

PUBLIC SCHOOL 166, 132 West 89th Street (aka 122-168 West 89th Street), Manhattan.
Built 1897-99; C.B.J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, architect.

Landmark Site: Borough of Manhattan Tax Map Block 1219, Lot 47.

On May 23, 2000, the Landmarks Preservation Commission held a public hearing on the proposed designation as a Landmark of Public School 166 and the proposed designation of the related Landmark Site (Item No. 1).¹ There were thirteen speakers in favor of designation, including representatives of Councilmember Ronnie M. Eldridge, Landmark West!, New York Landmarks Conservancy, and Historic Districts Council, and six of the school's students. In addition, the Commission received a letter in support of designation from the Friends of Terra Cotta. This building was previously heard at public hearing on July 12, 1988 (LP-1688).

Summary

Built in 1897-99, Public School 166 is one of the few remaining nineteenth-century institutional buildings, and one of the oldest extant public schools, on the Upper West Side. The school was designed by New York's Superintendent of School Buildings, C.B.J. Snyder, who held that position from 1891 to 1923, exerting a tremendous influence on the design and construction of the city's schools. He created buildings that were inventive, functional, and handsome as civic monuments and is credited with introducing the Collegiate Gothic style (usually associated with universities) to New York's public school architecture where it was used for over twenty years. The design for P.S. 166, one of Snyder's earliest essays in the Collegiate Gothic style, served as a prototype for four other schools in Manhattan and the Bronx built at the same time. P.S. 166 was part of the vast school construction program launched to meet the needs of the city's rapidly expanding population just prior to the consolidation of Greater New York in 1898. It was one of eight public schools built between 1888 and 1899 on the burgeoning Upper West Side. The five-story building has three articulated facades; each has a stone base and first story and is clad mostly in cream-colored terra cotta (supplied by the Brick, Terra Cotta & Supply Co. of Corning, N.Y.), with carved stone ornamentation. P.S. 166 is a significant and early public building where terra cotta is used as a predominant cladding material. The main facade features a turreted central bay with a Tudor-arched entrance, large window groupings with drip moldings, and prominent gables with steeply-pitched roofs. In the 1990s, P.S. 166 was designated the Manhattan School of Arts and Technology.

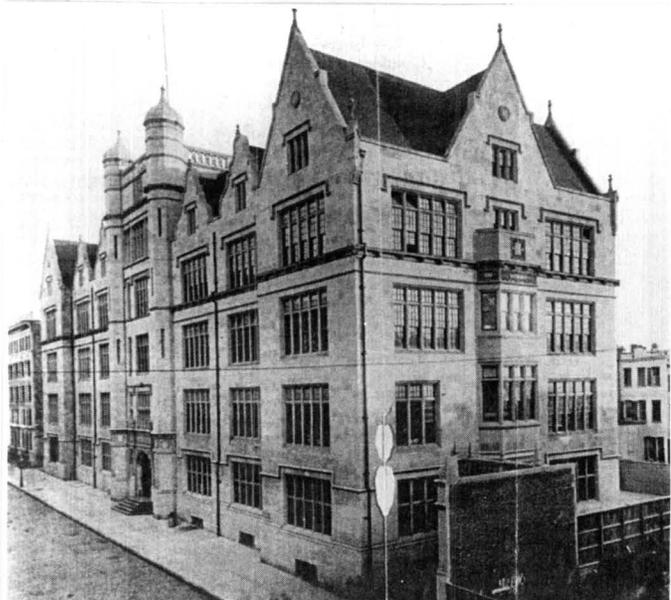


Photo c. 1899

DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

Development of the Upper West Side

By the 1850s, New York City had developed northward to today's midtown Manhattan. Although the streets of the Upper West Side had been planned in the Randal Survey of 1811, the area remained largely undeveloped and, until well after the Civil War, building occurred mostly on the East Side. The creation of Central Park, begun in 1857, set off the first wave of speculation on the Upper West Side, which lasted from about 1868 until the Panic of 1873. By the time of economic recovery in 1879-80, the opening of streets, as well as transportation improvements, particularly the completion of the elevated railway along Ninth (Columbus) Avenue in 1879, made the area attractive as prime real estate. Speculative builders and developers, from the 1880s to the turn of the century, set the development pattern for the Upper West Side. Rowhouses for the professional upper-middle class were constructed on most side streets and a variety of multiple dwelling types and commercial structures were built on the avenues. The population of the area surged as people moved into the residences, creating the need for institutions of all types, including schools. Certain side streets, especially in the vicinity of Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, had buildings housing different uses, such as stables, storage, and light manufacturing. These less expensive lots were deemed suitable for school sites due to the Board of Education's limited funds.

Public Schools in New York City in the 1890s²

At the turn of the century a unified New York City public educational system was created from numerous independent school districts, which had a variety of curricula, grade divisions, educational policies, and standards for personnel selection. Responsible for developing this system were several individuals and factors: education reformers, such as Nicholas Murray Butler, whose efforts culminated in the School Reform Law of 1896; the consolidation of New York City in 1898; and, later, the city charter revision of 1901.

Among the major problems faced by the Board of Education was a tremendous shortage of school buildings. This situation was exacerbated by the Compulsory Education Law of 1894, which mandated school attendance until age fourteen, and the huge increase in immigration at the end of the nineteenth century. The problem was recognized in the Board of Education's *Annual Report* of 1896:

*Insufficient school accommodations have furnished cause for very general complaint on the part of the citizens of New York during the past ten years. The unprecedented growth of the city, together with unexpected movements of population, rendered it almost impossible to keep pace with the demands in given localities or to anticipate the needs of certain sections of the city that speedily outgrew the accommodations that were provided. During the past year... the question of increased and improved accommodations was kept constantly in mind.*³

The city acquired 125 new school sites in Manhattan and the Bronx between 1884 and 1897,⁴ and embarked on a vast program of school construction, particularly after consolidation.⁵ C.B.J. Snyder, as architect to the Board of Education, was responsible for all of these projects.

The Architect: C.B.J. Snyder⁶

Charles B.J. Snyder (1860-1945), Superintendent of School Buildings, was the architect responsible for the planning, design, and construction of all new and expanded schools in the five boroughs after consolidation. Appointed to this position in 1891, when he oversaw only Manhattan and the annexed district of the Bronx, Snyder remained in the post until 1923. Little is known of his background beyond his birth in Stillwater, N.Y., his attendance at Cooper Union, and his architectural study with William E. Bishop. He was first listed as an architect in New York City directories in 1886 and remained in practice until around 1936. A specialist in school design, Snyder was recognized as a national leader in this regard as early as 1905 in *American Architect & Building News*:

Possibly it was not the best, probably it was not the most economical, certainly it was not the most expeditious way to have all the school-houses the city stood in such sore need of designed and built by the official architect to the Department of Education. But, since that method had to be followed, it is a matter of wonderful good fortune that the official architect chanced to be such a man as is Mr. C.B.J. Snyder, who not only at the outset showed such distinct capacity for his task, but has proved himself a man able to

*grow as his opportunities opened before him. Mr. Wheelwright in Boston, Mr. Ittner in St. Louis, Mr. Mundie in Chicago, have done excellent service to their respective cities in the way of building school-houses. . . but they have not had to do their work under the same sort of pressure that has been put upon Mr. Snyder, and they have not had to adapt their architectural treatment to as closely restricted sites.*⁷

Snyder's achievement was particularly remarkable given the scale of new school construction in New York, as cited in the same publication:

*The magnitude of the undertaking and the reality of the need for these new school-houses is shown by the fact that, even after several years of active building, there are at this time seventy-seven school-houses in various stages of completeness now in charge of the architect to the Department of Education, while contracts for twenty-four more will shortly be made.*⁸

He is credited with the design of over 140 elementary schools, ten junior high schools, and twenty high schools, as well as many additions and alterations.⁹

Snyder's concern with health and safety issues in public schools focused on fire protection, ventilation, lighting, and classroom size. The problem of school design in New York was heightened by the relatively constricted sites which were necessitated by the high cost of land acquisition. As a result, in 1896 Snyder introduced the efficient "H-plan" having two side courts, which provided increased light and ventilation, as well as areas for safe recreation.¹⁰ The use of steel skeleton framing for buildings over four stories high allowed for cheaper and faster construction and an increased number of windows. Because of the need to produce so many buildings in such a short span of time, Snyder's office built upon the design and planning ideas of earlier schools for new ones and sometimes used the same basic design for multiple sites.

