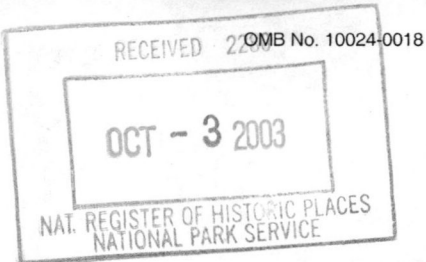


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1153

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bank of the Metropolis

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 31 Union Square West [] not for publication

city or town New York [] vicinity

state New York code NY county New York County code 061 zip code 10003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60: In my opinion, the property [X] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

9/23/03
Date

New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. ([] see continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [X] entered in the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] see continuation sheet
[] determined not eligible for the National Register

[] removed from the National Register

[] other (explain) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

date of action

11.15.03

Bank of the Metropolis

Name of Property

New York County, New York

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

1

Noncontributing

0

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

TOTAL

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business, restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Beaux Arts

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

walls limestone; brick

roof

other copper

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

7. Narrative Description

The Bank of the Metropolis, at 31 Union Square West, is located at the northwest corner of Union Square West and West 16th Street, in the borough of Manhattan in New York City. The boundaries of the property are described as Manhattan Tax Map Block 844, Lot 17.

Exterior¹

Prominently located on the northwest corner of Union Square West and 16th Street, The Bank of the Metropolis (1902-03) is a sixteen-story, limestone-faced, steel-framed building with brick curtain walls. The Bank conforms to the lot line, being 32' 6" front, 92' at the rear, and 175' deep. The Union Square West elevation is three bays wide, while the 16th Street façade consists of sections – three, nine, three and three bays wide.

On the Union Square façade, a bowed two-story portico with a broken pediment and ball-like finial is supported by two polished granite monumental Ionic columns and frames the pedimented central entryway. Two small lion-headed waterspouts appear on the cornice of the bowed portico. Beneath the cornice on the frieze, two swags frame each side of a rectangular panel (the outer edges of which are aligned with the waterspouts above) that bears the building's name "BANK OF THE METROPOLIS." A large window (at the left) and a doorway leading to offices and apartments in the building's upper stories (at the right) are symmetrically disposed at either side of the doorway and are protected and screened by the portico, as are the second story's square-headed windows which surmount the central and side doors and large window. Beneath the portico, the first and second story windows are separated by rectangular panels, which are set within larger framed rectangular panels and embellished with flowers.

A transitional story containing square-headed windows leads from the rusticated two-story base to the smooth-faced nine-story shaft. This shaft is punctuated by square-headed windows and is ornamented by handsome foliated spandrels of two types (those centered by acanthus leaves and those centered by roundels) and by spandrels with open-mouthed lions set within rectangular panels at the tenth story. The thirteenth story, the transition from the shaft to the column's capital, is articulated with windows, which alternate with boldly-scaled scrolled consoles; above each window, at mid-point, an applied circle containing a drop-like boss appears. This transitional story is demarcated below by a stringcourse with an incised wavelike or "running dog" motif (beneath which circular bosses are aligned with the consoles above) and by a projecting band course above supported by the consoles. Panels with palmettes centered between scrolls appear between the windows of the fourteenth and fifteenth stories. Atop the fifteenth story, four lions' heads rest on pilasters with floral pendants and lead the eye to the uppermost story, itself crowned by the heavy and elaborate dentilled copper entablature.

¹The description of the building's exterior is taken almost in its entirety from the "description" section written by Lisa Koenigsberg, in New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, *The Bank of the Metropolis Designation Report* (New York: City of New York, 1988).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

When viewed from the south, Price's design for the 16th Street elevation can be seen as two short sections containing three bays enframing the long central nine-bay section with an additional three bays at the westernmost end. On both elevations, the copper entablature that crowns the building projects where the bandcourse above the thirteenth floor is smooth and the spandrel panels are ornamented; where balconies project at the tenth story, the cornice recedes and the spandrel panels are smooth and unadorned, thus counterbalancing the building's projections. For example, above the tenth story on the central portion of the 16th Street elevation a bracketed limestone balcony projects; in response the corresponding section of the copper cornice recedes.

The ground floor of the bank building has subsequently been converted into a restaurant and many of the upper floors have been transformed into apartments. Round-headed arches and multi-paned French doors with sidelights similarly divided by wood have been inserted into the original square-headed window openings of the ground-story's central section on the 16th Street elevation, which are framed by smooth-faced pilasters. The base of the 16th Street elevation is, like the Union Square West façade, rusticated. On the 16th Street elevation, the central window of the three-bay section closest to Union Square West is framed by smooth pilasters, each with an egg-and-dart echinus and an applied flower centered on the neck of the capital. Echoing the cornice of the façade, a rectangular panel is centered by a swag on each side. The two three-bay shaft sections of this elevation are ornamented by spandrel panels like those on the façade. Consoles, like those on the façade, support the fourteenth and fifteenth stories. Supported by these consoles, in the central and last sections at the fourteenth story, sections of geometrically configured iron railing alternate with rectangular, limestone balusters ornamented by laurel wreaths. Atop the fifteenth story in the first and third sections, lions' heads repeat the design of the façade and lead the eye to the sixteenth story, also similar in treatment to the façade.

