rocco Sollecito and architects Stephen Byrns/BKSK Architects.



4530 Waldo Avenue

4501 TO 4539 WALDO AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN WEST 245TH STREET AND WEST 246TH STREET (includes 4475 Waldo Avenue, located between 4525 and 4535 Waldo Avenue)

4501 Waldo Avenue (aka 301 West 245th Street)

Block/Lot: 5809/525

Date: 1925-26 (NB 1026-1925)

Architect: Thiesen & Schwartz

Developer: Lamose Corp.

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 1 ½

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with textured and whitewashed cement stucco; fieldstone highlights; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Fieldstone retaining walls with brick coping; mature trees; bluestone curbs, sidewalks and walkways; concrete driveway; flagstone patio with fieldstone perimeter walls.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Three bays in two planes; recessed paneled wood door beneath a bracketed overhang; projecting header brick window sills; hewn lintels; historic multi-pane steel casements. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables, jerkinheads, and slopes; overhanging eaves; bracketed gable; square brick chimney; single-bay shed dormers on the east slope; multi-bay shed dormer on the west slope; louvered vent in the south gable; historic copper drainpipes and funnels; satellite dish on the west slope. *South Façade (overlooking West 245th Street):* Two bays; similar to the main façade; segmental arch in the east bay with splayed fieldstone surround; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood and glass door; basement-level garage with a non-historic wood roll-up door beneath a segmental lintel; curved fieldstone stoop with bluestone treaders. *North Façade:* two bays; angled oriel at the first story; similar to the main façade. *West Façade:* Four bays in two planes; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style house was designed by the architectural firm Thiesen & Schwartz and built in 1925-26 for the Lamose Corp. at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, which is characterized by its stucco-covered walls and steep gable roof, features Craftsman-style elements, such as its front patio enclosed by a low fieldstone wall, bracketed front gable, multi-pane steel casements, jerkinhead gable, and dormers with broadly-sloping roofs. The house is remarkably intact.



4501 Waldo Avenue

4515 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5809/521

Date: 1928-29 (NB 762-1928)

Architect: James MacKenzie, Jr.

Original Owner: Dr. Frank Melany

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof; 1 1/2-story rear wing.

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame covered with fieldstone, pigmented cement stucco, and half timbers.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; fieldstone stoop with wrought-iron railing; mature trees; bluestone curb and sidewalk; asphalt driveway lined with bluestone.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Three bays in two planes; historic paneled wood main entryway door with a hewn surround; historic wrought-iron wall lamp; grouped fenestration with hewn enframements; historic multi-pane steel casements; bracketed window box shelf at the second story; non-historic paneled wood roll-up garage door. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables with overhanging, slightly-flared eaves; stucco-covered chimneys; gabled dormers; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; grouped fenestration; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Three bays; wall dormers; similar to the main façade. *Rear Wing:* Two bays; fieldstone walls; segmental fenestration with brick surrounds; historic four-over-one wood sash; projecting fieldstone chimney breast; slate-covered sloping roof; wall dormers.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was designed by architect James MacKenzie, Jr., and built in 1928-29 for Dr. Frank Melany at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, which is distinguished by its solid fieldstone base and a complex roofline made up of intersecting flared gables, features Tudor Revival-style characteristics, such as its half-timbered facades, multi-pane steel casements, exposed roof rafters, and prominent, stucco-covered chimney. The house is remarkably intact.



4515 Waldo Avenue

4521 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5809/517

Date: 1911-12 (NB 422-1911)

Architect: Mann & MacNeille

Developer: Edward C. Delafield

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Brick covered with fieldstone, pigmented cement stucco, and half-timbers.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Main façade oriented to the south; asphalt driveway lined with concrete; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: Wood-frame and stucco garage, possibly built at the same time as the house; bluestone walkway and curb.

Description

Main Façade (facing south): Four bays; fieldstone stoop; main entryway recessed behind round arch; overhanging second story on brackets; grouped and segmental fenestration with hewn lintels; angled oriel on brackets at the second story; historic multi-pane wood casements and sash. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered hip with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters; stucco-covered chimney; hipped dormers on the south and north slopes; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *East Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue):* Two bays; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast. *Garage:* One bay; asphalt shingle-covered hip roof with overhanging eaves; non-historic paneled wood roll-up door; copper roof gutters.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style house was designed by the architectural firm Mann & MacNeille and built in 1911-12 by Edward C. Delafield as one of the first houses developed in Fieldston by members of the Delafield family. With its main façade oriented away from the street, the house is distinguished by Craftsman-style characteristics, such as its solid fieldstone base, bracketed second story, segmental fenestration, exposed roof rafters, and tall, stucco-covered chimney. The house is remarkably intact.



4521 Waldo Avenue

4525 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5809/515

Date: 1928-29 (NB 2106-1928)

Architect: O'Connor, Delany & Schultz

Original Owner: Louis Slattery

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: Two with a 1 ½-story rear wing containing a garage

Structure/Materials: English bond brick above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; mature trees; bluestone walkway, curb, and sidewalk; asphalt driveway lined with concrete.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; historic batten main entryway door with a molded limestone surround and label; angled bay with concave roof covered with standing seam metal panels; projecting, header brick window sills; historic six-over-one wood sash; leaded-glass terrace door and flanking casements; canvas awning. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables; brick chimneys; historic copper gutters, funnels, and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast. *North Façade:* Three bays; similar to the main façade; though-the-wall air conditioning unit; electrical conduits and security lamps. *Rear Wing:* Two bay garage; arched pedestrian entryway filled with an historic wrought-iron grille; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was designed by the architectural firm O'Connor, Delany & Schultz and built in 1928-29 for Louis Slattery at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The house, which has a complicated L-shaped footprint, features Medieval Revival-style elements, such as its Gothicized main entryway, English bond brickwork, leaded-glass casements, and faceted brick chimney. The house remains largely intact.



4525 Waldo Avenue

4475 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5809/512

Date: 1921-22 (NB 1735-1921)

Architect: Manoug Everjian

Original Owner: Aram Kazenjian

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood-frame covered with fieldstone and pigmented cement stucco above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; mature trees; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining walls; bluestone sidewalk and curb; fieldstone steps with iron tube railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Three bays in two planes; fieldstone stoop and portico with round arch and gabled roof; historic paneled wood entryway door; basement level garage with a non-historic paneled wood roll-up door, splayed fieldstone lintel and keystone; grouped fenestration; projecting stone window sills; first-story lintels in the continuous hewn bandcourse; molded window surrounds at the second story; historic six-over-six wood sash. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips and gables with overhanging eaves; prominent fieldstone chimney; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; grouped fenestration at the first story; similar to the main façade. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style house was designed by architect Manoug Everjian and built in 1921-22 for Aram Kazenjian at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The Kazenjian family sold the house to Judge James A. Donnelly in 1930. The house, which distinguished by its broadly-sloping front gable and arched stone portico,

features Craftsman-style characteristics, such as its solid fieldstone base, stucco-covered facades, and prominent stone chimney. The house remains largely intact.

Significant References

New York Times (June 14, 1930), 34.



4475 Waldo Avenue

4435-4439 Waldo Avenue (aka 300 West 246th Street)

Block/Lot: 5809/508

See: 300 West 246th Street

4601 TO 4643 WALDO AVENUE, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN WEST 246th STREET AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE

4601-4615 Waldo Avenue (aka 301-305 West 246th Street)
Block/Lot: 5818/2075

Date: 1919-20 (NB 358-1919)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Nash Rockwood

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: Two, with a one-story garage wing on the east side

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Unspecified \$2000 alteration in 1931, possibly for the erection of the garage wing (ALT 286-1931; architect: Dwight James Baum; owner: Dr. James A. Cascaden).

Notable Site Features: Bluestone sidewalk; walkway of brick laid in a herringbone pattern, with blue-stone borders; concrete block garden wall covered with whitewashed cement stucco; mature trees.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Four bays; stucco quoins at the corners of the house, and between the two westernmost bays; paired wood-and-glass outer and inner main entrance doors set within a molded surround, beneath a carved console; projecting main entrance portico with pilasters and fluted columns supporting an entablature and flat-roofed hood with a denticulated cornice; non-historic light fixture recessed within the soffit of the door hood; brick main entrance steps; portico is flanked by narrow three-pane windows with simple, projecting stucco sills, which align with identical windows at the second floor; three historic twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood windows at the first floor, and four historic eight-over-twelve, double-hung wood windows at the second floor, all with wide central muntins and historic louvered wood shutters; wrought-iron shutter hardware at the second-floor windows; simple, projecting stucco sill extending the length of the façade at the second floor; recessed panels below the first- and second-floor windows in the easternmost and two westernmost bays. *Roof:* Clay-tile-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves; molded wood cornice; recessed dormers on the north slope; tall chimneys covered with whitewashed cement stucco; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic eight-over-twelve, double-hung wood windows at the second floor with historic louvered wood shutters; secondary entrance with multi-pane wood doors. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; narrow six-over-six, double-hung window at the first floor; simple, projecting stucco sill extending the length of the façade at the second floor; central second-floor window opening with a splayed lintel and a four-over-six double-hung window; eight-over-twelve double-hung windows with wide central muntins in the north and south second-floor window openings, which have splayed lintels with keystones and historic louvered wood shutters. *East (garage) Wing:* Paneled garage doors set within two openings on the east façade of the wing; openings are paired below a paneled lintel which is supported by curved brackets; metal light fixture attached to face of the lintel; paneled stucco-covered parapet wrapping the garage roof. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; stucco quoins at the corners of the façade; secondary entrance with a wood-and-glass door, air-conditioning unit installed within the transom, double-hung windows flanking the door, and scrolled brackets supporting a door hood with a hipped, asphalt-shingle-covered roof; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the west end of the first floor; five historic double-hung windows at the first floor; westernmost and third-westernmost first-floor windows have wide central muntins; simple, projecting stucco sill extending the length of the façade at the second floor; blind window at the westernmost second-floor bay; historic double-hung windows with wide central muntins at the easternmost, second-easternmost, and third-westernmost bays; double-hung windows without wide central muntins in the other second-floor openings; splayed lintels with keystones at the second-floor windows; historic lou-

vered wood shutters at two second-floor window openings.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house was completed in 1920 for owner Nash Rockwood, an attorney whose firm, Rockwood & Lark, was located at 525 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. The house is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. With its Classically inspired main entrance portico and square-headed windows with historic louvered shutters, the house is primarily Colonial Revival in style, although its stucco-coated façade and chimneys, and clay-tile-covered hipped roof are more typical of the Mediterranean Revival. The house, which remains substantially intact today, was featured in the Architectural League of New York's 1921 exhibition, and was acquired in 1935 by another attorney, James B. Butler, Jr.

Significant References

"Real Estate Field," *New York Times* (June 28, 1919), 20.

"West Bronx Home Sold," *New York Times* (March 29, 1935).



4601 Waldo Avenue

4617 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2072

Date: 1979-80 (NB 35-1979)

Architect: David Paul Helpert Associates

Original Owners: William & Ellen Rodman

Style: Late-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with stained vertical wood siding above a concrete foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Concrete perimeter wall; asphalt driveway; bluestone sidewalk; metal lamp post with globe; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Asymmetrical composition; four bays at the first floor, with the two southernmost bays set back from the second-northernmost bay, which is set back

from the first floor of the northernmost garage bay; second floor of northernmost bay is set back from the first-floor portion of the facade; south-facing, steel-and-glass main entrance door; concrete main entrance steps and landing; first-floor cornice at the second-northernmost bay, which extends and cantilevers over the main entrance landing to form a door hood; single-pane window at the southernmost first-floor bay; tripartite window composed of three single-pane sashes at the second-southernmost first-floor bay; single-pane windows at the first and second floors of the second-northernmost bay; one pair of single-pane sashes at the second floor, over the main entrance door; paneled roll-up garage door at the northernmost bay; single-pane window above the garage door on the set-back, second-floor portion of the facade. *Roof:* Flat roofs and pitched roofs of varying slopes, all covered with asphalt shingles; solar panels on the south roof slopes; chimney faced with stained vertical wood siding; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting chimney body. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; windows composed of single-pane, single and paired sashes; louver at the attic story.

History and Significance

Completed in 1980 for owners William and Ellen Rodman, and designed by David Paul Helpert Associates, this house features stained wood siding on its facades and chimney; a complex roof profile composed of asphalt-shingle-covered flat and pitched roofs of varying slopes; rooftop solar panels; windows with single-pane sashes; and the articulation of interior spaces on the main facade through the use of projecting bays. These features are among those that distinguish this house as a substantially intact example of Late-Twentieth-Century Modern residential architecture.



4617 Waldo Avenue

4621 Waldo Avenue
Block/Lot: 5818/2065

Date: 1928 (NB 144-1928)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Elisa T. Galban

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement, with a 1½-story south wing

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; stucco-covered perimeter walls, with stucco-covered posts flanking the driveway entrance; south post at the driveway entrance has a metal light fixture attached to its top, and north post has a pyramidal cap; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Three-part main façade, not including the set-back south wing, with a wide central portion flanked by projecting north and south wings; seven bays at the first floor and five bays at the second floor; projecting north and south wings containing the two northernmost and two southernmost main façade bays; large stucco-covered stoop; historic paneled wood main entrance door within a ceramic-tile surround; central portion of main façade features, at the first floor, two tripartite windows with multi-pane casement sashes, with turned-wood mullions and a projecting stucco door hood at the south window; central projecting bay at the second floor over the main entrance, with an exposed wood floor beam; projecting bay is supported by three wood brackets and has one pair of French doors set within a deep recess, as well as an ornate wrought-iron balcony; opening on the north face of the projection; window composed of three, three-pane casement sashes with turned-wood mullions, and window composed of two, three-pane casement sashes flanked by battened shutters with hardware, at the second floor; projecting south wing has a flat roof and metal light fixture hanging from its southeast corner, and features square-headed basement windows set within deep, segmental-arch-headed recesses, and covered with wrought-iron security grilles on its east façade, and two square-headed basement windows on its south façade; eight-pane, round-arch-headed first-floor windows on the north, east, and south faces of the projecting south wing, with stuccowork over the windows imitating projecting rafter tails; projecting north wing features paired casement sashes and a rectangular, decorative wood grille on its south façade; east façade of north wing features two square-headed windows set within round-arch-headed recesses at the first floor, and two pairs of casement windows at the second floor with battened shutters. *Roof:* Intersecting, clay-tile-covered hipped roofs; some portions of roof have exposed rafter tails; clay-tile-covered gable-on-hip roof over the south wing, with a small circular opening in the gable; stucco-covered chimneys, one with a flat chimney hood with rectangular vents, and the other with a peaked chimney hood; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Five rectangular openings at the gable peak. *South Wing:* Machicolated cornice in stucco and clay tile; projecting garage bay beneath a clay-tile shed roof on the east façade of the wing; window with one pair of four-pane casement sashes set within a segmental-arch-headed recess, and flanked by folding, paneled shutters, at the first floor on the east façade; paired French doors set within a segmental-arch-headed recess, behind a wrought-iron balcony, on the south façade. *North Façade (including north façade of projecting north wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; windows with simple, projecting stucco sills; battened shutters; wrought-iron balcony railing.

History and Significance

This sprawling house, with its stucco-coated facades, clay-tile-covered hipped and gable-on-hip roofs, hooded stucco-covered chimneys, main entrance door surrounded by ceramic tile, historic battened wood shutters, and ornate wrought-iron balcony, is an imposing and substantially intact example of

Mediterranean Revival residential architecture. Designed by Dwight James Baum and completed in 1928 for owner Elisa T. Galban, it is representative of the houses built during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Victor House, a partner in the law firm of House, Holthusen & Pinkham of Manhattan, purchased the house from Galban in 1936.

Significant Reference

New York Times (Jan. 3, 1937), 168.



4621 Waldo Avenue

4643 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5818/2061

Date: 1913 (NB 448-1913)

Architect: Davis, McGrath & Kiesling

Original Owners: Ashley H. and Annette L. Thorndike

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco, above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: A major \$8,000 alteration occurred in 1933-34 (ALT 4989-1933; architect: Julius Gregory; owner: Nelande Realty Corp.), possibly including the construction of roof dormers.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; patterned asphalt-block driveway; herringbone-patterned brick walkway; brick steps with wrought-iron railings; bluestone sidewalk; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: A one-story garage was constructed in 1922-23 (NB 341-1922; architect: Davis, McGrath & Kiesling; owner: Ashley L. Thorndike).