Embracing a variety of architectural styles, Snyder's schools were considered inventive, handsome, and appropriate as civic monuments. His earliest designs continued the Romanesque Revival style of George W. Debevoise, his predecessor as Superintendent of School Buildings, but Snyder later moved into other idioms, such as Jacobean, Dutch Renaissance, French Renaissance, Colonial, Beaux-Arts, and even Secessionist detailing on Stuyvesant High School. Snyder was credited with the introduction of the Collegiate Gothic style to New York public school architecture, a style usually associated with

universities and one that he successfully used for more than twenty years.

Public School 166¹¹

The extremely rapid growth of the Upper West Side led the Board of Education to authorize the construction of eight new public schools between 1888 and 1899. The first four, P.S. 94, P.S. 87, P.S. 93, and P.S. 54 (now all demolished), were constructed in 1888-90 and located along Amsterdam Avenue on corner sites at 68th, 77th, 93rd, and 104th Streets. In 1894-96, a new P.S. 9 was constructed at 466 West End Avenue (at 82nd Street) in a Dutch Renaissance Revival style design by C.B.J. Snyder (today it is the oldest surviving public school building on the Upper West Side).¹² Public School 166 was built in 1897-99, followed by P.S. 165 (1897-99, Snyder), 234 West 109th Street, and P.S. 179 (1898-99, Snyder), 132-170 West 102nd Street.

The city took title to the site for P.S. 166, on the south side of West 89th Street between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, in June-July 1897.¹³ This block developed as a "stable street," since it was close to single-family residences but far enough away that stable-associated odors and noise were not problems. Across the street from the school site were private stables at Nos. 167, 169, and 171, and the livery Claremont Stables at No. 173-177,¹⁴ all constructed in 1892 to the designs of architect Frank A. Rooke. The acquisition cost of new school sites at this time was a particular problem for the city and undoubtedly accounts for the school's location on the less expensive lots of this block, not unlike the siting of the earlier Upper West Side schools along Amsterdam Avenue.¹⁵ This block had a very mixed character – according to a 1908 map, it was lined with stables, garages, multiple dwellings, a church, and a telephone company building.

Snyder filed for the construction of the school in August 1897, and P.J. Brennan was awarded the construction contract at \$233,000. Completion was originally expected by January 1899, but Board of Education records indicate that many of the schools were "delayed on account of the financial condition of the City"¹⁶ during the economic downturn of the late 1890s. It was also an unusually busy time of school construction. As noted by Snyder in 1896 "the number of contracts to be let for new buildings during the year 1897 is somewhat problematical, but from all appearances it will not only be the largest in the history of this city, but of the world."¹⁷

A drawing of P.S. 166 by Snyder was published in *Architectural Record* in January-March 1898 and in *Brickbuilder* in April 1899. The design, one of

Snyder's earliest essays in the Collegiate Gothic style, served as a prototype for four other schools in Manhattan and the Bronx built at the same time. These were P.S. 40, 314 East 20th Street; P.S. 169 (demolished), Audubon Avenue and West 168th Street; P.S. 167 (later 31), 425 Grand Concourse, the Bronx; and P.S. 173 (later 32), 690 East 183rd Street, the Bronx. P.S. 166 was the first one of these five schools to be contracted, and it was the most expensive and largest in number of classrooms. Some ornamental variations were employed on each project, such as presence or absence of end chimneys. Different cladding materials were also used for these buildings. Over the next twenty years, Snyder successfully employed the Collegiate Gothic style at several public schools, most notably at Morris, Curtis, Erasmus, and Flushing High Schools.

P.S. 166 opened on September 9, 1899. The total cost, including land, construction, and contents, was \$388,350. Five stories high, the building's fireproof, steel-frame construction allowed for large windows. The ground story housed playrooms; classrooms filled the intermediate stories; and the top story held a gymnasium and manual training workshops. The structure is clad mostly in cream-colored terra cotta above a rough granite base and limestone first story, and has carved stone ornamentation. The main facade of P.S. 166 features a turreted central bay with a Tudor-arched entrance, large window groupings with drip moldings, and prominent gables with steeply-pitched roofs. P.S. 166 is a significant and early public building where terra cotta is used as a predominant cladding material. It was begun just three years after Scheffel Hall (1894-95, Weber & Drosser), 190 Third Avenue, possibly the earliest surviving terra-cotta clad building in New York City, and is contemporary with the Bayard-Condict Building (1897-99, Louis H. Sullivan), 65-69 Bleecker Street, clad entirely in cream-colored terra cotta.¹⁸ The use of terra-cotta cladding with stone ornament on P.S. 166 is also unusual — the reverse, terra-cotta ornament on a stone-clad building, is more typically seen at this time. According to the *Brickbuilder*, the terra cotta was supplied by the Brick, Terra Cotta & Supply Co. of Corning, N.Y.¹⁹

Of Snyder's recent schools, including P.S. 166, John Beverley Robinson commented in *Architectural Record* that "with all this [Snyder's functional innovations] the architecture of the buildings has not been neglected, for as education ceases to be conducted by factory methods it is well that the walls where education dwells should signalize the change by forsaking their factory appearance."²⁰

Later History²¹

A number of students who attended P.S. 166 later achieved prominence, among them: Richard C. Rodgers (1902-1979), Broadway composer, lyricist, and producer, who was the partner from 1919 to 1943 of Lorenz Hart, and afterward of Oscar Hammerstein II, with whom he created *Oklahoma!* (1943), *Carousel* (1945), *South Pacific* (1949), *The King and I* (1951), and *The Sound of Music* (1959); Jonas E. Salk (1914-1995), physician and microbiologist who developed the first vaccine against polio; J.D. Salinger (born 1919), author of *The Catcher in the Rye* (1951) and *Franny and Zooey* (1961); New York City Councilmember Ronnie M. Eldridge; Lewis Rudin, real estate developer; Jeffrey Toobin, *New Yorker* writer, author, and television legal analyst; and Melissa Manchester, popular singer.

Since the 1960s, the curriculum of P.S. 166 has included a computer program, making it one of the first schools in the city to do so. It became a magnet school specializing in arts and sciences in the 1980s. During a renovation of the building in the 1990s, it was fully computerized and designated the Manhattan School of Arts and Technology.

Description

Public School 166 is a five-story Collegiate Gothic style building clad, on its front and side facades, in cream-colored terra cotta, with carved stone ornamentation, above a rough granite base and limestone first story. The building is articulated horizontally by continuous label moldings above the first story and by a narrow cornice ornamented by heads above the third story. Most windows were originally nine-over-nine double-hung wood sash with six-pane transoms, except for the first story, which did not have transoms, and the central bay with several configurations of multi-pane sash (some hinged on the second story). The six-pane transoms were eliminated in a later remodeling; the current multi-pane double-hung wood sash date from a 1990s remodeling. Wire mesh covers most of the first- and second-story windows. Aluminum leaders were recently installed. The complex roofline is composed of steeply-pitched gables and intersecting roofs on all four sides.