Although the original dentilled copper cornice survives, the cresting was removed in 1951.² The doors on the Union Square West façade have been replaced, although it appears that the central doorway's original iron grille remains. An ornamental iron areaway fence with floral motifs runs parallel to 16th Street, and at the southwestern end of the building, a loading dock with a handsome set of iron gates remains. The north and west elevations, which are composed of plain exposed brick, with simple double-hung windows, are visible.

Interior

Former banking hall (currently restaurant space)

The building's central entrance on Union Square West, within the center bay, leads directly into the former banking hall, occupied today by a restaurant ("Blue Water Grill"). The long, narrow space runs the length of the West 16th Street side of the building. Narrower towards the Union Square (eastern) end, the space widens about a quarter of its length to the west. In style, the ornamental scheme is neo-classical.

² New York City, Department of Buildings, Manhattan. Plans, Permits, and Dockets, Block 844, Lot 21. BN 936-1951, April 4, 1941, Municipal Archives, Surrogate's Court. Filed for the erection of an "approved Cheseboro-Whitman Company standard tubular steel outrigger scaffold...for the purpose of removing the cornice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

The northern wall is faced on its lower half in white marble panels, with green marble forming an inner rectangular frame; the wall's upper half is plaster. The wall is divided into panels by white marble slabs, rising from floor to ceiling, that form flat piers. The piers, like the adjoining wall surfaces, have inner rectangular frames formed by green marble, and rise to simple capitals. These piers are flat along the wall in the narrower entrance area, but in the wider space beyond they project substantially from the wall.

The ceiling is arranged as a series of large paneled areas separated by architraves crossing from the northern to the southern wall; these architraves appear to be supported by large console brackets that spring from the capitals of the piers on the wall. Each paneled area is comprised of an inner square (in the narrower, eastern area) or rectangle (in the wider, western area); the inner squares are now covered in acoustical tile. Each inner square is framed by an outer square composed of recessed coffers; every other coffer has a large rosette in its center. New chandeliers now hang from the ceiling; there are also new sprinkler pipes, as well as air-conditioning ducts and grilles.

Half the original floor is no longer visible – it is covered by a raised wooden dining area that runs along the southern side of the restaurant. The remaining floor area has its original marble tiles.

At the western end of the space, a mezzanine has been added to provide the restaurant with an additional, upper seating level; a staircase now rises to that upper level. The far western end of the space has been cut off from the rest with a new partition.

A staircase by the eastern area, near the Union Square West entrance, leads down to a lower level. No original detail appears to survive in the lower level, but the staircase itself is lined with marble, and its outer banister is formed by classical marble detail in the form of scrolls.

Lobby

To the north of the Union Square entrance of the former banking hall is the entrance to the office building's lobby. This is a long, narrow hall, with a wider area at the front (at the eastern end), and a curving staircase at the rear (western end).

The south wall is covered in heavily veined marble, arranged as slightly recessed panels, and topped by an architrave, which is in turn topped by an egg-and-dart molding. This wall runs the length of the lobby space, curving at the far end to follow the staircase as it winds up to the next landing.

There is a three-arch arcade on the north wall; elevators have been inserted into the two western arches. The arches are adorned with large keystones, and support an architrave with egg and dart molding. At the eastern end of the wall is an original, ornamental metal letter box, designed in an aedicular form, fed by a "Cutler chute" designed to deliver outgoing mail from the upper floors.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 7 **Page** 4

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

The ceiling is coffered, like the ceiling in the former banking space, but on a much smaller scale; each coffer is a small square adorned with a centrally placed rosette. Portions of two original metal chandeliers hang from the ceiling. The floor retains its original marble tiling. A modern metal and glass vestibule has been inserted at the entrance.

Upper floors

The former offices on the upper floors were converted into residential units in the 1970s.³ The apartments have largely been renovated, with new floors and windows, and little if any original detail appears to survive. The hallways have plain plaster walls and little detail, except for the open staircase, which retains its original wooden railings and cast-iron newel posts. Elevators are also new.

³ Conversion to apartments was approved in 1973 (New York City Buildings Department Alteration Permit 1157-73); the Certificate of Occupancy (#78982) wasn't issued until 1979.