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; northernmost bay projects from the façade, and has a first-floor window with five decorative leaded-glass sashes, and a second-floor window with four, ten-pane casement sashes; windows composed of three multi-pane sashes set within round-headed recesses at the first floor; two six-over-six, double-hung wood windows, and one pair of six-over-six, double-hung wood windows, at the second floor; one pair of casement windows

with decorative leaded glass at the second-northernmost second-floor bay; all main façade windows have molded wood surrounds. *Roof*: Slate-shingle-covered hipped roof with broad overhanging eaves; two wood shed dormers on the east roof slope with double-hung wood windows; wood shed dormer on the west roof slope with five six-over-six, double-hung wood windows and one multi-pane window with a non-historic metal louver above; half-round dormer on the south roof slope; two tapered stucco-coated chimneys topped with brick trim; metal gutters and drainpipes; metal leader heads on the east and west façades. *South Façade*: Windows composed of three multi-pane sashes set within round-headed recesses at the first floor; double-hung windows at the second floor; molded wood window surrounds. *North Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue)*: Irregular bay arrangement; two eight-pane casement windows and one six-over-six, double-hung window at the first floor; one nine-over-nine, double-hung wood window at the second floor; molded wood surrounds at all windows; through-the-wall air conditioning unit above the easternmost first-floor window; chimney breast, which penetrates the overhanging roof eave. *West Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; secondary entrance door; grouped six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the first floor; single and paired double-hung windows at the second floor. *Garage*: Connected to the west façade of the house by a flat-roofed breezeway with a Tuscan column and wood trellis, the garage is constructed of terra-cotta blocks coated with cement stucco; two garage-door bays with non-historic, paneled roll-up doors; asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof.

History and Significance

Completed in 1913, this Craftsman style house designed by Davis, McGrath & Kiesling for Ashley H. and Annette L. Thorndike features a stucco-coated façade, hipped roof with broad, overhanging eaves, and shed dormers. Substantially intact today, it is representative of the residences constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The original owners (Mr. Thorndike was a professor at Columbia University) owned the house until 1922; it was later the home of the well-known industrialist John North Willys, who died in the house in 1935. Willys, a native of Canandaigua, N.Y., served as Ambassador to Poland in the early 1930s after selling out his \$21 million interest in the Willys-Overland Company, which he had built from a debt-ridden firm into one of the country's biggest automobile manufacturers. Later owners of the house included Dr. and Mrs. Lazarus Orkin, who purchased it from Paul Landau in 1954.

Significant References

"J.N. Willys Dies; Automobile Maker," *New York Times* (August 26, 1935) 15.

"Houses Feature Trading in Bronx," *New York Times* (June 28, 1954).



4643 Waldo Avenue

4642 TO 5022 WALDO AVENUE, EAST SIDE, NORTH OF COLLEGE ROAD

4642 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5817/1740

Date: 1935 (NB 95-1935)

Architect: Louis Kurtz

Original Owners: Irene H. & Russell H. Tandy

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 1 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement-stucco, fieldstone, irregularly shaped face brick including burnt bricks and clinkers laid in running bond, clapboards, and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; mature trees; concrete sidewalk; fieldstone retaining wall; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Five bays at the first floor; southernmost portion of façade is covered with stucco, northern portion is of fieldstone, and middle portion is faced with brick at the south of the main entrance at the first floor, and with stucco and false half-timbering with decorative nail heads at the main entrance and within the gable; projecting main entrance portico with square hewn-wood timbers and curved brackets supporting a staggered-butt slate gable roof, with brick infill at the base of the portico, a screen filled with turned-wood spindles on the south face of the portico, and stucco and timber strapwork within the portico's gable; metal light fixture hanging from ceiling of the portico; recessed, north-facing main entrance opening, containing a historic battened wood door with iron strap hinges and a paneled, elliptical-arch-headed, wood-and-glass outer door; window opening with a blue-stone sill filled with one pair of historic multi-pane casement sashes at the northernmost first-floor bay; one pair of historic eight-pane casement sashes and a header-brick sill, at each of the two first-floor window openings just south of the main entrance; pair of replacement casement sashes at the southernmost first-floor bay; one pair of historic casement sashes flanked by sidelights, all with quarrels, within the gable; massive chimney with a water table covered by staggered-butt slate shingles, abutting the main entrance portico to the north; fieldstone lower portion of chimney, and brick upper shaft with grouped flues and a corbelled cap. *Roof:* Intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves, covered with staggered-butt slate shingles; clapboard-covered dormer with a staggered-butt slate shingle roof at the juncture of the south and west roof slopes, south of the main entrance, with one pair of six-pane casement sashes; clapboard-covered wall dormer with one pair of six-pane casement sashes flanked by three-pane sidelights, on the east façade; fieldstone and brick chimney; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes; metal snow guards. *South Façade:* Clapboard-covered gables; two window openings at the basement floor with multi-pane windows and projecting header-brick sills; single and paired multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor; three-sided wood oriel at the first floor supported by wood brackets, and with a standing-seam metal roof; paired eight-pane casement sashes on the front of the oriel, with single four-pane sashes on the sides; one pair of six-pane casement sashes within the west gable; single, six-pane casement sash within the east gable. *North Façade:* One bay; large window opening with a projecting stone sill, filled with grouped and stacked casement sashes and a transom bar. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; fieldstone veneer at basement; clapboard-covered gable; secondary entrance reached by stone steps, with a wood door hood supported by triangular brackets; windows with paired, historic six- and eight-pane casement sashes, some with multi-pane sidelights; non-historic paired floodlight, electrical conduit, and alarm box.

History and Significance

Designed by architect Louis Kurtz, this house was completed in 1935 for owners Irene H. and Russell H. Tandy. With its fieldstone, clinkered brick, and stucco facades with false half-timbering and strapwork, its clapboarded gables, massive stone-and-brick chimney, slate-covered gable roofs, and finely detailed main entrance portico, 4642 Waldo Avenue is a substantially intact example of Tudor Revival architecture, and of the types of houses constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4642 Waldo Avenue

4648 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5817/1745

Date: 1955-56 (NB 1064-1955)

Architect: Livingstone Elder

Original Owner: Wilfred Lavellee

Style: None

Stories: 1½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco and fieldstone veneer.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; mature trees; concrete sidewalk; bluestone walkway; asphalt driveway; non-historic wood picket fence; two air-conditioning condensers in the yard adjacent to the north façade.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; projecting, fieldstone-clad northern portion of façade; stucco-coated southern portion of façade; central main entrance with a wood door, wide sidelight with geometric tracery, and single-pane transoms over the door and sidelight; two garage door bays, each with a wood-and-glass roll-up door, at the south end of the façade; continuous, shallow hood over the two garage-door bays; two window openings with stone sills at the basement level south of the main entrance, each with one pair of sliding sashes; one-over-one, double-hung win-

dow with a stone sill at the northernmost basement-level bay; all basement-level sashes have decorative tracery similar to that of the main entrance sidelight; tripartite window with three single-pane sashes and a simple projecting wood sill at the first floor south of the main entrance; three pairs of single-pane sliding sashes, each within an opening with a stone sill, at the first floor north of the main entrance; open porch with an asymmetrical roof above the garage; stucco porch parapet. *Roof*: Shallow, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof extending over part of the porch; overhanging eaves; exposed porch roof beams; large, square fieldstone chimney shaft with a flat-roofed hood and rectangular vents; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade*: Stucco-coated garage façade; Door leading to porch with a single-pane transom, next to a multi-sash picture window. *North Façade*: Irregular bay arrangement; one bay at the basement floor, and two bays at each of the first and attic stories; paired one-over-one, double-hung windows at the basement, first, and attic stories; stone sill at the basement story and wood sills at the first and attic stories; two pairs of single-pane, sliding sashes at the attic story; two metal louvers near the gable peak. *East Façade*: Non-historic wood railing at porch; hopper window with a stone sill at the garage; secondary entrance with a concrete stoop at the basement level; paired double-hung windows; tripartite picture window with a single-pane sash flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows; all windows on this façade have stone sills.

History

This house, designed by architect Livingston Elder, was completed in 1956 for Wilfred Lavellee, its original owner.



4648 Waldo Avenue

4660 Waldo Avenue
Block/Lot: 5817/1750

Date: 1971-72 (NB 144-1971)

Architect: Jonathan W. Coggeshall

Original Owner: Norman Tarnoff

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Three, with the lower two stories located below grade

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with vertical wood siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping lot; vehicular bridge with wood railings, and with a wood deck supported by steel columns and beams; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Three-part composition, with the north bay and the projecting south garage bay flanking the higher, central portion of the façade, which has a gable-roofed clerestory; third-floor main entrance is accessed by a wood-decked bridge with a wood railing supported by steel columns and beams; central main entrance door below two single-pane, stacked transom windows, and flanked by large, multi-sash sidelights; top edges of the highest windows at the main entryway follow the profile of the gable; single garage-door opening with a wood, roll-up garage door; sliding single-pane sashes. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered central gable roof, with gently pitched, metal- or tarpaper-covered flanking roofs; brick chimney with a corbelled cap. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; ground-floor steel columns supporting the upper stories; one pair of single-pane, sliding sashes at the ground floor; one pair of single-pane, sliding sashes at the second floor; four pairs of single-pane, sliding sashes at the third floor. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; ground-floor steel columns with concrete bases supporting the upper stories; wood deck supported by tall steel columns with concrete bases extending the length of the façade at the second floor; secondary entrance door and sliding-glass door opening on to the deck; paired sliding window sashes, metal alarm box, and two wall-mounted globe lights at the second floor; three pairs of sliding window sashes at the third floor. *East Façade:* Wood staircase with a wood railing; paired sliding sashes; wood deck with a wood railing and a three-part glass door at the second floor; projecting portion of second floor with a tripartite picture window, and with a roof deck with a wood railing; sliding glass doors beneath a pitched hood supported by square columns at the third floor.

History and Significance

With its complex, angular roof profile, large single-pane sashes, steel-and-wood bridge providing access to the garage and main entrance, and lack of applied ornament, this house is a substantially intact example of a Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern house. Designed by Jonathan W. Coggeshall, the house was completed in 1972 for original owner Norman Tarnoff.



4660 Waldo Avenue

4670 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5817/1758

Date: 1917-18 (NB 233-1917)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Developer: Delafield Estates Corporation

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with portions of the second and attic stories incorporated within the roof

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco and fieldstone highlights; false half-timbering at secondary main façade entrance.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping lot; asphalt driveway; bluestone walkway and sidewalk; fieldstone retaining and perimeter walls; fieldstone terrace at south and east facades; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Stucco-covered façade with randomly placed fieldstone blocks, and with fieldstone veneer at the southern, basement-level portion of the façade; five bays at the first floor; façade steps back in three sections, from south to north; historic Tudor-arch-headed battened wood main entrance door within a molded wood frame, below a projecting stucco-covered door hood with slanted outer edges; metal light fixture attached to façade north of main entrance door; blue-stone main entrance steps; square-headed, battened, wood secondary entrance door at the second-northernmost bay; false half-timbering on the façade near the secondary entrance; window containing three, 24-pane casement sashes at the northernmost first-floor bay; single casement sash with 20 panes at the second-southernmost first-floor bay; multi-pane window on the north face of the southernmost façade projection; paired multi-pane casement sashes at the southernmost first-floor bay; second-floor window opening with five, 18-pane casement sashes; one pair of 15-pane casement sashes at the window opening within the gable at the attic story; rectangular louver near the gable peak; all grouped-sash windows on the main façade have wood millions; all windows have projecting header-brick sills. *Roof:* Intersecting, steeply sloped, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with flared, overhanging eaves; large stucco-covered chimney with chimney pots, which tapers near its peak, at the south end of the house; tall stucco-covered chimney at the intersection of the central and north gables; shed dormer on the west roof slope with multi-pane casement sashes; shed and eyebrow dormers on the east roof slope; skylights on the north and south roof slopes, near the rear of the house; ornate metal snow guards; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Fieldstone veneer at basement and first-floor portions of the fa-

çade; basement-level garage-door bay beneath an irregularly shaped arch with fieldstone voussoirs; non-historic paneled wood roll-up garage door; first-story wood oriel supported by wood brackets; oriel has a standing-seam metal roof and paneled base, and is filled with 21-pane sashes, each below a nine-pane transom; non-historic tripartite first-floor picture window, with a single-pane central sash flanked by windows with three awning sashes each; single and paired 24-pane casement sashes at the second floor with projecting header-brick sills; single 15-pane casement sash window at the attic story with a projecting header-brick sill. *North Façade:* Large, multi-pane window with a header-brick sill. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; cylindrical tower with a conical roof; single and grouped multi-pane casement sashes with projecting header-brick sills.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house was completed in 1918 for the Delafield Estates Corporation. Featuring steeply sloped gable roofs with flared, overhanging eaves, a stucco- and fieldstone-covered façade, grouped casement-sash windows, and a cylindrical rear tower with a conical roof, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. By 1920, when the house was published in *The American Architect* following its inclusion in the 1920 exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, it was owned by the artist C.E. Chambers. It appears that changes were made to the secondary main façade entrance at some point after 1920; a picture included in the article shows a projecting bay with two multi-pane windows in that location.

Significant References

The American Architect (Feb. 4, 1920).



4670 Waldo Avenue

4682 Waldo Avenue
Block/Lot: 5817/1762

Date: 1913 (NB 127-1913)

Architects: Albro & Lindeberg

Developer: Delafield Estates Corporation

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2½ and basement, with a 1½-story north garage wing

Structure/Materials: Pigmented cement stucco and fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; first floor partially below grade; bluestone sidewalk, walkway, and front areaway; bluestone steps with non-historic wrought-iron railings; fieldstone retaining and perimeter walls; concrete driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; projecting main entryway with a segmental-arch-headed, batted wood door flanked by metal wall lamps and historic, four-pane wood casement windows; projecting secondary entrance at juncture of main façade and garage wing, featuring a slate-shingle-covered pitched roof, a paneled, wood-and-glass door and metal wall lamp on the south face of the projection, and a two-pane casement sash on its west face; one pair of eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the southernmost first-floor bay; group of five, four-pane wood casement sashes at the northernmost first-floor bay, beneath a pitched, slate-shingle-covered hood; single six-pane casement sash at the northernmost second-floor bay; six-over-six, double-hung window at the second-northernmost second-floor bay; window composed of five, six-pane casement sashes at the second floor over the main entrance; ornate wrought-iron window box decorated with fleurs-de-lys and supported by iron brackets at this window; pair of four-over-four, double-hung windows at the southernmost second-floor bay; simple projecting stucco-covered window sills at all windows on this façade. *Roof:* Intersecting gable roofs with overhanging eaves, covered with random-width slate shingles; eyebrow dormers on the east and west roof slopes; two shed dormers on the east slope; wall dormer on the east slope with one pair of double-hung windows; large stucco-covered chimneys with clay pots; lower portion of south chimney is of painted or stucco-covered rubble fieldstone; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Portions of first floor covered with painted or stucco-covered fieldstone; secondary entrance within a fieldstone surround, at the east end of the façade; chimney breast piercing the cornice; single six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung windows, and six-pane casement windows with simple projecting stucco-covered window sills. *East Façade:* Terrace accessed by multi-pane doors, beneath a pitched hood; terrace has a simple metal railing; first-floor tripartite window with multi-pane sashes; single and paired double-hung windows; simple projecting stucco-covered window sills. *North (garage) Wing:* Slate-shingle-covered gable roof with a molded wood cornice; single garage-door opening on the west façade with a paneled wood roll-up door, set within a recess with chamfered top corners; non-historic paired floodlight over garage door; rectangular louver set within a round-headed opening, above a projecting stucco sill, above the floodlight; north façade of garage wing features an irregular bay arrangement with a secondary entrance door below a non-historic, paired floodlight; a window opening west of the secondary entrance; and a window composed of five historic four-pane casement windows with wood mullions and a simple projecting stucco-covered sill.

History and Significance

Dating from the earliest years of the Fieldston development, this Craftsman style house designed by Albro & Lindeberg for the Delafield Estates Corporation, and constructed in 1913, features slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves, a stucco- and fieldstone-covered façade, and eyebrow dormers. Substantially intact today, it is representative of the residences constructed during the period in

which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Elizabeth Hooper purchased the house from Delafield Estates in September of 1913; in 1948, the house was purchased by Dr. DeWitt Stetten Jr. of Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts from Mrs. George Puckhafer.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Guide (March 15, 1913).

New York Times (September 27, 1913), 19.

“Bronx Deals Closed” (*New York Times*, August 7, 1948).