Main (West 89th Street) facade - The symmetrical front facade is seven bays wide with a tower-like central bay and slightly projecting, one-bay end pavilions. Metal anchor straps and mesh, a temporary stabilizing device, currently cover the interior corners of the pavilions and some of the building's lintels.

The **central bay** is flanked by polygonal piers, that are pierced by slit windows (some are currently filled

in), rising the full height of the building and terminating in turrets (originally with onion domes, since removed). The main central entrance, approached by steps with iron railings, is a Tudor arch originally having double wood paneled doors surmounted by an overdoor containing lancet windows (now having three non-historic metal doors surmounted by a multi-pane transom). The entrance is flanked by pointed-arched windows surmounted by small paired trefoil windows, and surmounted by foliate spandrels and an entablature with foliate carving, shields, animal finials, and a panel with the inscription "Public School 166." The windows of the second through fourth stories of the central bay are arranged in a 1-4-1 rhythm; those on the second story are subdivided by two rows of trefoil tracery, while the continuous band of windows on the fifth story have segmental-arched transoms (some windows have been filled with panels). The second and fourth stories have label moldings; the molding on the second story is a rope design embellished with a central head. A flagpole has been placed above the second story. The central bay is terminated by a narrow cornice ornamented by heads, and was originally surmounted by a tall parapet with a shield and an openwork balustrade. The parapet and balustrade have been removed along the street facade; the balustrade remains behind both turrets, perpendicular to the facade.

The two bays flanking the central bay, and the end pavilion bays, have similar fenestration on the first four stories – large window groupings composed of five windows. Those on the fourth story have label moldings. The two bays flanking the central bay are terminated by curved gables, while the other gables are triangular; all are pierced by smaller windows with label moldings..

East facade - The three-bay side facade is arranged around a central two-story oriel capped by a foliate entablature with gargoyles and a tall parapet/balcony ornamented with a shield. Below the oriel is a central

Tudor arch (with lancet windows) with a shield design keystone bearing the date "1897." The flanking ground-story bays are pointed-arched entrances with non-historic metal doors and transoms. Ornament and windows are similar to the front facade.

West facade - This facade is similar to the east facade except that on the ground story the central Tudor arch is an entrance, with non-historic metal doors and transoms, and has a shield design keystone bearing the date "1898." This is flanked by large window groupings.

Rear facade - The mostly unarticulated rear facade is clad in red brick, with quoins and brick gables at both ends. The facade has large window groupings, non-historic metal doors, a central chimney stack, and a non-historic rooftop addition to the west of the chimney. There is a one-story brick-clad wing.

Roof - The roof is covered with red tile. The gables and building corners are ornamented by ball or torch finials (some are missing). A flagpole originally surmounted the central bay.

Schoolyard - The schoolyard is surrounded on three sides by a brick perimeter wall with concrete coping surmounted by a non-historic chainlink fence. Near the sidewalk at the east end of the building is a stone screen wall, with an openwork balustrade with obelisk finials. The wall has a Tudor-arched opening with decorative wrought-iron gates surmounted by a wrought-iron grille. The west end has a similar screen wall and gates, set back from the sidewalk and above steps with iron railings.

Report prepared by
JAY SHOCKLEY
Research Department

NOTES

1. This item was originally scheduled for public hearing on May 16, 2000, but was carried over to May 23, 2000. The hearing had been duly advertised in accordance with the provisions of law.
2. New York City, Bd. of Education, *The First Fifty Years: A Brief Review of Progress, 1898-1948* (N.Y.: [1948]), 2-20; Gary Hermalyn, *Morris High School and the Creation of the New York City Public High School System* (N.Y.: Bronx Co. Histl. Soc., 1995); LPC, public school files.
3. NYC, Bd. of Ed., *Annual Report* (1896), 53.

4. *New York Times* [NYT], December 19, 1897, 22.
5. Among plans made in 1896 were those to construct the first four new high school buildings -- a girls' school and a boys' school, both in Manhattan, a school in the Bronx, and, at a future date, a manual training school in Manhattan. These plans culminated in Wadleigh High School for Girls (1901-02), 215 West 114th Street; DeWitt Clinton High School (1903-05), 899 Tenth Avenue; Morris High School (1900-04), East 166th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx; and Stuyvesant High School (1905-07), 345 East 15th Street.
6. "Charles B.J. Snyder," *Who Was Who in America* 4 (Chicago: A.N. Marquis Co, 1968), 883; Snyder obit., *National Architect* 2 (Jan. 1946), 13; LPC, *Stuyvesant High School Designation Report* (LP-1958), prepared by Jay Shockley, *Public School 31 Designation Report* (LP-1435), and *Public School 27 Designation Report* (LP-1895), both prepared by Virginia Kurshan (N.Y.: City of New York, 1997, 1986, and 1995); Dennis S. Francis, *Architects in Practice, New York City 1840-1900* (N.Y.: Comm. for the Pres. of Archl. Recs., 1979), 71; James Ward, *Architects in Practice, New York City 1900-1940* (N.Y.: COPAR, 1989), 73; Robert A.M. Stern, Gregory Gilmartin, and John Massengale, *New York 1900* (N.Y.: Rizzoli, 1983), 78-87; Michele Cohen, "C.B.J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, Sets the Stage for Public Art," *The Municipal Engineers Journal* (1998), 21-38.

The following schools designed by Snyder are designated New York City Landmarks: Public School 67 (High School of the Performing Arts) (1893-94), 120 West 46th Street; Public School 27 (1895-97), 519 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx; Public School 167 (later 31) (1897-99), 425 Grand Concourse, the Bronx; Morris High School auditorium interior (1900-04), East 166th Street and Boston Road, the Bronx; Wadleigh High School for Girls (1901-02), 215 West 114th Street; Curtis High School (1902-04, 1922, 1925), 105 Hamilton Avenue, Staten Island; Public School 91 addition (1905), 1257 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx; Stuyvesant High School (1905-07), 345 East 15th Street; Boys' High School additions (c. 1905-12), 832 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; Westfield Township District School No. 7 addition (1906-07), 4210 Arthur Kill Road, Staten Island; Girls' High School addition (1912), 475 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn; Public School 72 annex (1912-13), 1674 Lexington Avenue; and Flushing High School (1912-15), 35-01 Union Street, Queens.

7. "The Excellent Character of Mr. Snyder's Work," *American Architect & Building News*, July 29, 1905, 33.
8. Ibid.
9. Cohen, 21. One measure of the enormity of Snyder's job at the time was that the Board of Education granted him a six-week vacation with full pay in 1899. NYC, Bd. of Ed., *Journal* (1899), 1069.
10. C.B.J. Snyder, "Public School Buildings in the City of New York" (Part 1), *American Architect & Building News*, Jan. 25, 1908, 30.
11. New York County, Office of the Register, Liber Deeds and Conveyances; NYC, Dept. of Buildings, Manhattan, Plans, Permits and Dockets (NB 636-1897); "Contracts Awarded," *Real Estate Record & Guide*, Sept. 11, 1897, 355; NYC, Bd. of Ed., *Annual Report* (1890-99), *Journal* (1897-99), and *Annual Financial and Statistical Report of the Transactions of the Board of Education of the City of New York, 1906-08*; Public Schools File Card Box, NYC Bd. of Ed. Archives, Special Collections, Milbank Meml. Library, Teachers College, Columbia Univ.; U.S. Dept. of the Interior, "P.S. 9" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (1987); [P.S. 166], *Brickbuilder* (Apr. 1899), 69; John Beverley Robinson, "The School Buildings of New York," *Architectural Record* (Jan.-Mar. 1898), 359-384; "Schools Open Next Week," *NYT*, Sept. 6, 1899, 12; "City's Schools Are Open," *NYT*, Sept 12, 1899, 12.
12. The new P.S. 9 replaced earlier school buildings at the site, dating from 1830 and 1867-76. The new P.S. 54 replaced a school dating from 1862.
13. This site replaced one chosen earlier, between West 90th and 91st Streets. "Sites for City Schools," *NYT*, Feb. 4, 1897, 12.
14. This building, Manhattan's oldest functioning commercial stable, is a designated New York City Landmark.