Bank of the Metropolis

Name of Property

New York County, New York

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance:

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance:

1902-03

Significant Dates:

1902-03

Significant Person:

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect/Builder:

Price, Bruce

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by historic American Building Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☒ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other repository: _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 1

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary⁴

The Bank of the Metropolis is architecturally significant under Criterion C as an example of an intact early 20th-century skyscraper designed by the noted New York architect Bruce Price. A neo-Renaissance, limestone-faced bank and office tower, the Bank of the Metropolis – a columnar tripartite skyscraper – is a representative example of the commercial architecture of Price. The design incorporates classical elements, which were traditionally associated with American bank architecture. Notable features include the bowed two-story portico with monumental polished granite columns, lions' heads, consoles, foliated spandrels and spandrels with open-mouthed lions. Built in 1902-03,⁵ the bank occupies a commanding corner location on Union Square West and demonstrates the architect's ability to adapt a building to both the requirements of function and the dictates of site. Created to serve the needs of businesses on the square, the bank had members of the local business community on its board of directors.

The development of Union Square

The Commissioners Map of 1907-11, which first laid out the grid plan of Manhattan above Houston Street, allowed for certain existing thoroughfares to retain their original configuration. Bloomingdale Road (now Broadway) and the Bowery intersected at 16th Street. The acute angle formed by this "union" was set aside by the Commissioners and named Union Place.⁶ Initially, Union Place extended from 10th to 17th streets, on land owned by the Manhattan Bank:

It then presented to the eye of the tourist and pedestrian a shapeless and ill-looking collection of lots . . . – devoid of symmetry, and around which were reared a miserable group of shanties.⁷

In 1815, the state legislature reduced the size of Union Place by making 14th Street its southern boundary.⁸ As the city expanded northward and land use intensified, the need for open spaces became apparent. A report drafted by the street committee in 1831 states the need for public squares "for the purposes of military, and civic parades, and festivities, and . . . to serve as ventilators to a densely populated city."⁹ Designated a public space in 1832 at the urging of local residents, additional land was acquired so that the area could be regularized.¹⁰

⁴ The significance section is taken almost in its entirety from Lisa Koenigsberg, New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, *The Bank of the Metropolis Designation Report* (New York: City of New York, 1988).

⁵ New York City, Department of Buildings, Manhattan. Plans, Permits, and Dockets, Block 844, Lot 21. NB 1751-01, Municipal Archives, Surrogate's Court.

⁶ I.N. Phelps Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909* vol. 5. (New York, 1915), s.v. 1808.

⁷ David Thomas Valentine, ed., *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York* (New York, 1857), 480.

⁸ Stokes, s.v. 1815 Apr. 11; Sophia Schachter and Elsa Gilbertson, "Union Square," (unpub.). Manuscript submitted to the Program in Historic Preservation, Columbia University, A8790, June 1982), 3.

⁹ Stokes, s.v. 1831 Nov. 7.

¹⁰ Valentine, 480; Schachter and Gilbertson, 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 2

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

Graded, paved and fenced, Union Place was finally opened to the public in July 1839. Throughout much of its history, the square has been used for public gatherings, political rallies and demonstrations.¹¹

Union Square (a designated National Historic Landmark, 12-9-97) is nationally significant for the role it has played in the history of labor in the United States. While it has been the focal point for well over a century for parades, mass gatherings, soap-box orations and labor demonstrations of a wide range of the philosophical political spectrum, it is for the role it played in the first Labor Day Parade on September 5, 1882 and for the next twelve years in the achievement of one of labor's major objectives, the passage of national legislation setting aside one day a year to recognize the contributions/achievements of labor that Union Square is considered nationally significant.¹²

By the 1850s, Union Square (as it came to be known) was completely surrounded by buildings, including some of the city's most splendid mansions; but, "already by 1860, the dramatic march of commerce had begun."¹³ Theaters, hotels and luxury retailers predominated in the 1870s.¹⁴ By the 1890s, the vestiges of the fashionable residential area, as well as the elegant stores and theaters, had been supplanted on Union Square by taller buildings that catered to the needs of publishers and manufacturers who had moved uptown.¹⁵

The Bank of the Metropolis stands on Union Square West, which was the most lucrative and popular side of the square since it was the continuation of Broadway, on a site previously occupied by a building that housed Brentano's, a retail bookseller.¹⁶

The Bank of the Metropolis

Founded in 1871, the Bank of the Metropolis was always located on Union Square, serving the needs of the nearby businesses. Originally located at 31 Union Square, the Bank was "a flourishing outgrowth of the movement of business to the uptown section of New York."¹⁷ Having moved in 1877 to 17 Union Square, the bank relocated once again in 1888 to larger quarters at 29 Union Square. Perhaps because the bank's "business...is derived from their requirements, and ... is conducted in a manner to attract the custom and support of the dry-goods, furniture, jewelry, and other classes of merchants whose places of business are in the

¹¹ Stokes, s.v. 1833 Apr. 4; 1833 Apr. 20; 1833 Nov. 12; 1834 Jan. 14; 1834 May 30; 1835 May 14; 1836 Aug. 3; 1839 July 19; 1842 Oct. 11, 13. On the use of the term "Union Square" see Schachter and Gilbertson, 7.

¹² John W. Bond, *National Historic Landmark Nomination for Union Square* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997), p. 9.