4682 Waldo Avenue

4686 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5817/1766

Date: 1924 (NB 78-1924)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Cora Week

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and basement, with the second story partially incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with pigmented cement-stucco, false half-timbering, and fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; house partially below grade; bluestone sidewalk; bluestone steps with wrought-iron railing; fieldstone retaining walls; wood arbor and parking pad south of house; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Four bays at the first story; historic battened wood main entrance door with decorative, carved strap hinges and a four-light leaded-glass window, set within a hewn-wood surround; carved foliate reliefs on the door surround flanking the door; door lintel, which

has decorative nail heads, features a carved relief of a bird sitting on a tree branch with a worm in its mouth and the year “1924”; metal light fixture attached to the façade south of the door surround; two dryer vents and an alarm box at the north end of the façade; window with three historic six-pane casement sashes at the northernmost first-floor bay; historic three-pane casement at second-northernmost first-floor bay; pair of historic eight-pane casement sashes at the southernmost first-floor bay, all with header-brick sills. *Roof:* Steeply sloped, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with flared overhanging eaves; asphalt-shingle-covered concave shed roof over north lean-to; two shed wall dormers on the east roof slope, each with a six-pane casement sash and header-brick sill; shed dormer with one pair of multi-pane casement sashes on the west roof slope; stucco-covered chimney shaft; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Fieldstone basement has three bays; basement level has a secondary entrance with a round-headed wood door, a historic six-pane casement window in the west bay, and a segmental arch-headed opening in the east bay, filled with a wood infill panel containing a square-headed, tripartite window with single-pane sashes; three-sided wood-and-stucco oriel with an asphalt-shingle-covered concave roof and three historic eight-pane casement sashes, at the first floor; east bay of first floor has a window composed of four historic eight-pane casement sashes, with a header-brick sill; two windows at the second floor, one with three historic eight-pane casement sashes, and the other with two historic eight-pane casement sashes, both with header-brick sills; historic six-pane casement sash with a header-brick sill at the attic story; false half-timbering within the gable. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting lean-to covered with fieldstone on its north face, with a non-historic metal gate outside of the entrance door, a non-historic light fixture attached to the lean-to façade east of the door, and an opening west of the door with a metal covering and a header-brick sill; main body of the house has a fieldstone basement with paired six-pane casement sashes and one four-pane window; one eight-pane casement window, and one segmental-arch-headed window opening filled with three eight-pane casement sashes and a six-pane transom, at the first floor; one six-pane casement window and a square-headed window opening filled with three eight-pane casement sashes and a twelve-pane transom, at the second floor; six-pane casement window at the attic story; all windows have header-brick sills. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; wood deck.

History and Significance

Designed by Julius Gregory, this house was completed in 1924 for owner Cora Week. Featuring a steep gable roof with flared, overhanging eaves, shed wall dormers, a historic carved wood door surround, stucco and fieldstone facades, and historic casement windows with header-brick sills, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



4686 Waldo Avenue

5000 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5817/1770

Date: 1927-29 (NB 1880-1927)

Architects: Warren, Shephard & Matthews

Original Owner: Alfred C. Kihn

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 1 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Rubble fieldstone facades; clapboarded dormers.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; rock outcroppings; bluestone steps; concrete driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (facing Waldo Avenue): Four bays; historic battened wood main entrance door with iron strap hinges and a small window, set within a round-headed recess; non-historic metal lamp attached to façade south of main entrance; garage-door opening at the southernmost bay beneath a large hewn-wood lintel with slanted outer edges; historic pair of battened wood garage doors with leaded-glass panes; each of the two northernmost first-floor window openings has three eight-pane casement sashes, a projecting stone sill, and a hewn-wood lintel with slanted outer edges; northern portion of façade projects, exposing a south wall adjacent to the main entrance with one window opening at the first floor with a hewn-wood lintel, one window opening at the second floor, and clapboarding near the peak of the wall. *Roof:* Gable roofs covered with multi-colored slate shingles; cornice returns; clapboard-covered gabled dormers, each with one pair of eight-pane casement sashes, on the east and west roof slopes; large fieldstone chimneys; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Grouped-casement-sash windows; uppermost portion of gable is covered with clapboards. *North Façade:* Projecting lean-to with a saltbox-profile roof covered with slate shingles; secondary battened-wood entrance door on the west face of the lean-to; eight-pane casement window with a projecting stone sill on the north face of the lean-to; two windows at

the first floor of the house, one with a single multi-pane casement sash, and the other with a pair of six-pane casement sashes; two windows at the second floor, each with one pair of eight-pane casement sashes; projecting stone window sills and hewn-wood lintels with slanted outer edges.

History and Significance

Designed by the firm of Warren, Shephard & Matthews, this house was completed in 1929 for owner Alfred C. Kihn, who was associated with the Manhattan firm of Kihn Brothers Engravers. With its stone façade, slate-covered roof, clapboarded gable peaks, hewn wood lintels, and battened wood main entrance and garage doors, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



5000 Waldo Avenue

5012 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5817/1775

Date: 1926-27 (NB 1318-1926)

Architect: Frank J. Forster

Original Owner: Nils V. Hansell

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½ and basement, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone basement and portions of the first story; wood frame covered with white-washed cement stucco and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Unspecified \$4,000 alteration occurred in 1937 (ALT 278-1937; architect: Dwight James Baum; owner: Mrs. N.V. Hansell).

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; house sits below grade; asphalt driveway; rock outcroppings; fieldstone retaining wall; bluestone areaway; mature trees.

Description

Main (west) Façade (facing Waldo Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; rubble fieldstone covering the main body of the house and portions of the first floor of the garage wing; stucco and false half-timbering at the attic story of the garage wing; projecting main entrance portico covered by the south roof slope of

the garage wing; portico features a south-facing, elliptical-arch-headed outer opening with a hewn wood surround, and is constructed of fieldstone, stucco, and timbers with decorative nail heads; recessed main entrance door with iron strap hinges; three-pane window with a simple wood surround on the south face of the portico; opening filled with turned-wood spindles on the west face of the portico; clear glass or plexiglas installed behind the spindles; main façade of garage wing features one pair of historic battened wood garage doors with large wood braces beneath a large hewn-wood lintel, and a segmental-arch-headed opening within the gable filled with two eight-pane and two four-pane wood casement windows; two first-floor window openings on the main body of the house, both within simple wood surrounds, one with three casement sashes, and the other with two six-pane casement sashes. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves, some flared; stucco-covered chimney at the northern end of the house; stepped fieldstone chimney at the southern end of the house; both chimneys have brick caps; three shed dormers on the west roof slope, each with a pair of six-pane casement sashes; shed wall dormers on the west façade, each with multi-pane sashes; skylight on the east slope; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Two bays; projecting basement and first-floor portions of the façade and are covered by an asphalt-shingle-covered shed roof; chimney shaft piercing the shed roof, and projecting from the second- and attic-story portions of the façade; historic paired, multi-pane wood casement sashes at the basement level; one group of three non-historic casement sashes, and one pair of non-historic casement sashes, at the first floor; two pairs of casement sashes at the second floor; triangular window openings, each with two multi-pane sashes, at the attic story; all windows have simple wood surrounds. *North Façade (including north façade of garage wing):* Irregular bay arrangement; false half-timbering at the west end of the façade; fieldstone basement with stucco-coated façade above; historic multi-pane window at the basement level; single and grouped multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor; single and stacked multi-pane sashes within the second-floor openings; window with three multi-pane casement sashes at the attic story; all windows have simple wood surrounds. *East Façade:* Pair of multi-pane sashes, and oriel with grouped sashes at the first floor.

History and Significance

Designed by architect Frank J. Forster, this house was completed in 1927 for owner Nils V. Hansell, a civil engineer. With its fieldstone and stucco facades, steeply sloped gable roofs, large fieldstone chimney, and main entrance portico with a timber surround and wood-spindle screen, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



5012 Waldo Avenue

5016 Waldo Avenue
Block/Lot: 5817/1780

vacant land

5022 Waldo Avenue
Block/Lot: 5817/1782

Date: 1930-31 (NB 847-1930)

Architect: Polhemus & Coffin

Original Owner: Dr. David C. Bull

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with aluminum or vinyl siding above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Installation of aluminum or vinyl siding.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; bluestone walkway; mature trees; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main (west) Façade (facing Waldo Avenue): Five bays, with the two northernmost bays located on the projecting, front-gabled portion of the façade; paneled wood main entrance door and historic four-pane transom within a historic wood door surround featuring fluted pilasters with paneled bases, foliate decoration, and cushion capitals supporting a denticulated segmental pediment containing a carved, fluted keystone and eagle; six-over-six double-hung windows at the two northernmost first-floor bays; six-over-nine double-hung windows at the two southernmost first-floor bays; six-over-six double-hung windows at all second-floor openings, except at the opening directly over the main entrance, which has a four-pane window; molded wood window surrounds; louvered wood shutters; double-hung windows with molded wood surrounds and louvered shutters on the south face of the projecting portion of the façade; corner boards with capitals; large brick chimney projecting from the façade between the two northernmost bays; two triangular louvers flanking the chimney at the gable peak. *Roof:* Intersecting gable roofs covered with slate shingles laid in a standard pattern; segmental dormers, three on the west roof slope and two on the east slope; dormers on the west slope have historic four-over-four, double-hung wood windows; wood cornices, denticulated at the three southernmost bays on the east and west façades; cornice returns on the gables; stepped brick chimneys with corbelled caps; ornate metal snow guards. *South Façade:* Two bays; brick chimney breast; square-headed window openings with molded wood surrounds; quarter-round windows at the attic story. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; metal dryer vent at the first floor. *North (garage) Wing:* Projecting, basement-level single-bay fieldstone garage with a paneled roll-up door; first-floor door on west façade of wing leading to garage roof; wing has a flat roof with wood crossbuck fencing surrounding a rooftop terrace. *East Façade:* Similar to the main façade; two-story wing at the northern end of the façade with windows with shutters on its south face; wing has a rooftop terrace surrounded by crossbuck fencing, and a through-the-wall air-conditioning unit on its east face.

History and Significance

Designed by the firm of Polhemus & Coffin, this house was completed in 1931 for Dr. David C. Bull, and is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. With the regular bay arrangement of its main facade, segmental dormers, large brick chimneys, slate-covered gable roofs, denticulated and molded wood cornices, and ornate main entrance with fluted pilasters and a denticulated segmental pediment, this house is a substantially intact

example of Colonial Revival style residential architecture.



5022 Waldo Avenue

4663-4683 WALDO AVENUE, WEST SIDE BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AVENUE AND WEST 250TH STREET

4663 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5819/2217

Date: 1915-16 (NB 569-1915)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: J. M. Richardson Lyeth

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with cement stucco.

Major Alterations: The house was substantially rebuilt and redesigned after sustaining major fire damage in 1932 (ALT 162-1932; architect: Dwight James Baum; owner: J. M. Richardson Lyeth). A covered passageway was built between the house and the driveway in 1959 (ALT 1106-1958; architect: John H. Thiesen; owner: Helen Lyeth). A one-story cabana and swimming pool, and a one-story rear sun porch, were constructed in 1961-62 (NB 1150-1961; architect: William T. Meyer; owner: J. M. Richardson Lyeth, Jr.). According to the current owner, the sun porch was later enlarged and enclosed, and no longer serves its original function. The two northernmost bays at the second floor on the east façade were constructed in 2004 (architect: Michael Graham; owner: Sandra Kahn).

Notable Site Features: Steeply-sloping, terraced lot; rock outcroppings; fieldstone steps and retaining walls; cast-stone and wrought-iron east terrace railing; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Six bays at the second floor; central bay is crowned by an angular pediment with a molded cornice, resting upon scrolled brackets; circular window at the center of the pediment surrounded by a wreath, with a festoon below; paired, multi-pane wood casement sashes and louvered wood shutters at the first and second floors; molded hoods above the first-floor windows; stucco quoins at the corners of the building; simple, projecting stucco-covered sill extending the length of the façade at the second floor. *Roof:* Slate-shingle-covered mansard roof; dormers on the east, south, and west roof slopes; segmental dormer on the south slope has a pair of three-pane casement sashes; two round-headed dormers on the east slope, each with a round-headed window composed of two multi-pane casement sashes; large stucco-covered chimney; molded wood cornice; metal gutters, drainpipes, and leader heads. *South Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue):* Two bays; first- and second-floor windows, each with one pair of three-pane casement sashes and louvered wood shutters; wrought-iron balconets at the first-floor windows; louvered wood shutters at the first- and second-floor windows; simple, projecting stucco-covered sill extending the length of the façade at the second floor; non-historic light fixture. *West Façade:* Casement windows with louvered shutters. *West Wing:* South façade of wing has four window openings, three with louvered wood shutters; west façade of wing has three paired windows at the second floor with louvered wood shutters; simple, projecting stucco-covered window sills at the second-floor openings on both facades.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, this house was completed in 1916 for owner J. M. Richardson Lyeth, an attorney with the firm of Carter, Ledyard & Millburn, which was located at 54 Wall Street in Manhattan. Following a major fire in 1932, the house was substantially rebuilt and redesigned by Baum; pictures of the house as originally constructed, with broad overhanging eaves, gabled dormers, and single-story corner wings with Palladian ground-floor openings, appeared in the June 1918

issue of the journal *Architecture*. Today, the redesigned house, with its stucco-covered facades, large triangular pediment on the main façade with a circular window and foliate ornament, and corner quoins, is a substantially intact example of neo-Classical residential architecture, and is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.

Significant References

“The Real Estate Field,” *New York Times* (August 21, 1915), 12
Architecture (June 1918), plates CIII & CIV.



4663 Waldo Avenue

4683 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5819/2210

Date: c. 2003-2004

Architect: Michael Goldman

Owner: January and Harold Akselrad

Style: None

Stories: Two and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with vinyl siding.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; fieldstone retaining walls; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: A one-story brick garage built in 1946 (NB 186-1945; engineer: Albert E. Wheeler; owner: Elizabeth M. Malloy).

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking the intersection of Waldo Avenue and West 250th Street): Five bays; enclosed, projecting main entrance portico with an asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof, and with one pair of paneled doors below an oversized fanlight, with flanking sidelights; paired multi-pane French

doors at the northernmost and southernmost first-floor bays; non-historic, three-sided oriels with pitched roofs and multi-pane wood sashes; non-historic eight-over-eight, double-hung windows with non-historic louvered shutters at the second floor. *Roof*: Slate-shingle-covered gabled and hipped roofs with overhanging eaves; denticulated cornices; whitewashed brick chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *North Façade*: First-story bow window; each opening on the bow window has one pair of multi-pane casement windows; non-historic eight-over-eight, double-hung windows at the second floor with non-historic louvered shutters; quarter-round windows and non-historic light fixture within the gable at the attic story. *South Façade*: Three bays at the first floor; one bay at the second floor; eight-over-eight double-hung windows with non-historic shutters; round-headed window and non-historic light fixture within the gable. *Garage*: Brick structure with a gable roof.

History

The original house on this lot, completed in 1920 (NB 451-1919), was a Colonial Revival style dwelling designed by Dwight James Baum and built for its original owner, Edward P. Schell. The house was demolished down to its foundation and



4683 Waldo Avenue

5001 TO 5025 WALDO AVENUE, WEST SIDE, NORTH OF WEST 250th STREET

5001-5011 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5828/3597

Date: 1913 (NB 392-1913)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owners: Mr. & Mrs. Dwight James Baum

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block and wood frame covered with whitewashed cement stucco and face brick laid in English bond.

Major Alterations: North porch enclosed with non-historic doors; garage-door bay widened.

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; brick steps and walkway; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Related Structure on the Site: One-story garage, apparently built at the same time as the house.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Four bays at the first floor; three bays at the second floor; first-story face brick; central main entryway featuring a historic paneled wood door, fluted pilasters, and scrolled brackets supporting a projecting triangular door hood with a molded cornice and a curved soffit; gable roof of the door hood engages a pitched hood that extends the length of the façade and wraps around to engage the eaves of the north and south roof slopes; metal lamp attached to the soffit of the door hood; first-story oriel with paneled wood bases and paneled sides; each oriel has one pair of ten-pane wood casement sashes flanked by five-pane wood sashes; non-historic porch doors with transoms at the north end of the façade; through-the-wall air-conditioning units at the first and second floors; paired, six-over-six double-hung windows at the second-floor north and south bays; eight-over-eight, double-hung window at the central second-floor bay, with a paneled wood window box supported by brackets; historic paneled and louvered wood shutters with decorative cutouts and wrought-iron shutter hardware; simple, projecting stuccoed window sills at all second-floor windows. *Roof:* slate-covered hipped roof with a gambrelled north slope, overhanging eaves, and a flared eave on the south slope; shed dormers on the north, south, east, and west roof slopes with double-hung windows and historic paneled and louvered shutters with decorative cutouts; brick chimneys with corbelled caps; west chimney has chimney pots; north chimney is crowned by two chimney hoods with round vents, and has projecting brick arranged in a diamond shape on its east face; molded wood cornices; some historic copper gutters; metal drainpipes. *South Façade (overlooking West 250th Street):* open porch at the first floor with two pairs of French doors; four large Tuscan columns supporting the roof. *North Façade:* Non-historic porch doors at the first floor. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; pitched hood extending the length of the façade and wrapping around to engage the eaves of the north and south roof slopes; stepped chimney which projects from the façade and penetrates the first-floor hood and second-floor eave; secondary entrance door flanked by pilasters, which are headed by scrolled brackets; casement and double-hung windows at the first floor, with projecting header-brick sills; five bays at the second floor; central second-floor bay contains one pair of multi-pane French doors below a multi-pane fanlight; window openings south of the central bay have double-hung windows with simple projecting stucco sills, historic paneled and louvered shutters with decorative cutouts and wrought-iron shutter hardware. *Garage:* Gambrel roof with overhanging eaves and historic copper gutters; brick walls; south façade has a single-bay garage-door opening, which appears to have been widened beyond the original header-brick lintel, and which contains a non-historic paneled wood-and-glass garage door within a wood enframingent; metal light fixture attached to the soffit of the overhanging eave, over the garage door; east façade has double-hung windows with historic shutters similar to those on the house; east façade is connected to the west façade of the house by a brick wall; wood garden gate with battened, cross-braced wood door to the

west of the garage.