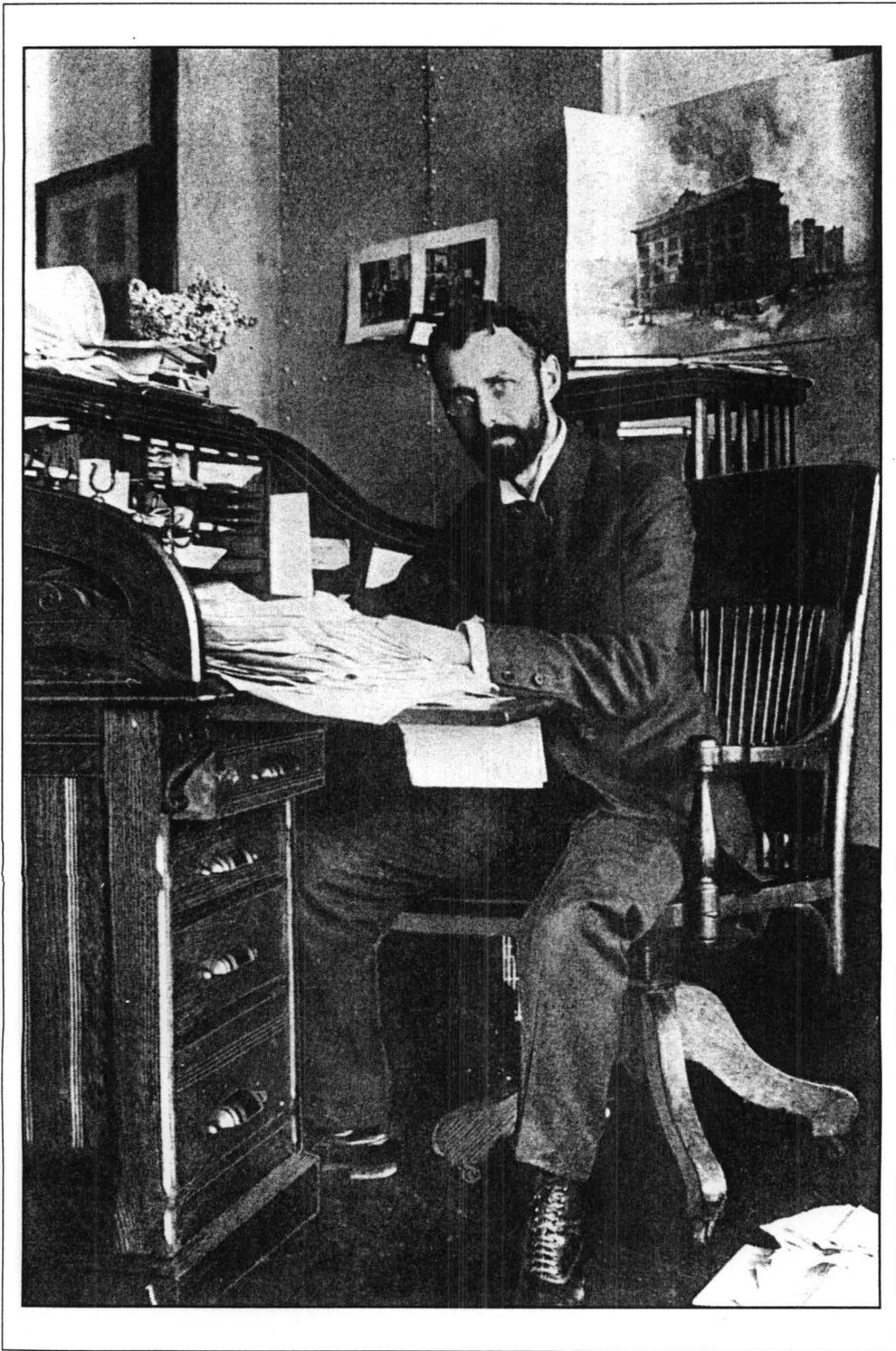
15. See the two sections in this report on public schools and on Snyder for a discussion of the city's acquisition of school sites. Interestingly, there was public discussion about the stables on this block in relation to the school, but only in regards to objections over a proposal by the Dept. of Street Cleaning to locate here – not the presence of privately owned stables. "To Buy Columbia College," *NYT*, June 17, 1897, 12.
16. NYC, Bd. of Ed., *Annual Report* (1898), 11.
17. *Ibid* (1896), 256.
18. Both of these buildings are designated New York City Landmarks.
19. Feb. 1898, 46. Corning terra cotta was also used on P.S. 40 at this time. The Brick, Terra Cotta & Supply Co., established in 1893, was also known as the Corning Terra Cotta Works and Corning Brick Works. Purchased by Morris E. Gregory in 1896, the company was later known as the Brick, Terra Cotta & Tile Co. See: Walter Geer, *The Story of Terra Cotta* (1920), reprinted in Susan Tunick, *Terra-Cotta Skyline* (Princeton: Princeton Archl. Pr., 1997), 137.
20. Robinson, 383.
21. This section was based on information supplied by P.S. 166.

FINDINGS AND DESIGNATION

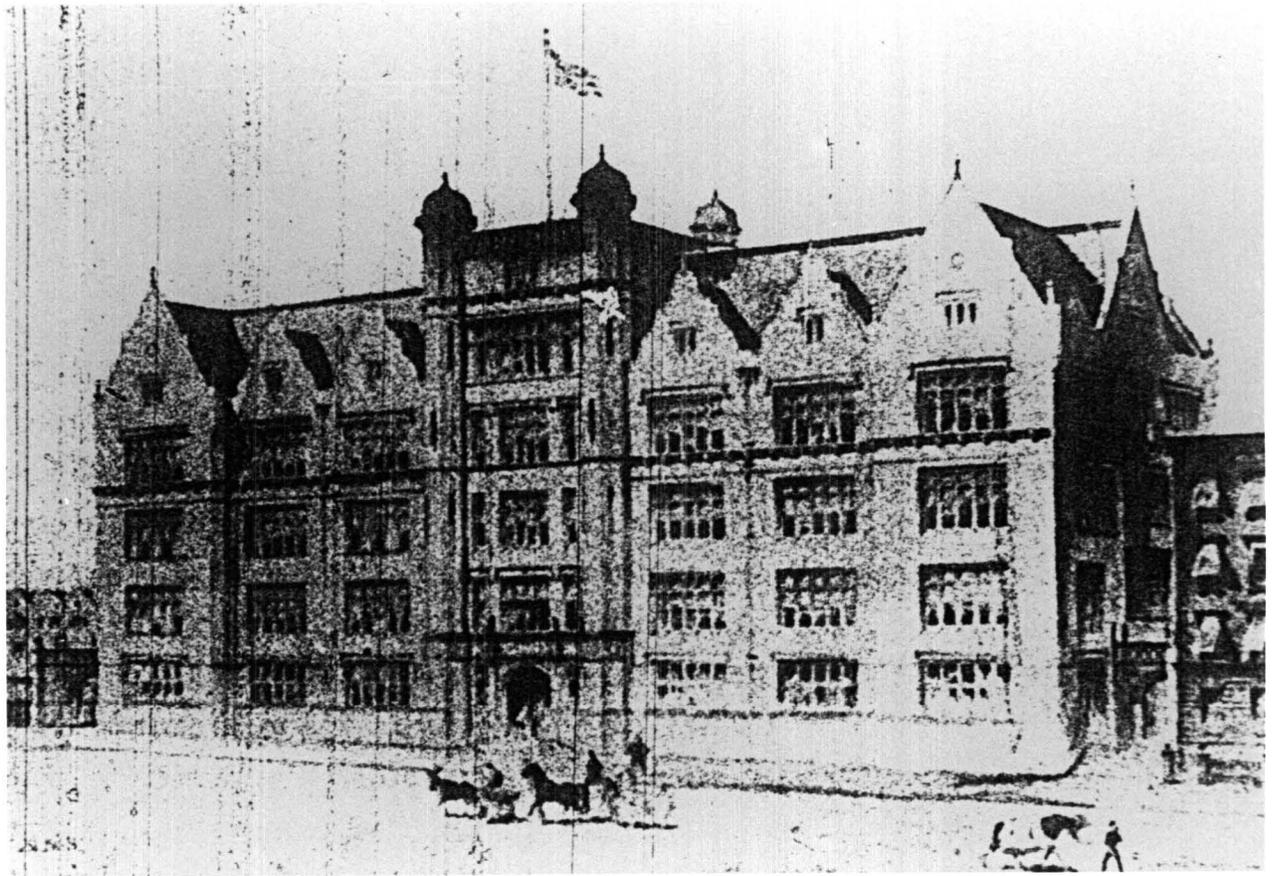
On the basis of a careful consideration of the history, the architecture and other features of this building, the Landmarks Preservation Commission finds that Public School 166 has a special character and a special historical and aesthetic interest and value as part of the development, heritage and cultural characteristics of New York City.