¹³ M. Christine Boyer, *Manhattan Manners: Architecture and Style, 1850-1900* (New York, 1985), 45. For the development of this area see Charles Lockwood, *Bricks and Brownstones: The New York Row House, 1783-1924: An Architectural and Social History* (New York, 1972), 132, 135-136, and Charles Lockwood, *Manhattan Moves Uptown* (Boston, 1976), 165-171.

¹⁴ *A History of Real Estate, Building, and Architecture in New York City* (1898; rpt New York, 1967), 129.

¹⁵ The above section is based on research by Gale Harris and Lisa Koenigsberg, which was revised by Elisa Urbanelli.

¹⁶ Schachter and Gilbertson, 30-31; for a photographic image of the site in 1895, when it was occupied by Brentano's, see *King's Photographic Views of New York* (Boston, 1895), 689.

¹⁷ *King's Handbook of New York City* (Boston, 1893), 689.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 3

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

vicinity," the board of directors included representatives of businesses located on and near the Square.¹⁸ For example in 1902, the Board included the decorator, glassmaker and philanthropist Louis C. Tiffany, jeweler Charles T. Cook, publisher Charles Scribner, and George McNeir, a lawyer and "manufacturer."¹⁹ "An institution of...solidity and enterprise, and with ... widely and favorably known officers and directors ... [and] of great benefit to business in the up-town district," the bank continued in business until February 1918 when it was absorbed (to be operated as a branch under the same executive officers) by the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which in turn merged with Chase National Bank to form Chase Manhattan Bank in January 1955.²⁰

Bruce Price (1845-1903)²¹

Bruce Price, a native of Maryland, briefly attended the College of New Jersey (now Princeton). Price then studied architecture in the offices of the leading Baltimore firm of Neirnsee & Neilson, where he subsequently became a draftsman (1864-68). After a trip abroad, Price returned to Baltimore to open his own office late in 1868,²² moving to New York in 1877. Price, whose staff "sometimes included fifty experienced men," had brief associations with Ephraim Francis Baldwin, Edwin J. Parlett, George A. Freeman, and – late in life – with Henri de Sibour.²³

Price was active in professional organizations, among them the American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League, serving as its president from 1897 to 1899. He was also director of the Municipal Art Society at one time.²⁴

Price's early commissions, which were primarily residential, culminated in the design and layout of Tuxedo Park, New York (1885-90), a suburban community financed by Pierre Lorillard IV with many buildings executed in the Shingle Style.²⁵ Around 1890, Price turned his attention to the urban setting. Samuel Graybill, in his doctoral dissertation on Price, credits the architect with becoming "one of the leaders" in the development of the tall commercial building in New York.²⁶ Price was involved in the early development of the "tower"

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Reports of National and State Banks in New York City At the Close of Business, National Banks September 15, 1902; State Banks September 6, 1902* (New York, 1902), p. 134; George McNeir obituary, *New York Times*, June 16, 1941, p.15.

²⁰ *King's Handbook of New York City*, 689; "Banks Ask Approval to Consolidate Here; Manhattan Company to Absorb Metropolis and Establish Latter as a Branch," *New York Times*, January 19, 1918, p. 15; "Bank Merger Approved. Stockholders of Metropolis and Manhattan to Take Action," *New York Times*, February 7, 1918, p. 18; "Merger of Chase Into Bank of Manhattan Is Approved By Directors; Would Produce 2nd Largest Bank in U.S.," *Wall Street Journal*, Jan. 14, 1955, p.3.

²¹ Samuel Huitt Graybill, Jr. "Bruce Price: American Architect, 1845-1903." Ph.D. dissertation, Yale University, 1957; T[albot]. F[aulkner]. H[amlin]., "Price, Bruce." *Dictionary of American Biography* vol. 8, ed. Dumas Malone (New York, 1935), 210-211; Timothy Rub, "Price, Bruce," *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects* vol 3, ed. Adolf K. Placzek (New York, 1982), 476; Bruce Price obituary, *The Brickbuilder* 12, no. 6 (June 1903), 112.

²² Graybill, 5.

²³ Graybill, 201 on the partnership and 4, 6-7 on the office.

²⁴ Graybill, 6; *Brickbuilder*, 112.

²⁵ Rub, 476; Vincent J. Scully, Jr. *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style* (1955); ref. Ed., New Haven, 1971), 126-129.

²⁶ Graybill, 181.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 4

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

skyscraper.”²⁷ The Sun Building Project (1890), a four-sided neo-Renaissance skyscraper with a base, shaft and capital, displays this tower solution. This was followed by the American Surety Company Building at 100 Broadway (1894-86, extant), “in many respects the most consistent and certainly the most interesting tall building in the country,”²⁸ and by the St. James Building (1896, extant) at 26th Street and Broadway, a brick and terra-cotta neo-Renaissance office building. The International Bank and Trust Building (1899, demolished) at Broadway and Cedar bears close comparison with the Bank of the Metropolis. Other commissions include: The Hudson Terminal Building, New York (c.1900, demolished); Osborn Hall at Yale University (1888); Windsor Station (1888-89) in Montreal; the Chateau Frontenac (1892-93) in Quebec City; “Georgian Court,” the residence of George Gould near Lakewood, New Jersey (1897-1901); and dormitories at Barnard College designed in collaboration with A.M. Darroch (1900).