History and Significance

This house was designed by Dwight James Baum, the architect responsible for many of Fieldston's most significant houses, as his own home. This eclectic house has many features consistent with the Craftsman style, including its partially stuccoed façade, hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and its large and small shed dormers. It was described in 1914 in the *New York Times* as having been "derived from the old Dutch Colonial farmhouses found throughout Pennsylvania," and *New York 1900* described it as "a convincingly American version of the English free vernacular style of C.F.A. Voysey and M.H. Baillie Scott." Despite the enclosure of the house's north porch, and the apparent widening of the garage door bay, the house remains substantially intact today, representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Baum probably only lived here for a few years before moving to 5001 Goodridge Avenue, which he also designed. The house was sold by the Delafield Estates corporation to Louise P. Schwab in 1920.

Significant References

Real Estate Record and Guide (June 14, 1913), 1262.

"New Home at Riverdale," *New York Times* (July 26, 1914), X10.

"Real Estate Transfers," *New York Times* (January 4, 1920), 57.

Robert A.M. Stern, Gregory Gilmartin and John Massengale, *New York 1900: Metropolitan Architecture and Urbanism, 1890-1915* (New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 1983), 433.



5001 Waldo Avenue

5025 Waldo Avenue

Block/Lot: 5828/3591

Date: 1928-29 (NB 1941-1928)

Architect: Frank J. Forster

Original Owner: Hilda Stauffer

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: Two and basement, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with face brick laid in running bond, clapboards, and cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; asphalt driveway; bluestone steps and walkway; mature trees.

Description

Main (east) Façade (overlooking Waldo Avenue): Irregular bay arrangement; main entrance door beneath a cast-stone lintel; stucco-covered, gable-roofed, two-story projection at the north end of the façade; rest of the main façade is brick-faced; projecting portion of the façade has, at the first floor, five historic casement sashes with quarrels, separated by wood mullions, within a wood surround with decorative nail heads; wood balcony at the second floor of the gable-roofed projection supported by four exposed wood beams, and features a checkerboard wood railing and a projecting hipped roof supported by turned-wood columns; multi-pane door behind a non-historic storm door opening on to the balcony; three first-floor window openings south of the main entrance, each of which is segmentally arch-headed, and has soldier-brick lintels and historic multi-pane casement sashes. *Roof:* Intersecting gable roofs with flared eaves, covered with multicolored slate shingles laid in a standard pattern; large brick chimney with a channeled upper shaft; two hipped-roof dormers on the west roof slope with slate-shingle-covered sides and roofs, each dormer with a segmental-arch-headed window composed of two historic three-pane casement sashes; one gabled wall dormer on the north façade of the garage wing with a single-pane casement sash; decorative brick laid in a diamond pattern at the cornice level on the main façade; metal gutters and drainpipes. *South Façade:* Gable-roofed projection; gable on non-projecting portion of façade is faced with clapboards, and contains a rectangular louver. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; stucco-covered façade; secondary entrance with a small wood portico; portico features a trellis-like railing, and wood columns supporting a shed roof; window openings at the first floor have wood surrounds with decorative nail heads; easternmost first-floor window has three historic casement sashes with leaded-glass quarrels; historic six-pane casement sashes at the other first-floor openings; large central window within the gable, with stacked, multi-pane sashes; pair of multi-pane casement sashes at the other second-floor opening. *Rear (garage) Wing:* Flat-roofed garage projection with a roof terrace and simple metal railing; north façade of wing is covered with clapboards; pair of wood garage doors with strap hinges; wood multi-pane door at the second floor opening on to the terrace.

History and Significance

Designed by Frank J. Forster, this house was completed in 1929 for owner Hilda Stauffer. Featuring stucco- and brick-covered facades, casement windows with quarrels, a projecting balcony with turned-wood columns, and slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with flared eaves, this house is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Stauffer leased the house to Dr. A.N. Poppenheimer in 1932.

Significant References

New York Times (Feb. 6, 1932), 32.



5025 Waldo Avenue

WEST 244TH STREET, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN WALDO AVENUE AND TIBBETT AVENUE

281 West 244th Street (aka 4401 Tibbett Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5807/601

See: 4401 Tibbett Avenue

0000 West 244th Street, (aka 4400-4410 Waldo Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5807/605

See: 4410 Waldo Avenue

300 TO 438 WEST 245TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN WALDO AVENUE AND FIELDSTON ROAD

300 West 245th Street (aka 4409-4439 Waldo Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5808/356

Date: 1966-67 (NB 329-1966)

Architect: Ferdinand Gottlieb

Original Owner: Saul L. Victor

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/wood sheathing, painted grey.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; concrete driveway and sidewalk; wooden fence; mature trees; bluestone curbs and walkway; fieldstone retaining walls; concrete patio.

Description

This low, modern house site upon a raised platform and has a two-tiered flat roof with exposed beams in the raised central section, a recessed main entryway reached via a stepped bridge on steel beams, and a recessed rear terrace. *Additional Description:* Original paneled wood doors with side-lights at the main entryway; clerestory windows; tilt-and-turn sash; fixed-pane windows above hoppers; paneled-wood, roll-up garage door; spiral staircase under the house, stained-glass panels on the east facade.

History and Significance

This Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style residence was designed by architect Ferdinand Gottlieb and built in 1966-67 for owner Saul L. Victor at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. Its exposed steel supports, stepped bridge to the main entryway, horizontal wood paneling, and two-tiered flat roof are hallmarks of the Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style. The house remains largely intact.



300 West 245th Street

316 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/354

Date: 1930 (NB 28-1930)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Philip E. Smith

Style: altered Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with rear wings of various heights.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/cement stucco facing, painted beige.

Major Alterations: The facades appear to have been simplified and additions were made to the front and east facades in 2000-03 (architect: Edward C. Hicks).

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; house site below grade; masonry sidewalk posts; covered with beige painted, cement stucco; gravel driveway with a Belgian block lip and lining; mature trees; bluestone sidewalk, patio, curb, and steps with wrought-iron railings; Belgian block walkway.

Description

Main Facade (Overlooking West 245th Street): Irregular bay arrangement in three planes; recessed entryway with historic batten door and a textured surround; projecting sills and lintels; historic leaded-glass casements; enclosed side porch with secondary entryway containing an historic paneled wood-and-glass door; curved buttress on the roof of the side porch; non-historic wall lamps.

Roof: Complex profile consisting of a tall, slate-covered, pyramidal roof with flared eaves; intersecting, offset flared gables that have been sheared off at the peaks; shed dormers; and a tall, rectangular-in-plan, stucco-covered chimney; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West Facade:* Two bays; grouped fenestration; similar to the main facade. *East Facade:* One-story side porch with grouped fenestration; similar to the west facade. *South (rear) Façade:* Matching two- and 1 ½-story wings with slate covered hip roofs and dormers.

History and Significance

This altered Medieval Revival style residence was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory and built in 1930 for owner Dr. Philip E. Smith, a professor at Columbia University, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Its complex footprint, consisting of a series of wings that vary in height, and its steeply-sloping roof with shed dormers link it to the Medieval Revival style. The walls of the house appear to have been simplified, and front and east additions were built, but the house remains largely intact.



316 West 245th Street

320 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/353

Date: 1926 (NB 548-1926)

Architect: Henry Otis Chapman

Original Owner: Robert W. Boyd

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco and half-timbers above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; house sits below grade; bluestone sidewalk, curb, steps and patio; gravel driveway; historic, wrought-iron lamppost; mature trees; stepped bluestone walkway with wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade: Three bays in two planes; hooded, main entryway on brackets; historic paneled wood-and-glass door; grouped fenestration; historic, multi-pane wood sash; arched recessed secondary entryway. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with overhanging eaves; stucco-covered chimney on a fieldstone base; historic copper drainpipes and gutters. *West Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architect Henry Otis Chapman and built in 1926 for owner Robert W. Boyd, a construction engineer, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. This house has an L-shaped plan and features an asphalt-shingle-covered roof made up of intersecting gables. Its half-timbered facades and tall stucco-covered chimney link it to the Tudor Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.



320 West 245th Street

334 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/350

Date: 1921-22

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: George J. Puckhafer

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with 1 ½ -story side porches

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls with running-bond brick facing and wood frame side porches; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: The east side porch has been enclosed. Non-historic sash was installed at the central dormer.

Notable Site Features: Gently sloping lot; asphalt driveway; bluestone curb, sidewalk and walkway; mature trees; concrete-block retaining walls; non-historic aluminum fence on the east side of the lot.

Description

Main Facade: Five bays at the first story, three at the second and attic stories; columnar portico topped by wrought-iron railing; central entryway with flanking windows; first-story fenestration set with blind arches with radiating brick surrounds; historic paneled wood door; paired windows at the outer bays of the second story; central doorway to balcony with flanking windows at the second story; paneled wood shutters; historic, multi-pane wood sash. *Roof:* Asphalt single-covered gable; prominent brick end chimneys; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; denticulated roof cornice; gabled roof dormers with round-arch fenestration. *East Facade and Side Porch:* Two bays, historic, multi-pane wood sash; paneled wood shutters; porch has been enclosed with wood shingles; molded wood cornice. *West Facade and Side Porch:* Two bays; similar to the east facade; side porch has historic, multi-pane wood casements with transom lights; projecting pilasters.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1921-22 for owner George J. Puckhafer, a Manhattan lawyer, at a time when the Fieldston neighbor-

hood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. This symmetrically-designed house, which faces West 245th Street, features a semicircular front portico, an asphalt-covered gable roof, and prominent end chimneys, which are all hallmarks of the Colonial Revival style. The east side porch has been enclosed and the roof dormer has been altered, but the house remains largely intact.



334 West 245th Street

350 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/348

Date: 1988-93 (NB 544-1988)

Architect: Kahn Associates

Developer: Kahn Associates

Style: None

Stories: Three stories set into slope

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with brick, stucco and clapboard facing.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping site; Belgian block driveway and wooden bridge to the garage; brick posts topped by lamps; mature trees; bluestone sidewalk and curb; wood and bluestone steps with tube railings.

Description

This late-twentieth century house features a complex plan and roofline made up of a series of sloping, asphalt-covered roofs and gables. *Additional Description:* Paneled wood, roll-up garage door; louvered, wooden shutter; double-hung sash; end chimneys; wooden side and rear porches; one-story, rear lean-to.

History

This residence was built c. 1988-93 by architect/developer Kahn Associates at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs.



350 West 245th Street

360 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/346

Date: 1925-27 (NB 2158-1925)

Architect: Frank F. Forster

Original Owner: Allandine & M. Thomas Lash

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with fieldstone facing at the main facade; textured cement-stucco facing, painted white, at the other facades.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping site; house sits below grade; mature trees; bluestone curb, sidewalk, walkway and steps; wrought-iron railing; asphalt and Belgian block driveway access from Manhattan College Parkway.

Description

Main Facade (on West 245th Street): Three bays; central entryway topped by concave, bracketed wrought-iron hood; historic batten door; wrought-iron wall lamp; non-historic aluminum casements with radiating lintel stones; second-story set behind wall dormers with shed roofs and non-historic aluminum hopper windows with pane dividers. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered gable; fieldstone chimney; non-historic drainpipes and gutters. *West Facade:* Two bays; similar to the main facade; secondary entryway with bracketed, wood porch; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit. *East Facade:* Two bays; similar to the main facade. *South (rear) Facade:* Three bays; similar to the main facade; non-historic, wooden deck.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect Frank F. Forster and built in 1925-27 for owners Allandine and M. Thomas Lash, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. In 1929, the Lashes sold the house to W.W. Dulles, to whom they had been renting the house since 1928. Sitting below grade on a steeply-sloping site, this house is distinguished by Medieval Revival-style elements, such as the solid stone facing of its main facade, the dramatically sloping roof, and its massive, fieldstone chimney. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References:

The New York Times (Nov. 2, 1929), 34.



360 West 245th Street

366 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/344

Date: 1933 (NB 93-1933)

Architect: Julius Gregory

Original Owner: Edward Thomas

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ over a raised basement that rises to full height on the southern side and a one-story wing on the eastern side. Portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/cement-stucco facing, unpainted.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; house sits below grade; mature trees; bluestone curb; gravel sidewalk; fieldstone steps.

Description

Main Façade (on West 245th Street): Irregular bay arrangement in two planes; historic paneled wood-and-glass door; projecting window sills; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; historic steel casements; gabled wall dormers. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable with overhanging eaves; flared on the south side; stucco-covered chimney; non-historic metal drainpipes and gutters. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement into two planes; enclosed porch; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; louvered vent in the gable. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; entryway with bracketed, slate-covered hood; historic steel casements; through-the-wall air-conditioning units; louvered vent in the gable.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Julius Gregory and built in 1933 for owner Edward Thomas, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Sitting below grade on a steeply-sloping site, this unusual house is distinguished by its slate-covered gable roof that is swept and flared on the southern side and by its asymmetrically composed facades. These features, and its picturesque siting and landscaping, link the house, which remains remarkably intact, to the Medieval Revival style.



366 West 245th Street

370 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/342

Date: 1921-22 (NB 1351-1921)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: R.R and Laura B. Renshaw

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ over a raised basement that rises to full height on the southern side. Portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Wood frame with pigmented cement-stucco facing.

Major Alterations: Currently under renovation (July 2005).

Notable Site Features: Moderately sloping lot; bluestone, curb, walkway, patio and steps; concrete driveway; wrought-iron and aluminum railings; fieldstone retaining walls; gravel sidewalk; mature trees.

Description

Main Facade (overlooking West 245th Street): Double gable with returning eaves and cross gable; asymmetrical bay arrangement; paired fenestration at the first story; molded window enframements; historic paneled wood door; non-historic lamp; historic, six-over-one wood sash. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered gables with flared eaves lined with hewn timbers; louvered vent in the gable; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *West Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement paired and grouped fenestration; molded window enframements; similar to the main facade; through-the-wall air-conditioning unit. *East Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; grouped fenestration; molded window enframements; similar to the main facade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1921-22 for owner Laura B. Renshaw, a New York University professor, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. In 1931, Renshaw leased the house to Henry Allen Moe, secretary of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation. This house has a complex plan and profile consisting of a series of intersecting wings and gables, which produce an asymmetrical appearance and link it to the Medieval Revival style. The house remains largely intact.

Significant References:

The New York Times (Mar. 13, 1931), 46.



370 West 245th Street

376 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/337

Date: 1913 (NB 329-1913)

Architect: Mann & MacNeille

Developer: Parkway Heights Co.

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 ½ with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls/fieldstone and cement-stucco facing (whitewashed).

Major Alterations: The width of the driveway was increased by and alterations were made to the front and east facades in 2000-05.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; mature trees; stone steps; wrought-iron railings; fieldstone retaining walls; bluestone curb; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 245th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; segmentally-arched garage entryway with non-historic, wood paneled roll-up doors; enclosed, first-story porch with non-historic, aluminum multi-pane and single-pane casements; Main entryway with non-historic aluminum and glass door; molded bandcourse above the first story. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered hips, gables and jerkinheads with brackets and exposed rafters; tall, fieldstone chimney; shed dormers. *East Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; fieldstone buttress; similar to the main façade. *West Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breast.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style residence was designed by the architectural firm Mann & MacNeille and built in 1913 for the Parkway Heights Co., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. In 1919, Mann & MacNeille designed a substan-

tial addition to the house for then-owner, Russell E. Briggs, an accountant. The large house, with its main facade overlooking West 245th Street, is distinguished by Medieval Revival-style elements, such as its solid fieldstone walls, broad hipped roofs, picturesque stairway leading to the main entrance, and tall, fieldstone chimney. The house remains largely intact.

Significant References:

New York City, Department of Buildings; Borough of the Bronx, Alteration application No. 370 of 1919.



376 West 245th Street

380 West 245th Street

Block/Lot: 5808/333

Date: c.1953 (NB 456-1953) with c. 1988 alterations

Original architect: Louis Kurtz

Original Owner: Curt Rahmsdorf

Style: None

Stories: Two on a raised basement rising to the height on the eastern side

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco.

Major Alterations: The house was redesigned and greatly expanded c.1988.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; mature trees; asphalt driveway; fieldstone retaining wall; concrete steps.

Description

Main Facades (overlooking the flight of public steps extending from West 245th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; masonry terrace with wrought-iron railings and open wood roof with square columns on plinths and cantilevered rafters; paneled wood door with a fluted surround; recessed garage with

paneled wood roll-up door; projecting sills and lintels; single-pane wood casements. *Roof*: Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables; brick chimney; circular vent in the gable; aluminum drainpipes and gutters. *East and West Façades*: One bay; similar to the main façade.

History

This house was originally designed by architect Louis Kurtz and built c.1953 for owner Curt Rahmsdorf at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. Around 1988, the house was enlarged and completely redesigned.

Significant Reference:

Real Estate Record & Guide (April 18, 1953), 19.