The Commission further finds that, among its important qualities, Public School 166 was built in 1897-99 and is one of the few remaining nineteenth-century institutional buildings, and one of the oldest extant public schools, on the Upper West Side; that the school was designed by New York's Superintendent of School Buildings, C.B.J. Snyder, who held that position from 1891 to 1923, exerting a tremendous influence on the design and construction of the city's schools and creating buildings that were inventive, functional, and handsome as civic monuments; that the design for P.S. 166, one of Snyder's earliest essays in the Collegiate Gothic style, served as a prototype for four other schools in Manhattan and the Bronx built at the same time; that Snyder is credited with introducing this style, usually associated with universities, to New York's public school architecture where it was used for over twenty years; that P.S. 166 was part of the vast school construction program launched to meet the needs of the city's rapidly expanding population just prior to the consolidation of Greater New York in 1898, and that it was one of eight public schools built between 1888 and 1899 on the burgeoning Upper West Side; that the five-story building has three articulated facades, each of which has a stone base and first story and is clad mostly in cream-colored terra cotta (supplied by the Brick, Terra Cotta & Supply Co. of Corning, N.Y.), with carved stone ornamentation; that P.S. 166 is a significant and early public building where terra cotta is used as a predominant cladding material; that the main facade features a turreted central bay with a Tudor-arched entrance, large window groupings with drip moldings, and prominent gables with steeply-pitched roofs; and that for over one hundred years the building has continuously served as Public School 166, now also designated the Manhattan School of Arts and Technology.

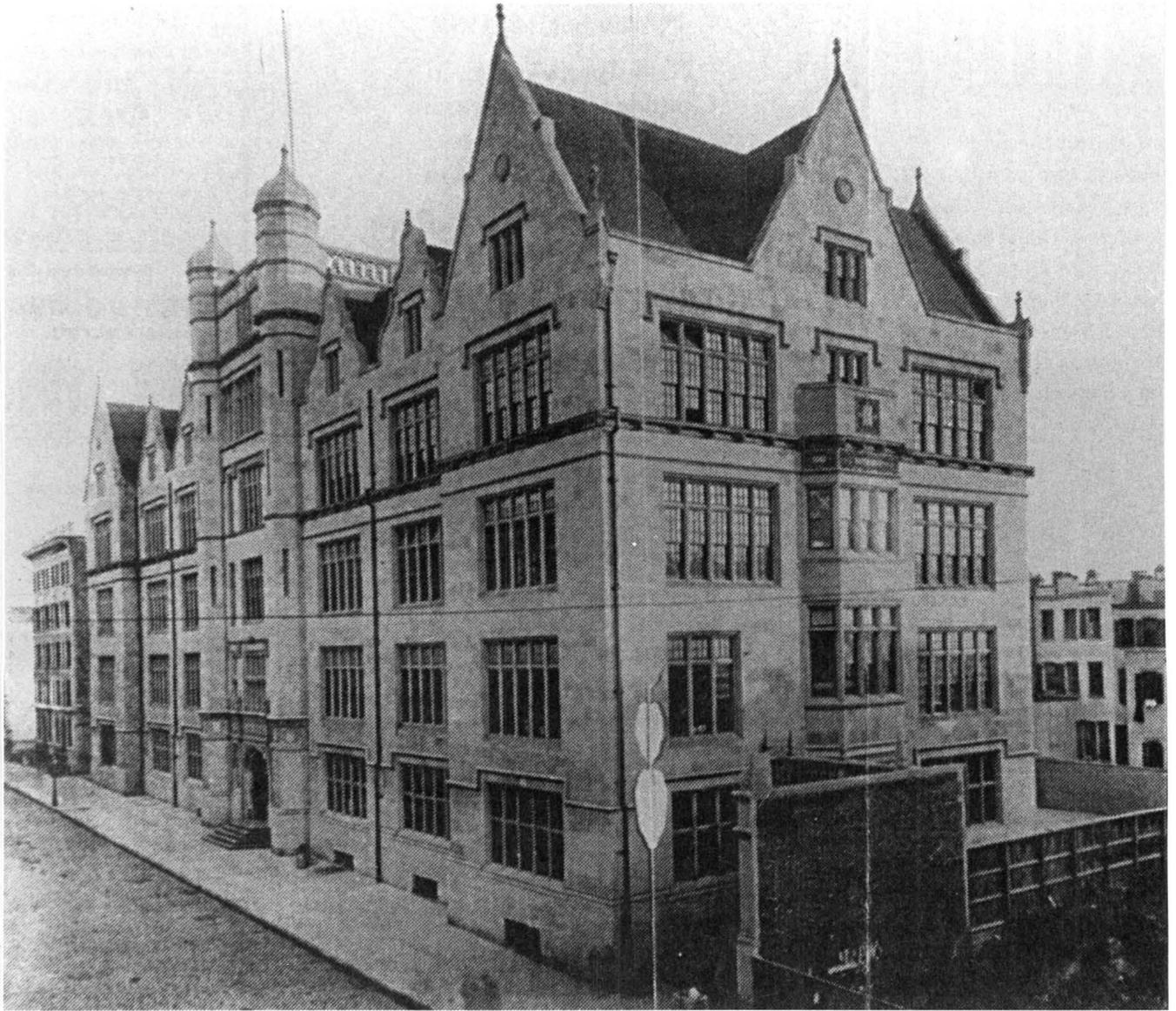
Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 74, Section 3020 of the Charter of the City of New York and Chapter 3 of Title 25 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, the Landmarks Preservation Commission designates as a Landmark Public School 166, 132 West 89th Street (aka 122-168 West 89th Street), Borough of Manhattan, and designates Manhattan Tax Map Block 1219, Lot 47, as its Landmark Site.