Design of the Building

When viewed from the street, the Bank of the Metropolis appears to conform to a “slab” configuration, although in reality the building is an “L” in plan. The site demanded a long and thin building. Price employed a narrow entrance façade in order to capitalize on the desirable Union Square West address; contemporary commentators had observed that “the advantage of a high-priced, prominent corner lot upon which to build a bank is generally appreciated.”²⁹

Price had employed this corner formula before. The International Bank and Trust Company Building was similarly located on a narrow, long site and also appears to have conformed to the slab configuration but was actually an “L” in plan. Moreover, the International Bank and Trust’s lot had also required a narrow façade on Broadway with the longer elevation on Cedar Street.³⁰

In his design for the Bank of the Metropolis, Price employed his personal approach to the skyscraper as a classical column. This tripartite scheme was, for Price, a visual – rather than a functional – solution to the problem of organizing the tall structure.³¹ In 1899, the noted architectural critic Montgomery Schuyler summarized the columnar treatment of the skyscraper in a manner that is particularly applicable to the Bank of the Metropolis:

The essential point is that there should be a triple division, and that the three parts should both assert themselves as parts and combine into a whole.... It is founded upon the analogy of a column, with its division into base, shaft, and capital.... It is, of course, possible to introduce at the bottom and at the top of the shaft a story recalling the transition, in the actual column, to the base and to the capital...the shaft is impressive by its extent and its monotony of repetition, and as an interval of plainness and repose between the more elaborate base and the elaborate capital...ornament which is meant to be worthy of the

²⁷ Graybill, n.p.

²⁸ *Brickbuilder*, 112.

²⁹ “The Bank in the Skyscraper,” *The Architect and Engineer of California* 45, no. 1 (Apr. 1916), 39.

³⁰ Graybill, 198.

³¹ Graybill, 185.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 5

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

closest inspection is naturally given to the base, although the capital is properly the more ornate member.³²

Price had employed this columnar approach as early as 1890 in his unexecuted designs for the New York Sun Building, modeled after the campanile at the Piazza San Marco in Venice. In the American Surety Company Building, Price again employed the concept of the tripartite column.³³ The Bank of the Metropolis is comprised of a rusticated base, a transitional story and a nine-story mid-section; another transition story and a "capital" with a prominent copper cornice complete the whole. The prominence of this "capital" recalls Price's own observation about the nature of the skyscraper:

Our commercial buildings are, almost without exception, designed wholly with reference to their relation to the street, while, as a matter of fact, they have no such relation at all, their aerial aspect being of more value to the city as a whole than the distorted partial values that, as a rule, are all we can obtain from the street.³⁴

In the bank's design, Price also employed a classical vocabulary characteristic of American bank buildings, including his own earlier banks: the American Surety Building, the International Bank and Trust Company Building, and his "Competitive Design for the National Commercial Bank, Albany, N.Y."³⁵ Such neo-classical vocabulary elements have traditionally been incorporated in the design of American bank buildings beginning with the First Bank of the United States. Commenting on the Bank upon its completion, the *Architects' and Builders' Magazine* noted, "the exterior architecture is classic and well adapted for a building of this character."³⁶

Price's design fuses this neo-classicism with the dictates of the skyscraper, a distinctly modern and urban building type. By employing a two-story portico to transform a narrow façade into an imposing entrance and coupling it with classical ornament, Price heeded Schuyler's injunction that the ornament that would receive the most attention should be placed on the "column's" base. Like the American Surety, the design for the Bank of the Metropolis is vertical. The spandrels between the windows in the shaft do not extend past the outline of the window apertures; these aligned rectangular openings can be seen as forming a vertical element. As Price himself noted with respect to the American Surety Building, the idea evoked is that of the "arris of a channel."³⁷

This multi-purpose building nonetheless proclaimed the bank as its primary function. Symmetrically disposed at either side of the central doorway, a large window (on the left) and a doorway leading to offices and apartments in the building's upper stories (on the right) are protected and screened by the classical portico, which thus

³² Montgomery Schuyler, "The Sky-Scraper Up-to-Date," *Architectural Record* 8, no. 3 (Jan-Mar 1899), 231-257.

³³ *Brickbuilder*, 112.

³⁴ Barr Feree, "A Talk with Bruce Price," *The Great American Architects Series, The Architectural Record* #5 (June 1899), 76; in *Great American Architects Series Nos. 1-6 (May 1895-July 1899)* (reprint, New York, 1977).