380 West 245th Street

430-438 WEST 245TH STREET (aka 4490 Fieldston Road)
Block/Lot: 5808/326

See: 4490 Fieldston Road

301 TO 323 WEST 245TH STREET, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN GREYSTONE AVENUE AND WALDO AVENUE

301 West 245th Street (aka 4501 Waldo Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5809/525

See: 4501 Waldo Avenue

311 West 245th Street
Block/Lot: 5809/530

Date: 1913-14 (NB 520-1913)

Architect: Mann & MacNeille

Developer: Parkway Heights Co.

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2 1/2 and basement with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block bearing walls covered with fieldstone.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone sidewalk, curb, and walkway; asphalt driveway lined with Belgian blocks; mature trees; fieldstone retaining wall at the rear.

Description

Main Facade: Irregular bay arrangement; concrete and stone stoop with wood columns supporting the centrally-curving roof, which extends down from the main roof of the house; recessed entryway with historic paneled wood door with a carved surround; segmentally-arched fenestration with brick surrounds; non-historic, one-over-one aluminum sash with pane dividers; bracketed flower box at the second story. *Roof:* Broadly-sloping, complex roof (with overhanging eaves), consisting of intersecting slate-covered, hips and gables topped by an assortment of shed dormers; tall fieldstone chimneys; exposed rafters and purlins; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; molded bargeboard in the front gable. *West Facade:* Irregular bay arrangements; similar to the main facade; secondary entryway with non-historic aluminum and glass door; projecting chimney breast; wall dormers. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Craftsman style residence was designed by the architectural firm Mann & MacNeille and built in 1913-14 for Delafield Estates, Inc., at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by the Delafield family. In 1915, the Delafields sold the house to Mary A.W. Heaton, possibly the wife of physician Perry Heaton, who occupied the house after its completion. Although the Heatons owned the building until 1929, when it was sold to Dr. Charles E. Haynes, the house was leased and occupied for a time prior to the sale to E. Kraft, president of the Kraft Phoenix Cheese Company. This house, which faces West 245th Street, is distinguished by Craftsman style characteristics, such as its solid stone facades and broadly-sloping, complex roof profile, its overhanging eaves, tall stone chimney, and an assortment of shed dormers. The house remains remarkably intact.

Significant References

The New York Times (Aug. 25, 1915), 81; (Aug. 4, 1928), 27.



311 West 245th Street

313-323 West 245th Street (aka 4506 Greystone Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5809/465

See: 4506 Greystone Avenue

351 to 391 WEST 245TH STREET, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AVENUE AND GREYSTONE AVENUE

351 West 245th Street (aka 4501-4505 Greystone Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5810/460

Date: 1924-25 (NB 686-1924)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: Henry J. Rode

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with one-story side wings

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards above a fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent.

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; bluestone curbs; mature trees; historic granite sewer cover at the corner; concrete sidewalk on West 245th Street; bluestone sidewalk on Greystone Avenue; air-conditioning condenser next to the east façade; brick walkway and stoop with limestone treads and wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 245th Street): Five bays; central main entryway with historic paneled wood door, fluted pilasters, decorative architrave, leaded glass sidelights and fanlight; molded window surrounds; historic twelve-over-eight wood sash at the first story; historic eight-over-eight wood sash at the second story; historic louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt shingle-covered gables and hips with eave returns; molded wood cornice; brick end chimneys; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade and East (Greystone Avenue) Façade:* Two bays; similar to the main façade; projecting chimney breasts; quarter-round sash in the gables. *West Side Porch:* Two bays on the north and south sides; three bays on the west side; segmental fenestration filled with historic multi-pane wood casements with leaded-glass fanlights; oculus in the gable. *East Side Porch:* Two bays on the south side; three bays on the east side; north side extended two bays to create secondary entryway; non-historic fieldstone stoop; recessed wood porch; molded window surrounds on the north and south sides; blind arched and flat pilasters on the east facade; historic eight-over-eight wood sash; leaded-glass oculus with a molded and keyed surround in the gable; historic paneled wood door. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; two bay basement-level garage with sloped extender covered with asphalt shingles and historic paneled wood and glass doors; paired fenestration; similar to the main façade; electrical conduit and security lamp.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1924-25 for Henry J. Rode at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. The house, which features a symmetrical plan consisting of a two-and-a-half-story central block with flanking one-story side wings, displays Colonial Revival-style elements, such as its clapboarded facades, fanlit main entryway, molded window surrounds, and brick end chimneys. The house remains largely intact.



351 West 245th Street

371-391 West 245th Street (aka 4500-4508 Livingston Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5810/401

See: 4508 Livingston Avenue

WEST 245 STREET, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE

401-405 West 245th Street (aka 4501 Livingston Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5811/27

See: 4501 Livingston Avenue

0000 West 245th Street (aka 4513 Livingston Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5811/268

See: 4513 Livingston Avenue

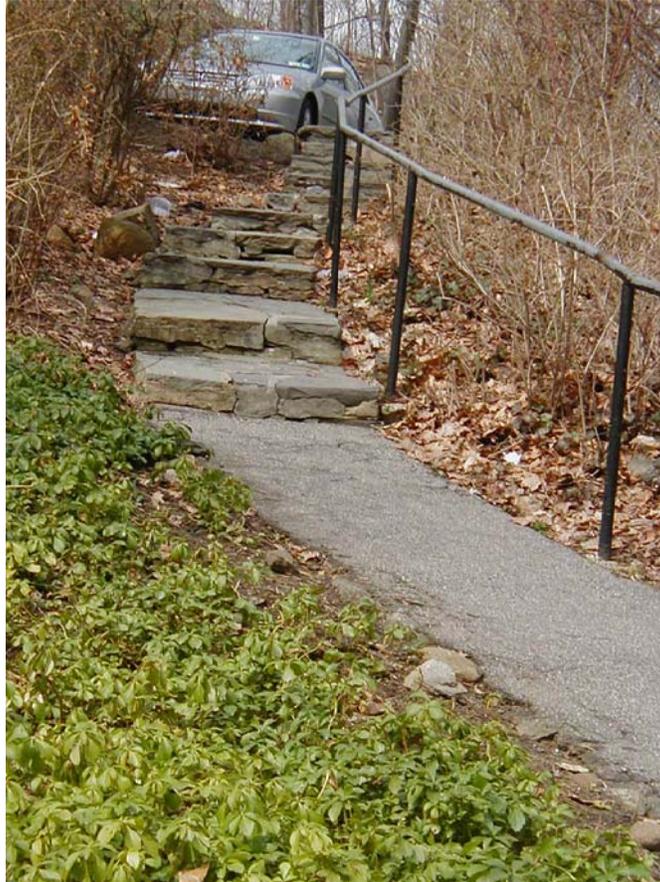
429-439 West 245th Street (aka 4500 Fieldston Road)

Block/Lot: 5811/201

See: 4500 Fieldston Road

WEST 245TH STREET STEPS, BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE

Although it is shown as an open street on present-day and all the available historic maps, the short portion of West 245th Street between Fieldston Road and Livingston Avenue now occupied by a flight of shallow steps, appears never to have been paved for vehicular traffic. The earliest map of Fieldston, dating from 1913-14, shows a planned street with a slight curve; while the 1947 Fieldston map depicts what seems to be a narrow path. None of the maps, however, show the existence of steps. Presently, these steps consist of fieldstone blocks and slabs, with areas patched with concrete and asphalt. In addition, there is an asphalt-paved walkway at the foot of the steps, and a non-historic iron tube railing on one side. The stairway and walkway are flanked by natural vegetation.



WEST 245TH STREET STEPS

280 TO 290 WEST 246TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN TIBBETT AVENUE AND WALDO AVENUE

280 West 246th Street (aka 4457-4467 Tibbett Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5807/650

Date: 1927-28 (NB 1396-1927)

Architect: Frank J. Murphy

Original Owner: Clara V. Murphy

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 1/2

Structure/Materials: Brick bearing walls with Flemish bond brick facing above a fieldstone foundation; wood frame porch on the east side; fieldstone garage wing at the rear with wood frame porch above.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone sidewalk on West 246th Street; asphalt sidewalk on Tibbett Avenue; asphalt driveway; bluestone curbs; brick walkway and step; fieldstone retaining wall; mature trees.

Description

Main Facade: Five bays; pedimented frontispiece containing flat pilasters, brackets, leaded glass fanlight with molded keystone, and double, paneled wood doors; projecting limestone window sills and splayed lintels; historic six-over-six wood sash; paneled and louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron anchors. *Roof:* Slate-covered gable with returning eaves and bracketed wood cornice; historic copper drainpipes; brick chimney; shed dormer with central cross gables on the south slope. *East Facade:* Two bays; projecting chimney breast; quarter-round fenestration in gable-end; splayed lintels; historic, multi-pane wood sash; paneled and louvered wooden shutters with anchors. *East Side Porch:* One story; flat pilasters; paneled spandrels; historic multi-pane, wood casements; bracketed roof cornice; flat roof with wooden railing. *West Facade (interfaces with the west wing):* One bay; round-arch window in the attic with a header brick surround and limestone keystone; historic multi-pane wood casement. *West Wing:* One-and-a-half stories; one bay; gabled wall dormer; through-the-wall air conditioning unit; similar to main facade. *South Facade:* Five bays; similar to main facade; secondary entryway with brick stoop and wrought-iron railing; historic paneled wood door. *Garage Wing:* Non-historic, paneled wood, roll-up door; enclosed wood porch with flat pilasters, flat roof with overhanging eaves, and historic multi-pane, wood casements.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style residence was designed by architect Frank J. Murphy and built in 1927-28 for Clara V. Murphy, probably his wife, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. The Murphys, who moved into the house shortly after its completion, owned it through at least 1947. This corner house, with its main facade overlooking West 246th Street, consists of a central, 2 1/2-story main wing featuring Colonial Revival-style characteristics, such as its symmetrical facades, flanked by side wings of varying heights, its slate-covered gable roof with returning eaves and brackets, and by its prominent frontispiece featuring a bracketed pediment, paneled door with flanking pilasters, and leaded fanlight. This house is remarkably intact.



280 West 246th Street

290 West 246th Street (aka 4530 Waldo Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5807/643

See: 4530 Waldo Avenue

300 TO 368 WEST 246TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN WALDO AVENUE AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE

300 West 246th Street (aka 4535-4539 Waldo Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5809/508

Date: 1960-61 (NB 159-1960)

Architect: Eugene J. Auffant

Original Owner: Irving Broude

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/Roman brick at the first story; clapboard siding above.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcropping; mature trees; bluestone curbs; bluestone sidewalk on Waldo Avenue; concrete sidewalk on West 246th Street; fieldstone steps and retaining walls; iron tube railings; gravel driveway.

Description

Sitting upon an asymmetrical T-shaped foundation and partially built into a rock outcropping at the northern side of the lot, this sprawling house features a cantilevered second story and by its shallowly-sloping asphalt-covered gable roof with wide, bracketed eaves. *Additional Description:* Irregular bay arrangement; single-pane wood casements; clerestory windows; second-story balcony with wood railings; grouped fenestration; aluminum gutters and drainpipes; covered carport on the west side supported by thin steel columns; sliding wood garage door.

History and Significance

This Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style residence was designed by architect Eugene J. Auffant and built in 1960-61 for owner Irving Broude at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. Its low-slung gable roof, cantilevered second story, wide overhanging eaves, clerestory windows, and horizontal emphasis are all hallmarks of its style. The house remains remarkably intact.



300 West 246th Street

326 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5809/505

Date: 1922-23 (NB 2345-1922)/1935-36 (ALT 551-1935)

Architect: Dwight James Baum for both

Developers: Albert E. Wheeler/Stephen S. Picchetto

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with a matching two-story rear wing and one-story side wings

Structure/Materials: Frame covered with cement stucco, painted light beige; the garage, enclosed porch, and rear wing are brick covered with cement stucco, painted beige.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Terraced lot; Belgian block driveway; bluestone steps and curb; concrete walkway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Three bays; round-arched central entryway; recessed historic paneled wood door and wrought-iron grille; flanking wall lanterns; molded window surrounds; projecting window sills; scored quoins; band course above the first story; historic multi-pane wood sash; wrought-iron balconette at the central bay of the second story. *East and West Facades:* Three bays; similar to the main facade. *Roof:* Slate-covered, hips with overhanging eaves; tall, stucco-covered end chimneys; molded wood cornice; shed dormer on the south slope; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *Garage (connected to the house by a stucco-covered wall with an arched opening containing a wrought-iron gate):* Two bays, non-historic, paneled wood, roll-up doors; flat roof topped by wrought-iron railing and masonry urns. *Enclosed Porch:* Grouped fenestration with molded surrounds and Corinthian pilasters; historic, multi-pane wood sash; flat roof with historic wrought-iron railings and masonry urns. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; arched fenestration at the first story filled with historic multi-pane casements and transoms; historic wrought-iron balcony at the second story.

History and Significance

This Mediterranean Revival style residence was designed by architect Dwight James Baum, and built in 1922-23 for developer Albert E. Wheeler, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. By 1927, the house was owned by Stephen S. Picchetto, an artist, who in 1935-36 engaged Baum to design a major expansion of the house. This house, with its main facade overlooking West 246th Street, consists of a two-story main wing flanked by a one-story garage wing on the east side and a one-story enclosed porch on the west side. The house's paneled wood main entryway door set in a round-arch recess, wrought-iron balconette at the second story, slate-covered, hipped roof, and tall end chimneys are all characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style. The house is remarkably intact.



326 West 246th Street

336 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5809/500

Date: 1927-28 (NB 1681-1927)

Architect: W. Stanwood Phillips

Original Owner: Clayton C. Lawler

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ over a raised basement rising to full height on the southern side; portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/fieldstone and pigmented cement stucco facing; half-timbers; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; fieldstone retaining walls; bluestone curb, sidewalk and walkway; historic wrought-iron lamppost; mature trees; concrete driveway; concrete patio enclosed by a fieldstone wall with cast-concrete coping.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; main entryway recessed beneath Tudor arch, featuring convex moldings, florettes, and a mask; historic wrought-iron lantern; projecting sills and drip moldings; historic, leaded-glass and diamond-pane casements and transom lights; non-historic, paneled wood garage door. *Roof:* Intersecting slate-covered gables; tall, diagonal chimneys; shed and gabled roof dormers; non-historic aluminum gutters and leaders. *West Façade:* One bay; grouped fenestration; projecting sills and enframements; historic, leaded-glass casements and transom lights; louvered vent in the attic. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; buttressed at the west side; first-story terrace supported by stone arch and bracketed wooden columns; non-historic wrought-iron railing; non-historic, sliding glass doors at the basement and first story levels; first-story oriels; paired and grouped fenestration; projecting sills and enframements; historic, leaded-glass casements and transom lights; hipped wall dormers. *East Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; half-timbers; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood-and-glass door; historic wrought-iron lamp; louvered vent in the gable; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architect W. Stanwood Phillips and built in 1927-28 for owner Clayton C. Lawler, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Built against a steep slope, this house is distinguished by Tudor Revival-style features, such as its half-timbered facades, its complex roofline, consisting of intersecting slate-covered gable roofs, and its tall, diagonal chimneys, which are prominently located on the slope of the roof on the main facade. The house is remarkably intact.



336 West 246th Street

340-348 West 246th Street (aka 4538 Greystone Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5809/490

See: 4538 Greystone Avenue

350 West 246th Street (with additional frontage on Greystone Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5810/430

Date: 1934-35 (NB 203-1934)

Architect: Louis Kurtz

Original Owner: Joseph Loretan

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2 ½ and a basement that rises to full height on the southern side; portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/fieldstone and cement stucco facing, painted beige, with half-timbering and clapboards.

Major Alterations: The garage was extended in 1941 by then-owner Dr. Samuel Atkin.

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; house sits below grade; fieldstone retaining walls; bluestone walkway; mature trees; bluestone curb and sidewalk; curving fieldstone steps with non-historic, but appropriate wrought-iron railing; bluestone patio on the west side.

Description

Main Facade (on West 246th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; main entryway recessed beneath bracketed porch with turned spindles; historic batten door; historic, multi-pane steel casements; hipped dormer; projecting brick chimney breast. *Roof:* Complex variety of intersecting slopes formed by the intersection of a mix of slate-covered gables and hips; brick chimney with grouped stacks; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West and East Facades:* Irregular bay arrangement; historic, multi-pane steel casements. *South Facade:* Irregular bay arrangement; enclosed, first-story porch supported by stone columns; non-historic aluminum sliders on the porch; secondary entryway with wood and glass door under the porch; historic board-and-batten garage doors and shed roof; projecting sills and lintels; historic, multi-pane steel casements; shed dormer.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style residence was designed by architect Louis Kurtz and built in 1934-35 for owner Joseph Loretan, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Loretan was an instructor at City College. Built against a steep slope and sitting below street level, this house is distinguished by Tudor Revival-style characteristics, such as its fieldstone base, half-timbered facades, its complex roofline consisting of variety of slopes and angles, and the prominent brick chimney with grouped stacks. The house is remarkably intact.

Significant References:

New York City, Department of Buildings, Borough of the Bronx, Alteration Application 1012-1941.