C.B.J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings
Source: *Architectural Record* (Jan.-Mar. 1898)



Drawing of Public School 166 C.B.J. Snyder
Source: *Architectural Record* (Jan.-Mar. 1898)



Public School 166 (c. 1899)

Source: Bd. of Education Archives, Teachers College, Columbia University



Public School 166 (1919)

Source: Bd. of Education Archives, Teachers College, Columbia University



Public School 166

Photo: LPC (1983)

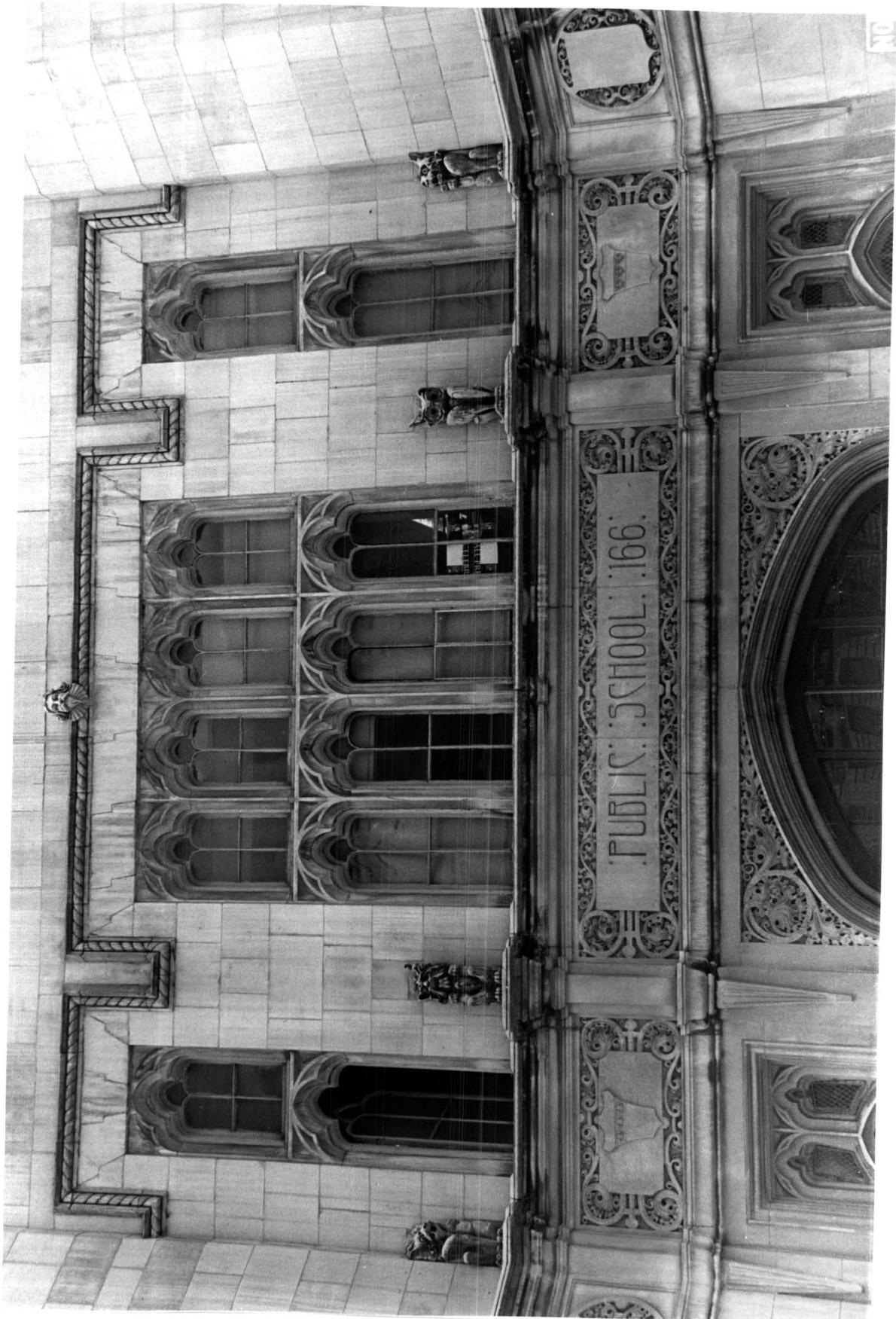


Public School 166

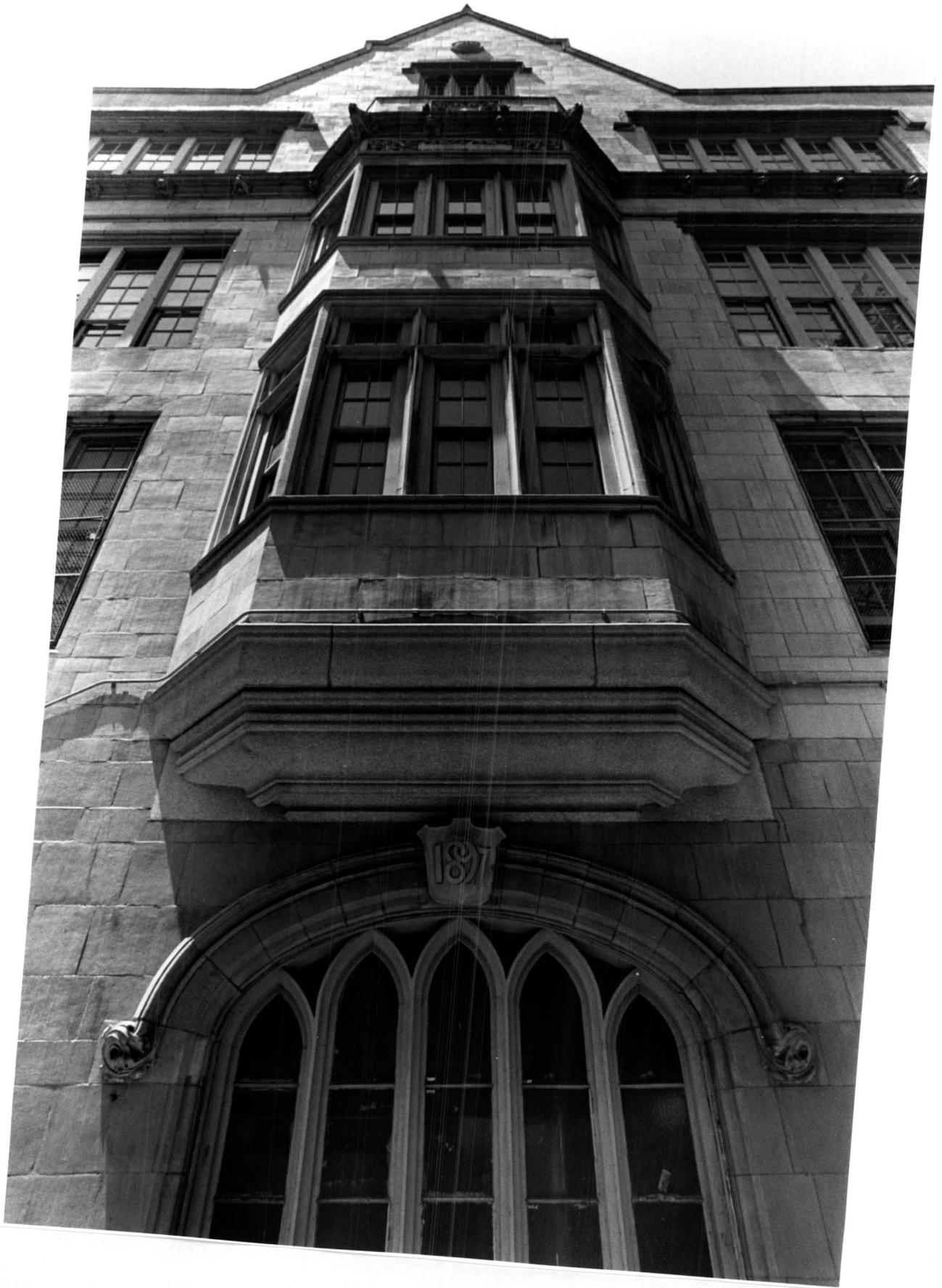
Photo: Carl Forster



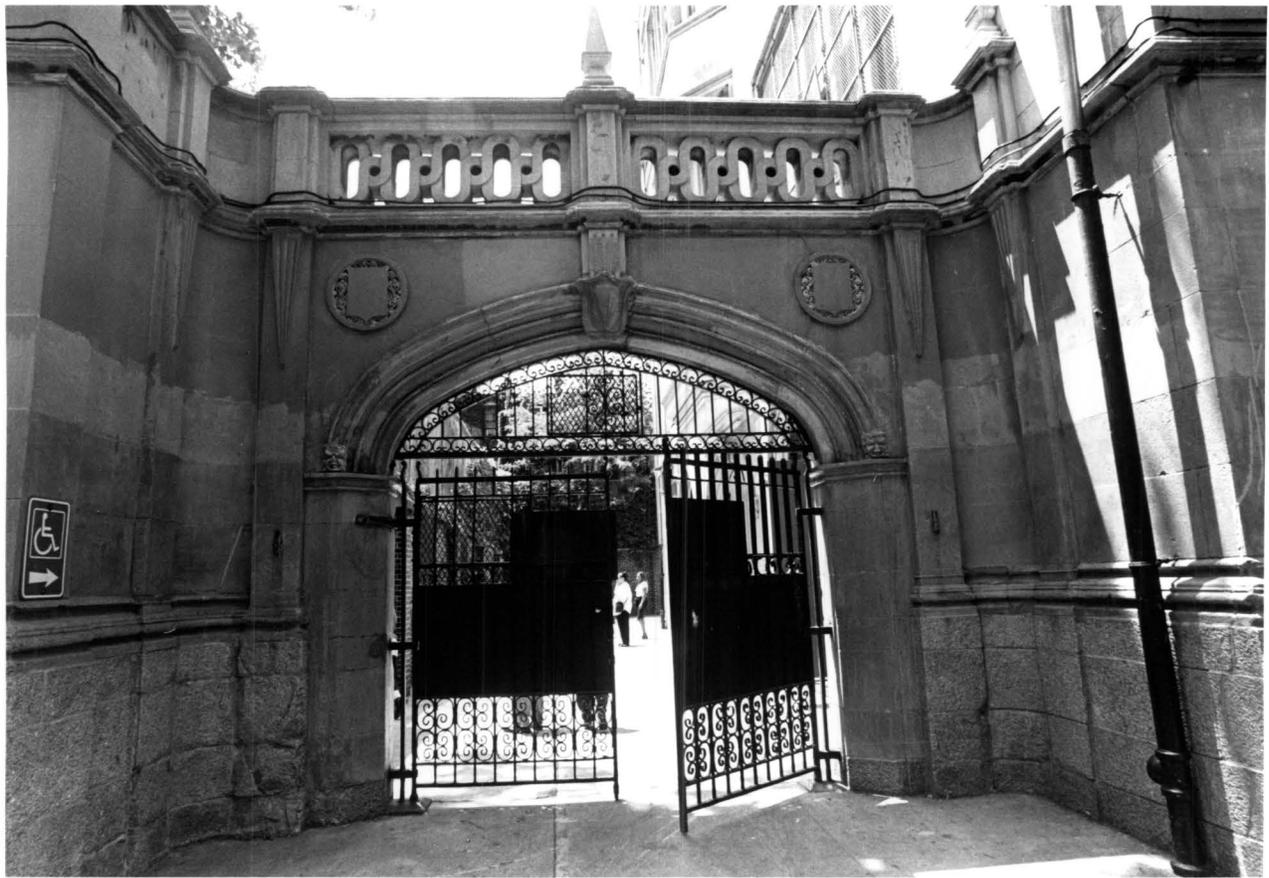
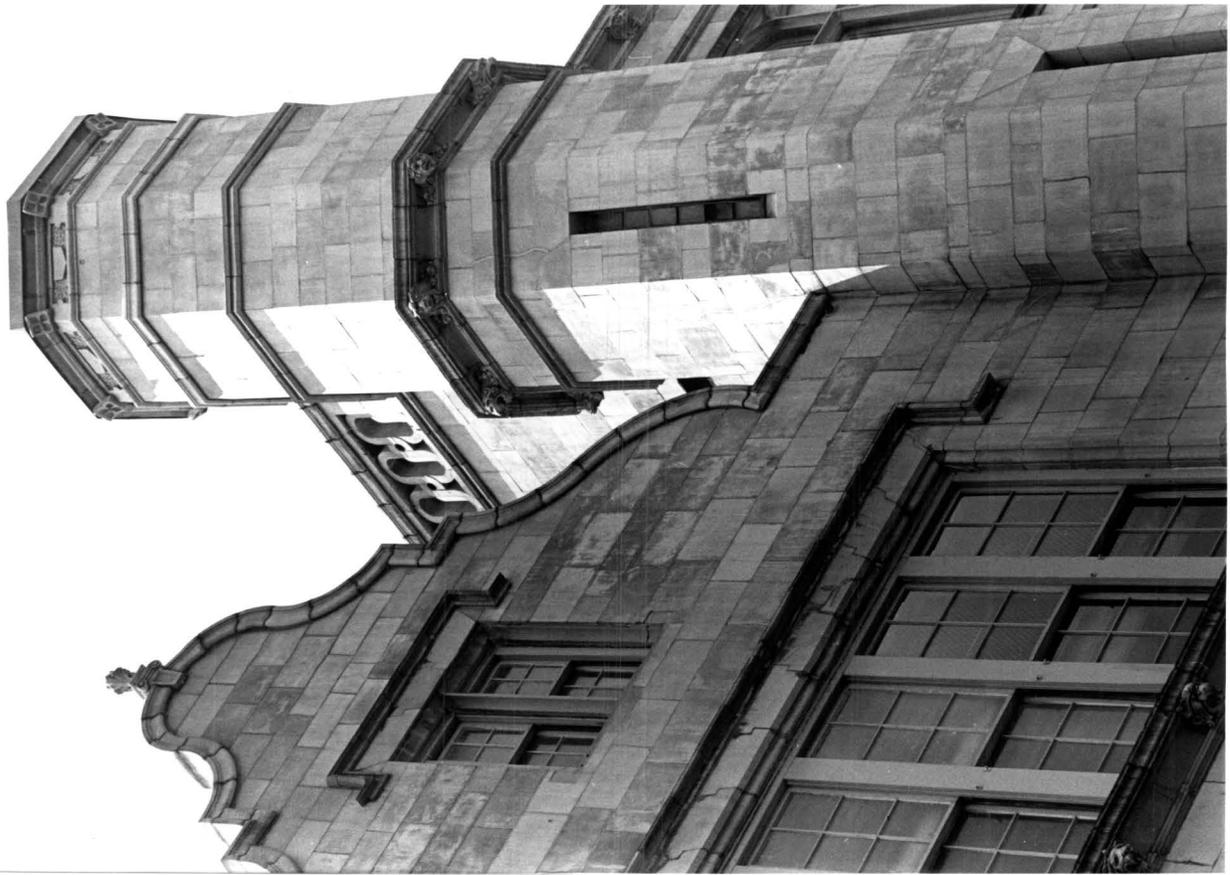
Central Bay, Public School 166
Photo: Carl Forster