³⁵ "A Competitive Design for the National Commercial Bank, Albany, N.Y.," *American Architect and Building News* 81, no. 1440 (Aug. 29, 1903), n.p.

³⁶ "Bank of the Metropolis. Bruce Price, Architect," *Architects' and Builders' Magazine* 4, no. 7 (Apr. 1903), 293-295.

³⁷ Ferree, 78.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 6

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

serves to enhance the impression that the building is exclusively devoted to the Bank of the Metropolis. As one critic noted, if a bank was to be housed in a skyscraper, the architect's design for the "building of many stories... [must have] the essential characteristics of a bank building... [while] the offices [must] have the appearance of being only parts of one big institution."³⁸

Price's Influence as a Skyscraper Architect

Price was seen as an influential architect of skyscrapers by his contemporaries and by later critics. Discussing the American Surety Building, "so notable an edifice and so conspicuous a monument in its author's artistic career," the architectural critic Barr Ferree observed, "that fine structure will hold its own after many a more pretentious building has become a weariness to the flesh."³⁹ Describing Price's contribution to skyscraper design in 1938, Claude Fayette Bragdon observed that Price's "mind still unemancipated from Greece and Rome" conceived of the treatment of the skyscraper as columnar and noted that "in New York, where it originated, this sort of thing became almost canonical, since it fulfilled the fancied aesthetic requirement of a beginning, a middle, and an end."⁴⁰ Paul Goldberger has called the Bank of the Metropolis "one of the city's more appealing smaller towers, a lovely eclectic creation." In particular, Goldberger praised the "wonderful,

³⁸ Charles Peter Weeks, "Monumental Bank Buildings," *The Architect and Engineer of California* 45, no. 3 (June 1916), 39.

³⁹ Ferree, 75.

⁴⁰ Claude Fayette Bragdon, *More Lives Than One* (New York, 1938), 147, quoted by Graybill, 185: "[Price] conceived of a skyscraper in the semblance of a classic column or pilasters, consisting of a base, shaft, and capital. This resulted in a building with the first storey or storeys marked off from those above by a different material and treatment; the mid-portion an unadorned stretch of wall, regularly fenestrated; and the top again differentiated by making the windows part of an ornate crowning feature."

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 8 **Page** 7

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

gently bowed Ionic portico at the bottom,” the “slender, almost sleek shaft,” and the “enormous, elaborate cornice.”⁴¹

⁴¹ In *The City Observed: New York, A Guide to the Architecture of Manhattan* (New York, 1979), 93; Goldberger continues: “It feels like a building Louis Sullivan would have designed had he been a Beaux-Arts architect; some of the ornament seems a watered-down version of Sullivan’s, although the overall aesthetic is clearly more a classical and academic one.”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 1

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

"The Bank in the Skyscraper," *The Architect and Engineer of California* 45, no. 1 (Apr. 1916), 39-53.

"Banks Ask Approval to Consolidate Here; Manhattan Company to Absorb Metropolis and Establish Latter as a Branch," *New York Times*, Jan. 19, 1981, p. 15.

"Bank Merger Approved. Stockholders of Metropolis and Manhattan To Take Action," *New York Times*, Feb. 7, 1918, p.18.

Bond, John W. National Historic Landmark Nomination for Union Square. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1997.

Boyer, M. Christine. *Manhattan Manners: Architecture and Style, 1850-1900*. New York: Rizzoli, 1985.

"A Competitive Design for the National Commercial Bank, Albany, N.Y." New York: Rizzoli, 1985.

Ferree, Barr. "A Talk With Bruce Price." *The Great American Architects Series, The Architectural Record* 5 (June 1899), 665-685; in *Great American Architects Series Nos. 1-6; May 1895-July 1899*. Reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1977.

Francis, Dennis Steadman. *Architects in Practice, New York City: 1840-1900*. New York: Committee for the Preservation of Architectural Records, 1980.

"Georgian Court, Lakewood, N.J." *The Great American Architects Series, The Architectural Record* 5 (June 1899), 85-112; in *Great American Architects Series Nos. 1-6; May 1895-July 1899*. Reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1977.

Goldberger, Paul. *The City Observed: New York: A Guide to the Architecture of Manhattan*. New York: Vintage Books, 1979.

Graybill, Samuel Huitt, Jr. "Bruce Price: American Architect, 1845-1903." Ph.D. dissertation. New Haven: Yale University, 1957.

H[amlin], T[albot]. F[aulkner]. "Price, Bruce." *Dictionary of American Biography*. Vol. 8. Ed. Dumas Malone (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935), 210-211.

"An Historical Analysis of Block 844, Lots 17 (14) 19, 21,23,25, and 26 (29) Known as 31 Through 41 Union Square West New York City." Unpublished paper submitted to M. Christine Boyer, Preservation Program, Columbia University, 1982.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 2

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

A History of Real Estate, Building, and Architecture in New York City. 1898. Reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1967.

Hopkins, Alfred. *The Fundamentals of Good Bank Building.* New York: The Banker's Publishing Company, 1929.