350 West 246th Street

368 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5810/428

Date: 1965-66 (NB 702-1965)

Architect: Corwin, Atkin & Associates

Original Owner: William Fried

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: One and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/vertical wood boards.

Major Alterations: The rear deck and side stairs were added in 2003 (owner: Jesse Sigelman; architect: Hal Dorfman).

Notable Site Features: Steeply sloping lot; bridge (concrete columns and wood deck) to carport and main entryway; reinforced concrete columns support eastern side of the house; bluestone walkway; mature trees.

Description

General: Built against a steep slope and entered via a wood and concrete bridge, this house features a low profile consisting of shallow, asphalt shingle-covered gables and vertical wood siding. *Additional Description:* Roof dormer with reverse slope; glass wall at the recessed entryway; aluminum sliding sash; wooden decks and stairs; exposed beams.

History and Significance

This Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern style residence was designed by the architectural firm Corwin, Atkin & Associates and built in 1965-66 for owner William Fried at a time after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs. Its wood and concrete bridge to the entryways, its low-slung roofs, and vertical wood siding are all hallmarks of the style. The house is largely intact.



368 West 246th Street

0000 West 246th Street, (aka 4550 Livingston Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5810/417

See: 4550 Livingston Avenue

321 TO 355 WEST 246th STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AVENUE AND WALDO AVENUE

321 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5818/2090

Date: 1961-62 (NB 299-1961)

Architect: Simon B. Zelnik

Original Owner: Irving Levi

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: One and basement

Structure/Materials: Face brick laid in running and common bonds, stone, and wood siding.

Major Alterations: The breezeway between the main house and the garage was converted into a kitchen addition in 2003 (Buildings Department Job Number 200785463; architect: Rosenberg-Kolb Architects; owner: Samantha Jacobson).

Notable Site Features: Asphalt driveway with Belgian block edging; mature trees.

Description

North (main) Façade (facing driveway): Non-historic, paneled wood main entrance door flanked by wood sidelights with paneled bases, all within a segmental-arch-headed opening surrounded by vertical wood siding; single-pane picture window above a concrete sill and brick base east of the main entrance; projecting ashlar stone pier with a single-pane window on its east face; three pairs of single-pane sashes above simple, projecting concrete sills on the brick portion of the façade; vertical wood siding below a glass-block transom within the recess between the stone pier and brick portion of the façade. *Roof:* Intersecting and adjoining, asphalt-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves and cornice returns; soffits of the eave overhangs are covered with wood siding and contain recessed light fixtures; skylights; brise-soleil with exposed rafters cut into the roof over the recess on the main facade; brick chimney, partially faced with stone, on the west side of the house. *East Façade:* Opening containing a multi-sash window; gable is covered with vertical wood siding and has a triangular louver at its peak; non-historic alarm box, light, and security camera attached to the gable portion of the façade. *Garage Wing:* East façade is covered with brick, stone, and vertical wood siding, has a roll-up wood garage door, a paired, non-historic floodlight, and two window openings with concrete sills, each filled with a pair of single-pane sashes. *South Façade:* Projecting western portion of the façade featuring large, grouped, single-pane sashes at the basement and first floors; western portion of façade is covered with stone veneer, except at the spandrel between the basement- and first-floor windows, which is faced with vertical wood siding; grouped single-pane sashes and through-the-wall air-conditioning unit on the eastern portion of the façade. *West Façade:* Brick, with wood siding covering the gable; large window openings with projecting sills; chimney breaking the cornice and extending above the roofline.

History and Significance

Featuring strong horizontality, a lack of applied ornament, and windows with single-pane sashes, this house is a substantially intact example of Mid-Twentieth-Century design dating from the period after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines favoring traditional designs. Despite its late date of construction, the house, which was completed in 1962, is faced with materials – brick, fieldstone, and vertical wood siding – that are commonly used throughout Fieldston and enable it to blend in with its surrounding environments, both natural and built. Its architect, Simon B. Zelnik, designed the house for its first owner, Irving Levi. It was altered in 2003 with the enclosure of the breezeway between the garage and main portion of the house.



321 West 246th Street

335 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5818/2097

Date: c.1913 (NB 15-1913)

Architect: George H. Chichester

Original Owner: Mrs. Charles E. Niles

Style: Craftsman

Stories: 2½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone basement and first floor; stucco-covered second and attic stories.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Fieldstone perimeter wall; asphalt driveway flanked by fieldstone retaining walls; square fieldstone posts with brick coping and quartz blocks set into the posts, at the driveway entrance; Belgian block driveway apron; fieldstone steps; mature trees.

Related Structures on the Site: 1½-story garage built in 1913 (NB 182-1913; George H. Chichester, architect; Mrs. C.E. Niles, owner); small rubble fieldstone structure with slate-shingle-covered hipped roof south of the garage.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Three-bay configuration, not including the set-back east and west wings; square-headed, historic wood main entrance door with leaded-glass panes flanked by historic leaded-glass sidelights, all within a wood enframing; large fieldstone main entrance stoop; projecting gable-roofed portico with square wood columns, large wood beams, vault-shaped soffit, molded wood cornice, and slate-shingle-covered roof; three double-hung windows behind non-historic security grilles at the basement level; slightly projecting wood-and-stucco oriels at the east and west bays of the first floor, supported by projecting fieldstone blocks; each first-floor oriel contains a tripartite window with eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows; three-sided, second-floor oriels at the east and west bays projecting beyond the oriels below and supported by wood brackets; each second-floor oriel contains an eight-over-eight, double-hung wood window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows, and has a pair of louvered shutters; molded wood sills and surrounds at all of the windows on the second-floor oriels; group of three six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with projecting wood sills, all within a common wood enframing flanked by louvered wood shutters, at the central bay of the second floor. *Roof:* Slate-shingle-covered, gable-on-hip roofs with overhanging eaves over the main body of the house and over the east and west wings; two gabled dormers on the south roof slope, each containing a two-over-two,

double-hung wood window; large shed dormer, its face covered with slate shingles, connecting the gabled dormers on the south slope, and containing two pairs of single-pane wood casement windows with projecting wood sills; two joined gabled dormers with four windows on the north façade; two stucco-covered chimneys, each with a decorative band of brick; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Paired multi-pane French doors at the first floor, within an opening headed by a flat arch with stone voussoirs; six-over-six, double-hung wood window at the second floor, and a double-hung window within the gable at the attic story, both with projecting wood sills, and set within molded wood surrounds. *West Wing:* Three multi-pane casement sashes at the first floor on the south façade of the wing; projecting second-floor portion of south façade supported by wood brackets; four multi-pane wood casement sashes at the second floor on the south façade; west façade of wing features a window with grouped, multi-pane sashes at the first floor, a multi-pane window flanked by narrower multi-pane windows in a tripartite configuration at the second floor, and a single, four-pane sash within the gable at the attic story; false wood beams projecting from the west façade below the second-floor windows. *East Façade:* Fieldstone terrace with a large, semi-circular, basement-level opening at the southeast corner of the house; two double-hung windows at the second floor; two square-headed openings within the gable with wood surrounds and projecting wood sills. *East Wing:* Paired window at the first floor on the south façade of the wing; projecting second-floor portion of south façade supported by wood brackets; double-hung window at the second floor on the south façade; double-hung windows at the first and second floors on the east façade of the wing. *Garage:* 1½ stories; stucco-covered south façade; gable roof; square-headed opening within the gable, at the attic story on the south façade.

History and Significance

Dating from Fieldston's earliest years, this Craftsman style house designed by George H. Chichester for Mrs. Charles E. Niles and completed in 1913, features slate-shingle-covered gable-on-hip roofs with overhanging eaves, stucco-covered and fieldstone façades, projecting false beams, a large fieldstone front entrance stoop, and an impressive main entrance portico, its hood supported by square wood columns and large wood beams. Substantially intact today, it is representative of the residences constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Charles E. Niles was the financial secretary of Niles-Bement Pond Co. (machine tools and cranes) and president of Niles & Niles Accountants, both located at 111 Broadway in Manhattan. The Nileses sold the house to J.G. McCrory, president of McCrory Stores Corp., in 1923. The five-and-dime stores that bore McCrory's name were once, much like Woolworth's, commonplace in American towns and cities; at the time of McCrory's 1943 death, his company, which began as a single store in Scottdale, Pennsylvania in 1882, operated 197 stores in the Northeast, Midwest, and Mid-Atlantic regions.

Significant Reference

Real Estate Record & Guide (Aug. 9, 1913), 255.

"J.G. McCrory Buys at Fieldston," *New York Times* (October 26, 1923), 30.

"J.G. M'Crory Dies; Chain Store Head," *New York Times* (November 21, 1943), 57.



335 West 246th Street

355 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5818/2108

Date: 1911-12 (NB 382-1911)

Architect: Mann & MacNeille

Original Owner: Edward C. Delafield

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: 2½

Structure/Materials: Wood frame; fieldstone, stucco, and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Unspecified work costing \$4,200 was completed in 1936 (ALT 410-1936; architect: John C. Moore; owner Harold G. Wolff).

Notable Site Features: Bluestone sidewalk; stone steps; fieldstone retaining walls, rock outcroppings; brick walkway with non-historic pipe railing; wrought-iron archway supported by stone posts near the northwest corner of the house.

Description

South Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Fieldstone first and second floors; attic-story portion of façade is covered with stucco and false half-timbering; wood cornice above the second-floor level extending the length of the façade, except where broken by the oriel, and wrapping around to the east and west facades; two square-headed window openings at the first floor with projecting wood sills, headed by arches with rubble fieldstone voussoirs; projecting east portion of facade; large second-floor window opening on the south face of the projection containing three 24-pane sashes, with a projecting wood sill, and with a heavy wood lintel that is flush with the façade; window opening on the west face of the projection with one 16-pane window, a projecting wood sill, and a heavy wood lintel that is flush with the façade; three grouped six-over-six, double-hung wood windows on the south face of the projection, at the attic story; western portion of the south façade features a two-story wood oriel supported by two large wood brackets with curved profiles, extending above the eave, and crowned by a hipped roof; three casement sashes with transoms, and three casement sashes at the attic story, all with quarrels, within the oriel; molded wood sill at the second floor, and stucco and false half-timbering within the spandrels between the second and attic-story windows on the oriel. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails; wood shed dormer with a four-pane sash at the

intersection of the south and west roof slopes; gabled and shed dormers on the east slope; two large stone and stucco-covered chimneys, one on the west side of the house, and the other piercing and extending above the east roof; historic copper gutters; non-historic metal drainpipes; non-historic paired floodlights attached to the undersides of the eave overhangs. *West Façade:* Fieldstone first and second floors; attic-story portion of the façade is covered with stucco and false half-timbering; wood cornice above the second-floor level, extending the length of the façade, except where broken by the chimney breast; chimney is fieldstone at the first and second floors, coated with stucco above, and breaks the molding at the top of the gable; main entrance door recessed within a segmental-arch-headed opening with a stone or stucco-coated surround; square-headed window openings at the first and second floors with projecting wood sills, and headed by arches with rubble fieldstone voussoirs; multi-pane sashes at the first floor; sashes with quarrels at the second floor; historic metal lamp hanging from historic wrought-iron brackets at the southwest corner of the house; two six-over-six, double-hung wood windows within wood surrounds within the gable at the attic story. *East Façade:* Grouped sashes below heavy wood lintels at the second floor; façade is stucco-covered, with false half-timbering, above the second floor.

History and Significance

Designed by the firm of Mann & MacNeille, this house, which is one of Fieldston's oldest, was completed in 1912 for Edward C. Delafield, who sold it to watch dealer John P.V. Heinmuller in 1919. With its fieldstone and stucco-coated facades, false half-timbering, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs, window sashes with quarrels, and large fieldstone-and-stucco chimneys, 355 West 246th Street is a substantially intact example of Tudor Revival style residential architecture, and of the architecture constructed during the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Louis Wolff acquired the house from Heinmuller in 1925.

Significant Reference

"Home at Fieldston Sold," *New York Times* (June 11, 1925), 32.



355 West 246th Street

404 TO 422 WEST 246TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN LIVINGSTON AVENUE AND FIELDSTON ROAD

404 West 246th Street (aka 400-404 West 246th Street and 4555-4465 Livingston Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5811/240

Date: 1929-30 (NB 1106-1929)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: William Hagedorn

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ over a raised basement rising to full height at its southern end

Structure/Materials: Wood frame/fieldstone, tapestry brick, and pigmented cement stucco facing with occasional half-timbering; fieldstone foundation.

Major Alterations: A large skylight has been installed on the east slope of the roof.

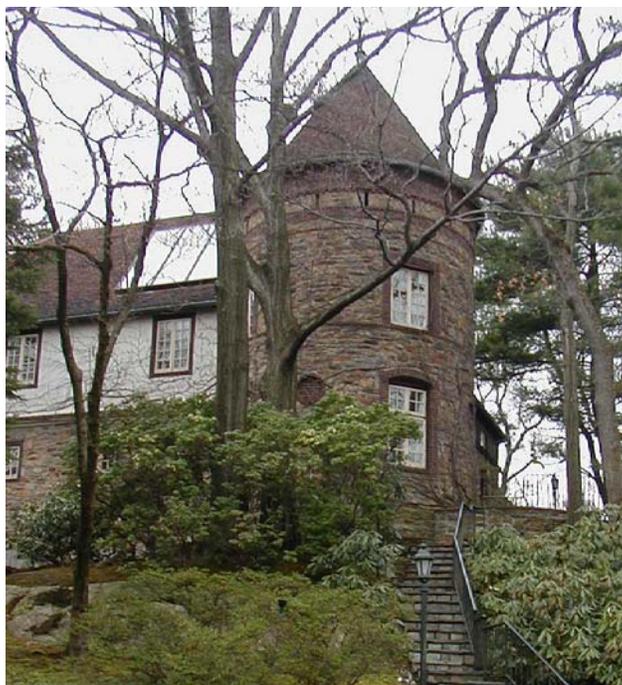
Notable Site Features: Sloping, terraced lot; rock outcropping; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; historic wrought-iron lamppost; asphalt driveway; bluestone curbs and sidewalks; fieldstone and bluestone steps; wrought-iron railings.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; segmentally-arched main entryway with historic paneled wood door; hewn window surrounds; historic, multi-pane wood casements; non-historic glass greenhouse. *East Façade (overlooking Livingston Avenue):* Irregular bay arrangement; segmentally-arched garage entryways with non-historic wood roll-up doors; historic, multi-pane wood casements. *Tower:* Segmentally-arched fenestration at the first story with historic, multi-pane wood casements and transom light; historic multi-pane wood casement at the second story; oculus with wrought-iron grille; herringbone brickwork and stucco panels. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered hips, gables and jerkinheads with flared eaves and exposed rafters; non-historic skylight in east slope; hipped dormers with multi-pane wood casements; conical roof and surmounting finial atop the corner tower; historic copper gutters and drainpipes; non-historic aluminum and glass greenhouse on the west side. *South Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style residence was designed by architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1929-30 for owner William Hagedorn, at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Hagedorn was president of Hagedorn Bros., Inc., suppliers of coal. This house, which sits partially upon a rock outcropping, is distinguished by Medieval Revival-style characteristics, such as its solid fieldstone base, patterned brick highlights, and its circular, fieldstone corner tower topped by a clay tile-covered conical roof and surmounting finial. The house remains largely intact.



404 West 246th Street

412-422 West 246th Street (aka 4560 Fieldston Road)
Block/Lot: 5811/225

See: 4560 Fieldston Road

407 TO 417 WEST 246th STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND LIVINGSTON AVENUE

407 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5819/2115

Date: 1917-1918 (NB 185-1917) with later additions

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owners: Dr. T.E. Elmendorf and Katherine Ten Eyck Elmendorf

Style: Georgian Revival

Stories: Two, with single-story east and west wings

Structure/Materials: Face brick laid in English bond with randomly placed burnt-brick headers; wood-frame porches.

Major Alterations: A two-story, brick rear addition was erected on the north side of the house in 1928-29 (ALT 134-1928; architect: Dwight James Baum; owner: John W. Griffin); a two-story addition to the east side of the house was built in 1951 (ALT 760-1951; architect: Alton L. Craft; owner: Theodore Kheel).