Central bay detail, Public School 166
Photo: Carl Forster

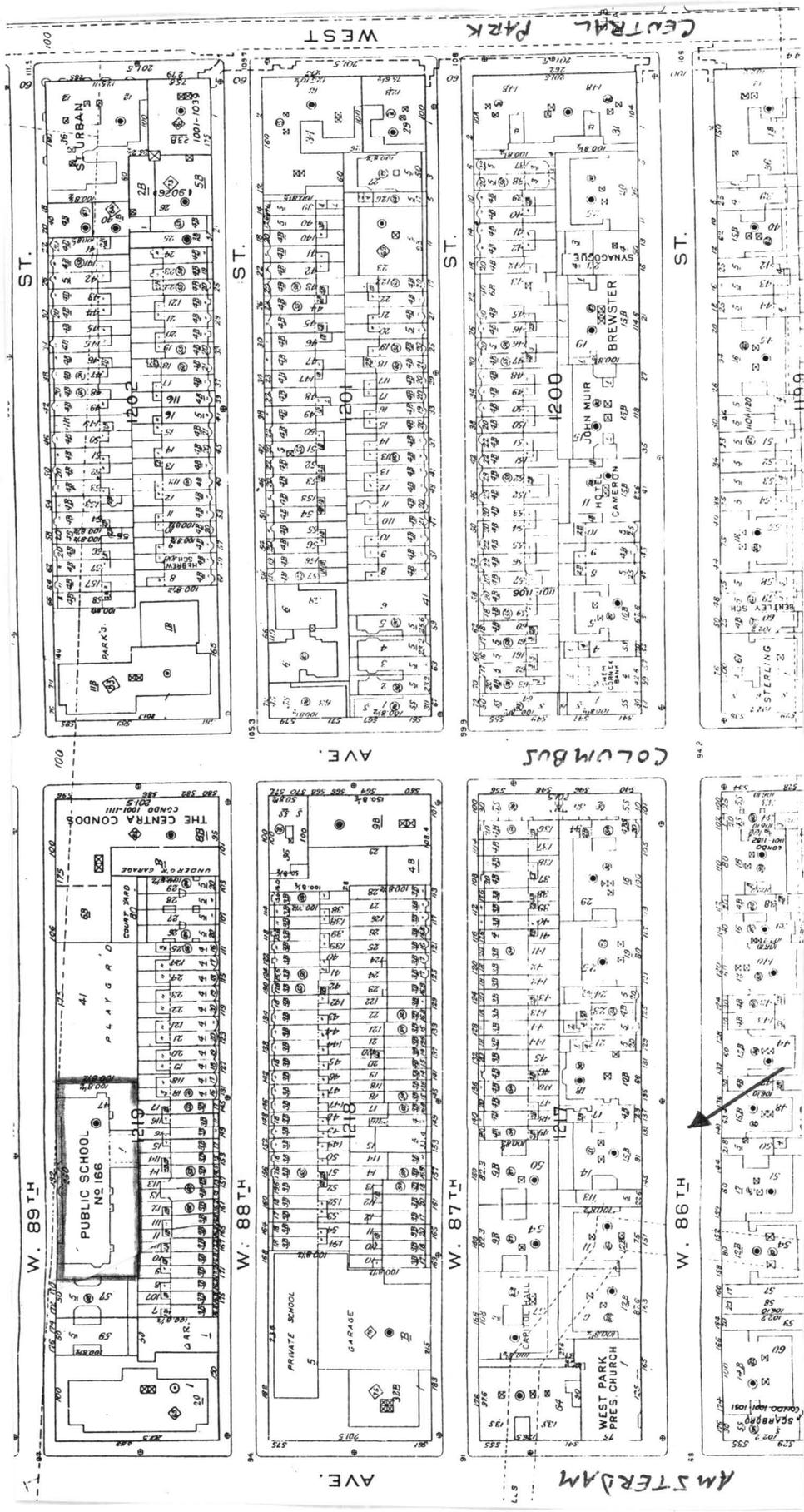


East facade, Public School 166
Photo: Carl Forster

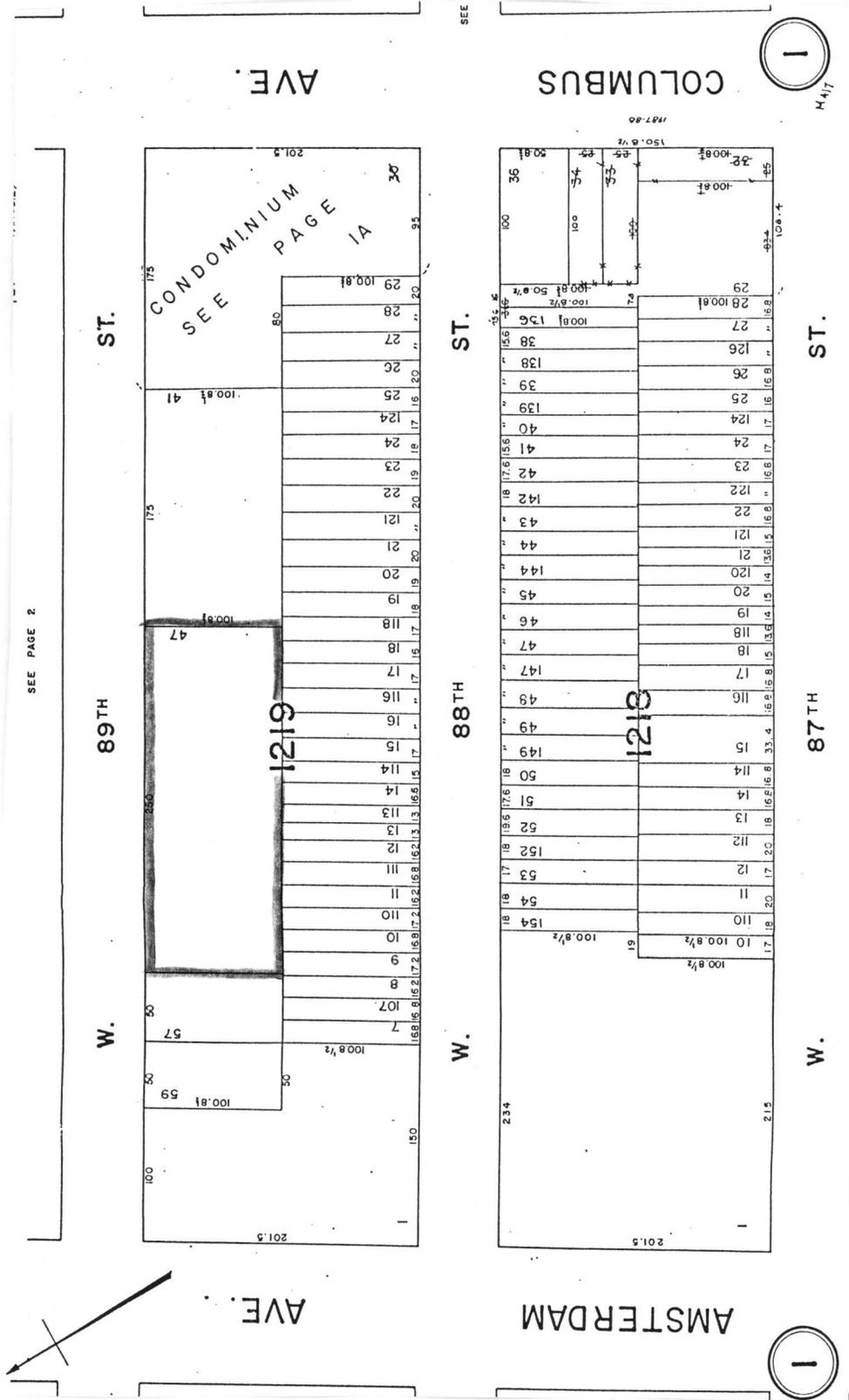


(Upper) P.S 166, gable and turret
(Lower) Eastern screen wall and gates

Photos: Carl Forster



Public School 166, 132 West 89th Street (aka 122-168 West 89th Street)
 Source: Sanborn, *Manhattan Land Book* (1998-99), pl. 95



Public School 166, 132 West 89th Street (aka 122-168 West 89th Street)
 Landmark Site: Manhattan Tax Map 1219, Lot 47
 Source: Dept. of Finance, City Surveyor, Tax Map