King's Handbook of New York City. Boston: Moses King, 1893.

King's Photographic Views of New York. Boston: Moses King, 1895.

Lockwood, Charles. *Bricks and Brownstones: The New York Row House, 1783-1924: An Architectural and Social History.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1972.

Lockwood, Charles. *Manhattan Moves Uptown: An Illustrated History.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1976.

McNeir, George. Obituary. *New York Times*, June 16, 1941, p.15.

"Merger of Chase Into Bank of Manhattan Is Approved By Directors; Would Produce 2nd Largest Bank in U.S." *Wall Street Journal*, Jan. 14, 1955, p.3.

New York City. Department of Buildings, Manhattan. Plans, Permits and Dockets. [Block 844, Lot 17]. Municipal Archives, Surrogate's Court.

New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission. *The Bank of the Metropolis Designation Report*, prepared by Lisa Koenigsberg. New York: City of New York, 1988.

Price, Bruce. Obituary. *The Brickbuilder* 12, no. 6 (June 1903), 112.

Reports of National and State Banks of New York City at the Close of Business, National Banks September 15, 1902; State Banks September 6, 1902. New York: The New York Times, 1902.

Rub, Timothy. "Price, Bruce." *Macmillan Encyclopedia of Architects*. Ed. Adolf K. Placzek. 4 vols. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.

Schachter, Sophia and Elsa Gilbertson. "Union Square." Unpublished manuscript submitted to the Program in Historic Preservation, Columbia University, A8790: June 1982.

Schuyler, Montgomery. "The Sky-Scraper Up-to-Date." *Architectural Record* 8, no. 3 Jan.-Mar. 8199), 231-257.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 9 Page 3

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

- Scully, Vincent J., Jr. *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style*. 1955. Revised edition, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1971.
- Stokes, I.N. Phelps. *The Iconography of Manhattan Island, 1498-1909*, vol. 5. New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1915.
- Sturgis, Russell. "A Critique of the Works of Bruce Price." *The Great American Architects Series, The Architectural Record* 5 (June 1899), 1-64; in *Great American Architects Series Nos. 1-6; May 1895-July 1899*. Reprint, New York: Arno Press, 1977.
- Valentine, David Thomas, ed. *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York*. New York: D.T. Valentine, 1857.
- Weeks, Charles Peter. "Monumental Bank Buildings." *The Architect and Engineer of California* 45, no. 3 (June 1916), 39-60.
- Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects Deceased*. 1956. Reprint, Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, 1970.

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property

New York County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 585156 4509804
Zone Easting Northing

3 18
Zone Easting Northing

2 18

4 18

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By (*See Continuation Sheet for author)

name/title Contact: Kathleen A. Howe, Historic Preservation Specialist
New York State Office of Parks, Recreation & Historic Preservation
organization Field Services Bureau date July 3, 2003
street & number Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189 telephone (518) 237-8643, ext. 3266
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Ari Ellis, Rehana Ellis, Ananda Ellis as tenants in common
street & number 31 Union Square West telephone (212) 243-0880 (Ari Ellis)
city or town New York state NY zip code 10003

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

Estimated Burden Statement: public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20503

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 10 Page 1

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of this nomination is outlined on the attached Sanborn map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of this nomination includes the entire parcel historically and currently associated with the building.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 11 **Page** 1

Bank of the Metropolis

Name of Property

New York County, New York

County and State

Form prepared by:

Anthony Robins

Thompson & Columbus, Inc.

50 West 67th Street, Suite 1-F

New York, New York 10023

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section 11 **Page** 2

Bank of the Metropolis
Name of Property
New York County, New York
County and State