Notable Site Features: Rock outcroppings; bluestone sidewalk and walkway; asphalt driveway; stone front steps; fieldstone retaining walls; fieldstone steps leading to the secondary entrance on the east façade; brick-and-fieldstone walls flanking the garage-door opening on the north wing; mature trees.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Five bays, not including the single-story east and west wings; historic paneled wood main entrance door within a molded wood enframingent; five-pane wood sidelights with paneled bases flanking the door, each sidelight flanked by paneled pilasters; historic, projecting wood main entrance portico with Tuscan columns, a molded entablature, and a molded and denticulated cornice, crowned by a historic wood overdoor with paneled pilasters and fluted and scrolled, curved buttresses; iron balconet with a diamond-and-circle motif on the roof of the main entrance portico; four window openings at the first floor, each with a pair of historic, ten-pane wood casement sashes with paneled bases, and with historic paneled wood shutters with half-moon cutouts and historic wrought-iron hardware; five historic eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the second floor with molded wood sills and historic louvered wood shutters with historic wrought-iron hardware; splayed brick lintels with stone or cast-stone keystones at the first- and second-floor windows. *Roof:* Slate-shingle-covered gable roof with flared, overhanging eaves and cornice returns; molded wood cornices with curved modillions on the main facade; brick chimneys with corbelled caps and clay chimney pots, each chimney with a round-headed blind niche with a header-brick surround and sill and a stone or cast-stone keystone; metal gutters and drainpipes at the roofs and main entrance portico. *West Façade:* Window openings with splayed brick lintels and stone or cast-stone keystones at the second floor; eight-over-eight, double-hung wood window with a molded wood sill and louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware at the southernmost second-floor opening; chimney breast breaking the molding at the roofline; two quarter-round, multi-pane windows at the attic story with molded wood sills and header-brick voussoirs; small louver within the south quarter-round window. *West Wing:* One story, with a flat roof; fieldstone foundation and soldier-brick water table; historic wood rooftop railing with a geometric motif and square posts; paneled pilasters and engaged Tuscan columns on both the south and west facades of the wing; molded and denticulated wood cornice; historic, tripartite wood window on the south façade with a 24-pane central window flanked by twelve-pane windows; identical window on west façade, flanked by 30-pane wood windows; multi-pane wood window on the east façade of the wing; windows have paneled bases. *East Façade:* Window openings with splayed brick lintels and stone or cast-stone keystones at the second floor; eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows with molded wood sills and louvered historic wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware; chimney breast

breaking the molding at the roofline; two quarter-round, multi-pane windows at the attic story with molded wood sills and header-brick voussoirs; small louver within each of the quarter-round windows. *East wing*: One story, with a flat roof; historic wood rooftop railing with a geometric motif and square posts; paneled pilasters and engaged Tuscan columns on the south, east, and north facades of the wing; molded and denticulated wood cornice; historic, tripartite wood window on the south façade with a 24-pane central window flanked by twelve-pane windows; identical window on the east façade, flanked by 30-pane wood windows; multi-pane wood window on the west façade; multi-pane wood window flanked by multi-pane wood sidelights on the north façade of the wing; windows have paneled bases. *North Wing (east façade)*: Two stories; slate-shingle-covered gable roof ; molded wood cornice with curved modillions; enclosed, secondary entrance portico with a flat roof, denticulated cornice, paneled metal-and-glass outer door, five-pane wood sidelight with a paneled base, and six-pane wood transom; paneled pilasters flanking the door and at the corners of the portico; metal light fixture attached to the pilaster south of the door; pair of 18-pane wood sashes on the front of the portico, north of the door, behind a wood screen; 30-pane window behind a similar screen on the north face of the portico; blind opening on the front of the portico, south of the door, faced with a wood grid similar to the wood screens covering the portico windows; projecting garage-door bay at the basement level, with a slate-shingle-covered shed roof and a paneled wood roll-up door; first-floor window south of the portico with three, six-pane casement sashes; eight-over-eight, double-hung window north of the portico with paneled wood shutters with half-moon cutouts and wrought-iron shutter hardware; three eight-over-eight, double-hung windows, two with louvered shutters, at the second floor; nine-pane second-floor casement window; historic paneled wood door with a four-pane window leading to the portico roof; molded wood sills and splayed brick lintels with stone or cast-stone keystones at the window openings; metal dryer vent over the southernmost first-floor window. *North Wing (north façade)*: Double-hung windows with historic paneled wood shutters with half-moon cutouts at the first floor; eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows at the second floor; round-headed opening with header-brick voussoirs and a stone or cast-stone keystone at the attic story, filled with a louvered lower sash and a wood upper sash with five panes and curved muntins; molded wood sills, splayed brick lintels with stone or cast-stone keystones, and louvered wood shutters with wrought-iron hardware at the second- and attic-story windows.

History and Significance

Designed by Dwight James Baum, with later additions by Baum and by Alton L. Craft, this house was completed in 1918 for Dr. T.E. Elmendorf, a physician, and Katherine Ten Eyck Elmendorf, and is representative of the period in which the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. With its Flemish-bond brick façade, symmetrical, five-bay main façade, brick chimneys at either end of the main body of the house, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs, finely detailed main entrance with pilasters, columns, sidelights, and overdoor, and historic casement and double-hung windows with paneled and louvered shutters, molded wood sills, and splayed brick lintels with keystones, this house is an outstanding, and substantially intact, example of the Georgian Revival style. The north wing, also by Baum, was added in 1928-29, with a later addition built in 1951. Three years after the house's completion, pictures and a short description of it were published with other examples of Baum's work in *The American Architect*.

Significant References

"Real Estate Transfers," *New York Times* (October 21, 1917).
American Architect (May 11, 1921), 557.



407 West 246th Street

417 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5819/2120

Date: 1914-1915 (NB 125-1914)

Architect: Harrie T. Lindenberg

Original Owner: George D. Strayer

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2½, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof and a single-story west garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone and terra-cotta block; stucco coating.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Bluestone walkway and sidewalk; fieldstone front steps and retaining wall; asphalt driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main (south) Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Three bays, not including the west (garage) wing; projecting east bay; recessed wood main entrance door with six lights; metal light fixture attached to the soffit of the recess; square-headed entryway opening flanked by rubble fieldstone, and featuring a large hewn-wood lintel below a stucco-filled, blind round arch with fieldstone voussoirs; façade is coated with stucco west of the main entrance and rubble fieldstone east of the main entrance; tripartite window at the first floor of the east bay, composed of four multi-pane wood casement sashes flanked by single multi-pane wood casement sashes, all within a hewn-wood surround; four wood casement sashes within a hewn wood surround at the first floor, and a small rectangular opening at the second floor, on the west face of the projecting east bay; west face of bay is of rubble fieldstone at the first floor, and coated with stucco at the second floor; first-floor window at the west bay, composed of five, eight-pane wood casement sashes within a wood enframingent, and with a simple, projecting stucco sill; two window openings at the second floor, each with a pair of eight-pane, wood casement sashes within a wood enframingent, louvered shutters, and a simple, projecting stucco sill. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-shingle-covered gable roofs with overhanging eaves, some flared; slate-shingle-covered shed dormer on the south roof slope with three jalousie windows within a wood enframingent, a molded wood sill, and a molded cornice; three gabled dormers on the south slope with slate-shingle-covered roofs, faces, and sides, each containing a six-pane wood casement sash; stucco-covered chimneys with clay chimney pots; historic copper gutters; metal snow guards. *East Façade:* Chimney breast. *West Façade:* Single and grouped multi-pane casement and double-hung windows; simple, projecting stucco sills; chimney breast; re-

cessed door behind a square-headed opening leading to the roof terrace of the garage wing. *West (garage) Wing*: One story; flat roof with roof terrace; parapet crowned by a single soldier-brick course with stone coping; west and south facades of the wing are partially coated with stucco, and partially covered with rubble fieldstone; shouldered garage-door opening on the south façade, with a recessed, paneled, roll-up garage door; non-historic paired floodlight over the garage door; round-headed opening with rubble fieldstone voussoirs on the west façade of the wing.

History and Significance

Designed by Harrie T. Lindenberg, this house was built by T.H. Frazer and completed in 1915 for George D. Strayer, a professor at Teachers College of Columbia University. Featuring slate-shingle-covered gable roofs, grouped wood casement sashes, fieldstone- and stucco-covered facades, shed and gabled dormers, and stucco-covered chimneys with clay pots, No. 417 West 246th Street is a substantially intact example of the Medieval-inspired architecture constructed during the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles.

Significant References

“The Real Estate Field,” *New York Times* (December 23, 1913), 16.

Real Estate Record and Guide (December 27, 1913), 1177.

New York Times (January 17, 1914), 16.

“Real Estate Transfers,” *New York Times* (September 1, 1914), 13.



417 West 246th Street

440 TO 468 WEST 246TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN DELAFIELD AVENUE AND FIELDSTON ROAD

440-450 West 246th Street (aka 4599 Fieldston Road)
Block/Lot: 5812/56

See: 4599 Fieldston Road

458 West 246th Street
Block/Lot: 5812/54

Date: c.1917 (NB 131-1917), with later alterations

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Developer: Delafield Estates, Inc.

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 1 ½ and basement

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with clapboards, above a fieldstone foundation.

Alterations: The original club house was reduced in size and converted to a dwelling in 1938-39 (ALT 646-1938; architect: Dwight James Baum; owner: Delafield Estates).

Notable Site Features: Gently-sloping lot; flagstone walkway; bluestone steps; mature trees; asphalt-block driveway with Belgian block edging; fieldstone terrace at the southeast corner of the property.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Three bays; central main entrance with historic paneled, wood-and-glass door flanked by fluted pilasters, non-historic, outer metal storm door, bluestone main entrance steps, projecting iron portico with elaborate tracery including anthemion and Greek-key motifs, denticulated wood cornice, and concave standing-seam metal roof, and historic metal light fixture attached to ceiling of portico; tripartite windows with louvered shutters at the first floor, each composed of one eight-over-eight, double-hung wood window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung wood windows. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered gable roof with overhanging eaves; three gabled, clapboarded wall dormers on the north façade, and three gabled, clapboarded wall dormers on the south façade, each with one six-over-six, double-hung wood window; tapered fieldstone chimney with stone or cast-stone cap, chimney pots, and scroll-shaped, wrought-iron wall anchor on the chimney's east face; non-historic metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Four bays at the first story; two bays at the second floor; secondary paneled, wood-and-glass entrance door, wood entrance portico with square columns, paneled fascia, denticulated cornice, and slate-covered hipped roof; wood cant-bay window with a concave, standing-seam metal roof, denticulated cornice, and eight-over-eight and four-over-four double-hung wood windows; double-hung windows at the two southernmost, first-floor bays; six-over-six, double-hung wood windows at the second floor with louvered shutters; historic wood louver at the gable peak. *East Façade:* Two bays flanking the projecting fieldstone chimney, which pierces the cornice; eight-over-eight, double-hung wood windows with louvered shutters at the first floor; six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with louvered shutters at the second floor; historic wood louver at the gable peak. *South Façade:* Three bays; secondary entrance with paneled wood-and-glass door; door hood with a concave, standing-seam metal roof, supported by ornate wrought-iron brackets; tripartite window flanked by louvered shutters at the easternmost first-floor bay, composed of an eight-over-eight, double-hung window flanked by four-over-four, double-hung windows; six-over-six, double-hung window with louvered shutters at the westernmost bay.

History and Significance

Originally a clubhouse designed by Dwight James Baum and completed circa 1917, this building was reduced in size and converted to a residence according to Baum's plans in 1938-39. Distinguished in part by clapboarded facades, substantial fieldstone chimney, and gabled wall dormers, this Colonial Revival style house is typical of the residential architecture dating from the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association.



458 West 246th Street

460-468 West 246th Street (aka 4580 Delafield Avenue)

Block/Lot: 5812/50

See: 4580 Delafield Avenue

447 WEST 246TH STREET, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND GROSVENOR AVENUE

447 West 246th Street
Block/Lot: 5821/2920

vacant land

**474 TO 480 WEST 246TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY
EAST AND DELAFIELD AVENUE**

474 West 246th Street (aka 4551-4561 Delafield Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5813/140

Date: 1919-20 (NB 270-1919)

Architect: Granville W. Baxter

Original Owner: Elizabeth (Mrs. J.A.) LeCato

Style: neo-Classical

Stories: Two and basement with a one-story enclosed porch and attached, one-story garage

Structure/Materials: Terra-cotta block covered with whitewashed cement stucco above a brick foundation.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Concrete sidewalk on West 246th Street; asphalt-block sidewalk on Delafield Avenue; bluestone walkway; non-historic, asphalt-block driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Five bays, not including the east wing; brick water table; brick entrance steps with curving, wrought-iron railings, each terminated by a small metal urn on top of the handrail; flat-roofed, enclosed portico at the center bay that is semicircular in plan, featuring a paneled, multi-pane wood door beneath a three-pane wood transom and with four-pane, wood sidelights, each with a single-pane transom and paneled base; portico also features 16-pane wood windows, each with a four-pane transom, projecting wood sill, and paneled base behind a simple wrought-iron balustrade, projecting pilasters and engaged columns, and paneled pilasters at the juncture of the portico and the main façade, all supporting a molded wood entablature with triglyphs, metopes, and guttae, as well as a denticulated wood cornice; wrought-iron railing enclosing a roof deck on top of the portico; four first-floor windows, each composed of one pair of eight-pane, wood casement sashes beneath a molded wood transom bar and multi-pane, round-headed transom window with curved muntins, recessed behind a plain, molded stucco surround and projecting stucco sill, and above a stucco panel; four six-over-six, double-hung wood windows with molded stucco sills and louvered wood shutters at the second floor; paired, ten-pane, wood French doors at the second-floor central bay flanked by paneled pilasters with Corinthian capitals, which separate the doors from their five-pane, wood sidelights; decorative metal leader head. *Roof:* Intersecting, asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and denticulated wood cornices; tall brick chimneys; eaves project beyond chimney bodies on east and west facades; projecting lunette with historic multi-pane, curved-muntin window on the north slope; gabled dormer with non-historic sliding window sash, and with a pediment with a molded wood cornice, on the south slope; shed dormer with non-historic siding and through-the-wall air-conditioning unit on the east slope; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; projecting chimney body flanked by square-headed windows with molded sills at the first floor, and by historic, multi-pane oculi at the second floor; cant-bay window with a brick base, and with multi-pane wood windows separated by wood pilasters, a molded wood cornice, and a sloping, asphalt-shingle-covered roof; secondary entrance with paneled wood-and-glass door; double-hung windows at the second floor. *East Façade:* Projecting chimney body; paired, wood French doors, each with eight panes, at the second floor of the projecting, northernmost portion of the façade; double-hung windows at the set-back southernmost portion of façade. *South Façade:* Six-over-six, double-hung wood second-floor window at the projecting, westernmost portion of the façade; eastern portion of south façade features casement sashes paired below round-headed, curved-muntin transom windows at the first floor, and a Palladian window and two double-hung windows at the second floor. *East Wing:* One-story enclosed porch with flat roof and wrought-iron roof railing; molded wood cornice; north façade features tripartite window composed of

twelve-pane central window with three-pane transom flanked by eight-pane windows with two-pane transoms; similar window on the south façade of the wing; east façade features three windows, each composed of three eight-pane sashes and three two-pane transoms. *Garage Wing*: Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof, with single wood-and-glass, paneled roll-up garage door; secondary entrance door north of garage door behind wood picket fence and trellis; double-hung windows on the south façade of the garage wing.

History and Significance

Among the distinguishing features of this neo-Classical house are its stucco façade, hipped roofs, distinctive projecting portico, and round-headed, curved sash transom windows. Designed by Granville W. Baxter and built in 1919-20, the house is representative of the residential architecture dating from the period in which Fieldston was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Elizabeth LeCato sold the house to Joseph C. Thompson, an attorney, in 1935.



474 West 246th Street

480 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5813/137

Date: 1948-49 (NB 5813-137)

Architect: Aaron L. Resnick

Original Owner: Samuel Schneeweiss

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two

Structure/Materials: Multi-colored, textured face brick laid in running bond; horizontal and vertical wood siding.

Major alterations: Construction, apparently around 1999, of a wood carport at the southwest corner of the house.

Notable Site Features: Wood fence; asphalt driveway; concrete sidewalk; brick walkway and wood gate in the east yard; brick-paved parking pad at the rear carport; mature trees.

Description

Main (north) Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; below-grade main entrance, accessed by brick stairs; paneled wood and glass main entrance door set within a large, asymmet-

rical entryway composed of a heavy wood frame, multiple single-pane sidelights and transom windows, paired single-pane sashes, and a horizontal-wood-sided panel east of the main door, all beneath a pitched roof that overhangs the main entryway and wraps the western corner of the façade to cover the projecting northern portion of the west façade; non-historic paired floodlight attached to the soffit of the roof near the main entrance door; square wood column supporting the northeast corner of the roof over the main entryway; projecting, vertical-wood-sided trash enclosure west of the main entrance, with a paneled access door on the east face of the projection; projecting brick pier and blind niche filled with vertical wood siding above a brick base, between the main entryway and garbage enclosure; wood-and-metal flat roof covering and overhanging the easternmost, first-floor portion of the façade; metal flagpole at the first floor; stacked single-pane sashes on the façade, below the east overhang; horizontal wood siding and through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the second floor; second-floor ribbon window composed of eight individual single-pane sashes and two pairs of single-pane, sliding sashes, all above a continuous, projecting wood sill. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered hipped roof with overhanging eaves over the main body of the house; brick chimney; cutaway portion of roof at rear of house with monitor windows inserted below the roofline; metal gutters and drainpipes. *East Façade:* Single-pane sashes at the first floor, grouped within a heavy wood frame; metal dryer vent at the first floor; non-historic paired floodlights; through-the-wall air-conditioning units at the first and second floors; horizontal wood siding at the second floor; single-pane sashes at the second floor, grouped above a continuous, projecting wood sill. *West Façade:* Projecting, brick, enclosed secondary entrance portico; single-pane wood door with single-pane transom window beneath a projecting, pitched hood on the west portico face; single-pane window on the north portico face; two single-pane sashes on the south portico face, which meet a narrow single-pane sash on the west face of the portico, at its southwestern corner; projecting northern portion of the façade with three single-pane sashes, a through-the-wall air-conditioning unit, and, at the northern end, a wood access gate to the garbage enclosure; non-historic paired floodlight attached to the soffit of the eave overhanging the northern projection; horizontal wood siding and through-the-wall air-conditioning unit at the second floor; large single-pane sashes and one pair of single-pane sliding sashes grouped above a continuous, projecting wood sill at the second floor. *South Façade:* One-story enclosed porch projecting at an angle from the façade, and containing large single-pane sashes, at the first floor; pitched roof of porch engaging the roof of the secondary entrance portico on the west façade; pitched-roof carport with wood columns and brackets extending from the southern portion of the porch roof; horizontal siding at the second floor; ribbon window composed of single-pane sashes above a continuous, projecting, wood sill at the second floor.

History and Significance

Among the notable features of this substantially intact Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern house are its horizontal and vertical wood siding, asymmetrical facades, large single-pane sashes and banded windows, enclosed, angular, projecting rear porch, and monitor windows at the rear roof. Completed in 1949 for owner Samuel Schneweiss and designed by architect Aaron L. Resnick, the house was constructed after the Fieldston Property Owners Association relaxed its architectural guidelines that favored traditional designs.



480 West 246th Street

475 WEST 246TH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN HENRY HUDSON PARKWAY EAST AND DELAFIELD AVENUE

475 West 246th Street

Block/Lot: 5824/2534

Date: 1979-80 (NB 27-1979)

Architect: Harry Meltzer

Original Owner: William Fried

Style: None

Stories: Two and basement, with the second story incorporated into the roof

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with textured cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; concrete sidewalk; asphalt driveway with Belgian block edging; stucco-covered steps with bluestone treads and wrought-iron railings; fieldstone retaining wall; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 246th Street): Four bays; projecting bay at main entrance; stucco quoins at corners of projecting bay and at corners of house; main entrance door with paneled wood-and-glass sidelights and flanking iron light fixtures; basement-level garage-door opening with paneled roll-up door; wrought-iron lamp over garage door; one-over-one, double-hung windows at the first floor with louvered shutters and wrought-iron shutter hardware. *Roof:* Asphalt-shingle-covered, overhanging mansard crowned by intersecting hips, with shed dormers on the south slope; one-over-one, double-hung windows within the dormers; stucco-covered chimney; metal gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* One bay; one-over-one double-hung window with louvered shutters and wrought-iron shutter hardware; electrical meter and conduit. *East Façade:* One bay; one-over-one, double-hung window with louvered shutters and wrought-iron shutter hardware.

History

This house, designed by architect Harry Meltzer for owner William Fried, was completed in 1980.



475 West 246th Street

**300 WEST 250TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN WALDO AVENUE AND
LIVINGSTON AVENUE**

300 West 250th Street
Block/Lot 5819/2195

vacant land

**321 WEST 250TH STREET, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN WALDO AVENUE AND
LIVINGSTON AVENUE**

321 West 250th Street (aka 5000 Fieldston Road)
Block/Lot: 5828/3508

See: 5000 Fieldston Road

330 WEST 250TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND GOODRIDGE AVENUE

330 West 250th Street (aka 4731 Fieldston Road)
Block/Lot: 5820/2295

See: 4731 Fieldston Road

331 TO 375 WEST 250TH STREET, NORTH SIDE BETWEEN FIELDSTON ROAD AND GOODRIDGE AVENUE

331 West 250th Street (aka 5001-5009 Fieldston Road)
Block/Lot: 5829/3601

Date: 1918-19 (NB 152-1918)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: Charles Evans

Style: Dutch Colonial Revival

Stories: Two with 1 ½-story side wings; portions of the second story are incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame clad in cut fieldstone and clapboards.

Major Alterations: Some of the original Doric columns replaced with narrower, square paneled columns.

Notable Site Features: Fieldstone retaining wall; mature trees; bluestone steps and walkway; asphalt driveway; concrete sidewalk on West 250th Street; bluestone curbs and sewer cover.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 250th Street): Five bays at the first story; three bays at the second story; centrally-located main entryway with historic paneled wood door with paneled sidelights, flat pilasters, and molded entablature; projecting sills and splayed, brick lintels at the first-story fenestration; historic paneled wood shutters; historic eight-over-eight wood sash. *Roofs:* Gambrel roofed central block with flared eaves; gabled side wings with flared eaves; slate roofing; shed dormers with paired fenestration at the central block; recessed dormers with curved roofs at the side wings; historic six-over-one wood sash at the central block; historic eight-over-eight wood sash on the side wings; historic copper drainpipes; prominent, fieldstone chimneys. *West Side Wing and Façade:* Two-bay garage, recessed with supporting Doric and square columns; historic paneled wood-and-glass vehicular doors with wrought-iron hinges; triangular vents in gambrel-end. *East Side Wing and Façade:* Recessed first-story with massive Doric columns supporting the roof; historic multi-pane glass casements with transom lights; triangular vents in gambrel-end; similar to the main façade. *North (rear) Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; recessed secondary entryways.

History and Significance

This Dutch Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1918-19 for Charles Evans at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Evans was the president of the C. & I. Co., Inc., makers of boys clothing, 701 Broadway, Manhattan, within the present-day NoHo Historic District. The house, which is distinguished by its cut fieldstone façade and Doric columns on the side wings, features Dutch Colonial Revival-style characteristics, such as its flared gambrel roof, central entryway with sidelights and entablature, and its prominent stone chimneys. The house is remarkably intact.



331 West 250th Street

375 West 250th Street (aka 5000 Goodridge Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5829/3610

See: 5000 Goodridge Avenue

350 TO 372 WEST 250TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN GOODRIDGE AVENUE AND GROSVENOR AVENUE

350 Goodridge Avenue (aka 4941 Goodridge Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5821/2840

See: 4741 Goodridge Avenue

372 West 250th Street
Block/Lot: 5821/2845

Date: 1916 (NB 28-1916)

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Owner/Developer: Delafield Estate, Inc.

Style: Medieval Revival

Stories: 2 ½ consisting of sections varying in height, plus a one-story attached garage.

Structure/Materials: Hollow terra-cotta block covered with whitewashed cement stucco.

Major Alterations: Major expansion and redesign in 1925 (ALT 194-1925; architect: Stanley & Wheeler; owner: Frank S. Rollins).

Notable Site Features: Raised lot; fieldstone retaining walls; mature trees; bluestone curb; asphalt driveway.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 250th Street): Eight bays in four planes; projecting portico with slate-covered gable and concave slopes; historic paneled wood-and-glass door recessed within a compound brick arch; projecting bay with double-height fenestration containing historic multi-pane wood casements and transoms; projecting header brick window sills; brick highlights; paired and grouped fenestration with historic multi-pane wood casements; historic louvered wood shutters; wall dormers; secondary entryway with historic paneled wood and glass door recessed behind a round-arch cove; historic paneled wood roll-up garage doors; historic wrought-iron balconette at the second story. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gables with overhanging eaves; stucco-covered chimneys; flat roof with wrought-iron railings above the garage; non-historic aluminum drainpipes and gutters. *West Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; similar to the main façade; paired multi-pane glass door to roof deck; oversized fanlight in the gable. *East Façade:* One bay; grouped fenestration; similar to the main façade; through-the-wall air conditioning unit.

History and Significance

This Medieval Revival style house was originally designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built in 1916 for the Delafield Estate, Inc. at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles by members of the Delafield family. In 1920, it was purchased from Delafield by Frank S. Rollins, secretary for the Northern Finance Co. In 1922, the house was published in *The American Architect*. Rollins engaged the architectural firm Stanley & Wheeler to design a major expansion of the house in 1925. The changes, however, carried through Baum's original Medieval Revival design, which was distinguished by its main entryway recessed within a compound brick arch beneath a concave gable roof. The house is further characterized by its double-height group of multi-pane casements with a cross-gabled pavilion and its slate-covered roof. The house remains largely intact to its 1920s appearance.

Significant References

“House of Frank Rollins, Esq. Fieldston, N.Y.,” *The American Architect* (March 1, 1922).
New York Times (March 30, 1920), 25.



372 West 250th Street

350 West 250th Street
Block/Lot: 5821/2852

See: 4941 Goodridge Avenue

381 TO 385 WEST 250TH STREET, NORTH SIDE WEST OF GOODRIDGE AVENUE

381 West 250th Street (aka 5001 Goodridge Avenue)
Block/Lot: 5830/3901

See: 5001 Goodridge Avenue

385 West 250th Street
Block/Lot: 5830/3907

Date: c. 1914-21

Architect: Dwight James Baum

Original Owner: A.B. Olcott

Style: Colonial Revival

Stories: 2 ½ with one-story enclosed porch on the west side and two-story wing on the north side.

Structure/Materials: Wood frame covered with wood shingles

Major Alterations: The side porch has been enlarged and enclosed.

Notable Site Features: Mature trees; brick walkway; asphalt driveway; bluestone curb.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 250th Street): Three bays; brick step and platform at main entryway; historic paneled wood door with fluted surround, molded surround and entablature, geometrically-patterned leaded sidelights on paneled bases, and surmounting sunburst with splayed keystone; historic six-over-nine wood sash at the first story and six-over-six wood sash at the second story; historic paneled wood shutters; non-historic wrought-iron wall lamps flanking the entryway. *Roof:* Asphalt shingle-covered gables with returning eaves above the main block and east wing; shed roof above the enclosed porch; massive brick chimney; non-historic aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *East Wing and Façade:* Two bays; non-historic paneled wood roll-up garage door with molded surround and non-historic wrought-iron wall lamp; arched window in the gable-end of the main block; similar to the main façade. *West Façade:* Two bays; projecting brick chimney breast; quarter-round fenestration in the gable-end; similar to the main façade. *Enclosed Porch:* Three bays on the south and west sides; asphalt-shingle-covered sloping roof; fluted pilasters between the bays; non-historic aluminum casements with pane dividers; picture window on the west side.

History and Significance

This Colonial Revival style house was designed by prolific Fieldston architect Dwight James Baum and built c.1914-21 for A.B. Olcott at a time when the Fieldston neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles. Olcott was the treasurer of the Hudson River Day Line. The house was published 1922 by the Architectural League of New York State, and also appears in Baum's architectural catalog from the same year. The house features Colonial Revival-style characteristics, such as its multi-pane sash and its paneled main entryway with leaded sidelights, molded entablature and surmounting sunburst. The house remains largely intact.

Significant Reference

Architectural League of New York State (1922).



385 West 250th Street

430 WEST 250TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE BETWEEN GROSVENOR AVENUE AND ISELIN AVENUE

430 West 250th Street (aka 4752-4762 Iselin Avenue)
Block/Lot 5822/2692

See: 4752-4762 Iselin Avenue

434 WEST 250TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN DELAFIELD AVENUE AND ISELIN AVENUE

434 West 250th Street

Block/Lot: 5823/2571

Date: 1927-28 (NB 1016-1927)

Architect: F.E. Gribben

Original Owner: Stephen G. Williams

Style: Tudor Revival

Stories: Two and basement, with portions of the second story incorporated into the roof.

Structure/Materials: Fieldstone basement; wood frame covered with pigmented cement stucco and false half-timbering.

Major Alterations: Not apparent

Notable Site Features: Sloping lot; rock outcroppings; two asphalt driveways (one entered from West 250th Street, and the other entered from Iselin Avenue); fieldstone steps; mature trees; non-historic wood fence.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 250th Street): Irregular bay arrangement; fieldstone basement; false half-timbering at second floor; wood main entrance door with two small, multi-pane windows at the western end of the façade within an elliptical-arch-headed opening with a molded hood; iron lamp attached to façade west of main entrance door; single-bay basement-level garage with non-historic paneled roll-up door, within a wood enframingent; two multi-pane windows at the basement level; dryer vent installed within eastern basement-level window; one historic, six-pane casement window at the first floor; two windows composed of paired, single-pane casement sashes at the first floor; one single-pane casement-sash window at the westernmost first-floor window opening; two oriel windows, both gable-roofed, at the second floor; eastern second-floor oriel, which is supported by wood brackets, is covered with stucco and false half-timbering, and has one pair of single-pane window sashes with a rectangular louver above; western oriel is covered with vertical wood siding and has one pair of single-pane window sashes; one pair of eight-pane casement sashes beneath a multi-pane transom at the window opening between the two oriels; projecting window sills, except at the basement level. *Roof:* Intersecting, slate-covered gable and jerkinhead roofs; large brick chimney with chimney pots; shed dormer on the west slope with clapboarding and non-historic, single-pane sashes; shed-roofed wood wall dormer with one pair of single-pane sashes and a projecting sill, on the south slope; hipped-roof wood dormer with one single-pane window sash on the north slope; historic copper gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* One bay at the basement story; two bays at the first floor; basement-level sliding glass door; two windows at the first floor, each with a projecting sill, and with one pair of single-pane sashes; non-historic floodlight. *East Façade:* Three bays at the first floor, with single and paired, single-pane window sashes; paired single-pane window sashes at second-floor projection, which is supported by exposed wood beams; projecting window sills. *South Façade:* Paneled wood door at secondary entrance, beneath a metal wall lamp; projecting portion of second story with false half-timbering and wall dormer, supported by exposed wood beams; pair of multi-pane French doors at the second-westernmost first-floor opening; single and paired single-sash windows at other first- and second-floor openings; non-historic floodlight.

History and Significance

This Tudor Revival style house was completed in 1928 for Stephen G. Williams according to the designs of architect F.E. Gribben. The house, which features a fieldstone basement, stucco-covered façade with false half-timbering, a picturesque, slate-covered jerkinhead roof with shed- and hipped-roof dormers, and an elliptical-arch-headed main entrance door, is representative of the period in which the Fieldston

neighborhood was being developed with homes in a variety of picturesque styles following the strict design guidelines of the Fieldston Property Owners Association. Despite the replacement of most of the original window sashes with single-pane sashes, the house remains substantially intact. This is one of four houses built by Charlotte G. Williams and attorney Stephen G. Williams, residents of 1155 Park Avenue in Manhattan, in the area in the late 1920s, apparently as speculative ventures. The other three are 4260 Delafield Avenue, 4756 Delafield Avenue, and 4715 Iselin Avenue.



434 West 250th Street

443 WEST 250TH STREET, WEST OF ISELIN AVENUE

443 West 250th Street

Block/Lot: 5832/4320

Date: c.1947

Architect: Not determined

Original Owner: Not determined

Style: Mid-Twentieth-Century Modern

Stories: Two and basement; two-story east wing with a one-story garage wing.

Structure/Materials: Basement; brick laid in running bond, above a concrete foundation; clapboards.

Major Alterations: According to the current owner, the east wing was created in 1954 by enclosing a breezeway between the house and the garage and constructing a second-story addition on top of the enclosure.

Notable Site Features: Concrete driveway; mature trees.

Description

Main Façade (overlooking West 250th Street): Four bays at the first floor and three bays at the second floor, not including the east wing and garage; wood main entrance door; single pair of single-pane casement sashes at the central second-floor window opening; grouped pairs of single-pane casement sashes at the other first- and second-floor window openings; projecting header-brick window sills; first-floor hood extending the length of the main façade, wrapping around to the west, north, and east facades, and to the east wing, where it meets the overhanging eave of the garage wing's roof. *Roof:* Abutting asphalt-shingle-covered, gable-on-hip roofs with broadly overhanging eaves; brick chimney with concrete cap and metal hood; aluminum gutters and drainpipes. *West Façade:* Two bays; sliding glass doors at basement level; paired single-pane casement sashes at the first and second floors; projecting header-brick window sills; projecting chimney breast piercing the first-floor hood and overhanging roof eave; clapboard-covered gable. *East Façade:* grouped pairs of single-pane casement sashes at the first and second floor window openings; projecting header-brick sills; clapboard-covered gable. *North Façade:* Irregular bay arrangement; basement-level picture window; secondary wood-and-glass entrance door at east end of the façade; three-part sliding glass door; single-pane casement sashes, paired and grouped in threes, at the first and second floors; projecting header-brick sills; three through-the-wall air-conditioning units. *East Wing:* South façade of wing features a secondary wood-and-glass entrance door and grouped single-pane casement sash windows at the first and second floors with projecting header-brick sills; single-story garage wing attached to east wing with aluminum garage door simulating batted wood.

History and Significance

This house, which appears on a 1953 map of the area, is believed to have been completed around 1947, and is an excellent example of Mid-Twentieth-Century residential design. With its banded windows, broadly overhanging eaves, and deep first-story hood that wraps the building and meets the eave of the garage roof, the house has a design that appears to have been strongly influenced by the works of Frank Lloyd Wright.



443 West 250th Street