Photo List

Bank of the Metropolis

31 Union Square West

New York County, NY

Photographer: Anthony W. Robins

Date: June 10, 2003

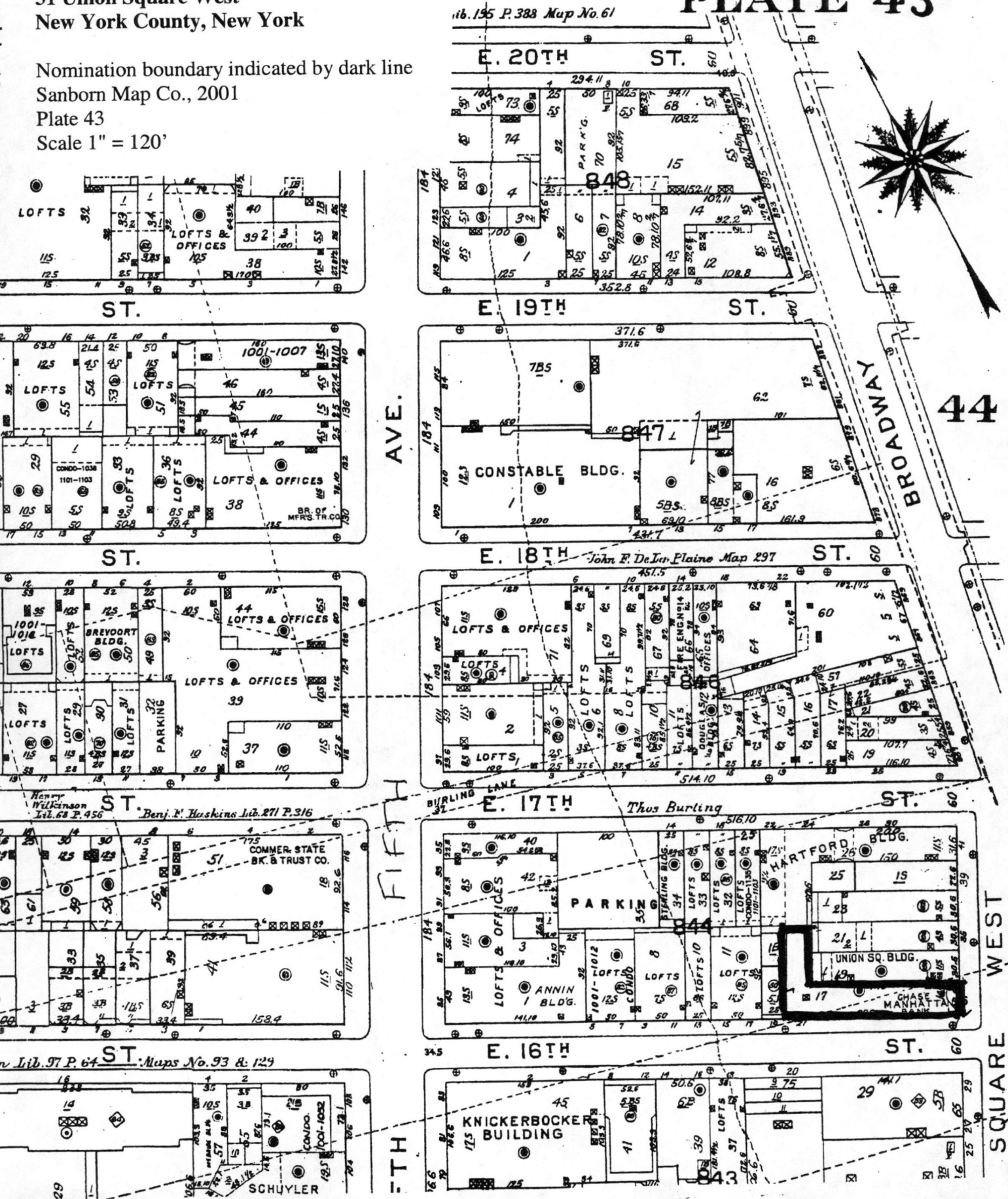
Location of negatives: Anthony Robins, Thompson & Columbus, Inc., 50 West 67th Street,
Suite 1-F, New York, NY 10023

- 1) Exterior, Union Square (east) façade, looking west (the taller of the two towers, on the left)
- 2) Exterior, East 16th Street façade, looking northwest
- 3) Union Square façade, ground-floor detail, looking west
- 4) East 16th façade, ground-floor detail, looking northwest
- 5) East 16th façade, ground-floor detail, close-up, looking northwest
- 6) Lobby, looking west from Union Square entrance
- 7) Lobby, ceiling detail near entrance
- 8) Typical upper floor apartment
- 9) Typical upper floor apartment
- 10) Typical upper floor hall staircase
- 11) Former banking hall, looking west from Union Square entrance
- 12) Former banking hall, looking east towards Union Square entrance
- 13) Former banking hall, ceiling
- 14) Former banking hall, wall detail, southern wall
- 15) Former banking hall, wall detail, northern wall
- 16) Former banking hall, rear mezzanine, looking west
- 17) Former banking hall, staircase to lower level, just in from Union Square entrance

Bank of the Metropolis
31 Union Square West
New York County, New York

Nomination boundary indicated by dark line
Sanborn Map Co., 2001
Plate 43
Scale 1" = 120'

PLATE 43



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Bank of the Metropolis
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, New York

DATE RECEIVED: 10/03/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/30/03
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/15/03 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/17/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03001153

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 11.15.03 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in the
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N



1
Bank of the
Metropolis
New York County, NY

1.



SHOP
COLUMBIA

ONE WAY
ENTER

New York City

GREENMARK
COUNCIL ON THE ENVIRONMENT

2

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY

2.



BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

Blue Velvet Grill

N° 31

NO STOPPING
EXCEPT TAXIS
7AM - 7PM

3

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY

3.



Bank of the Metrapolis
New York County, NY

4.

5



Blue Water Grill

Blue Water

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
5.



6

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
6.



7

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
7.



Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
8.





9
Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, N.Y.
9



Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
10.

10



Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
11.

11



Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
12.

12



13

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY

13.



14

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY

14.



15

Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY

15.



Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY
16.

16



17

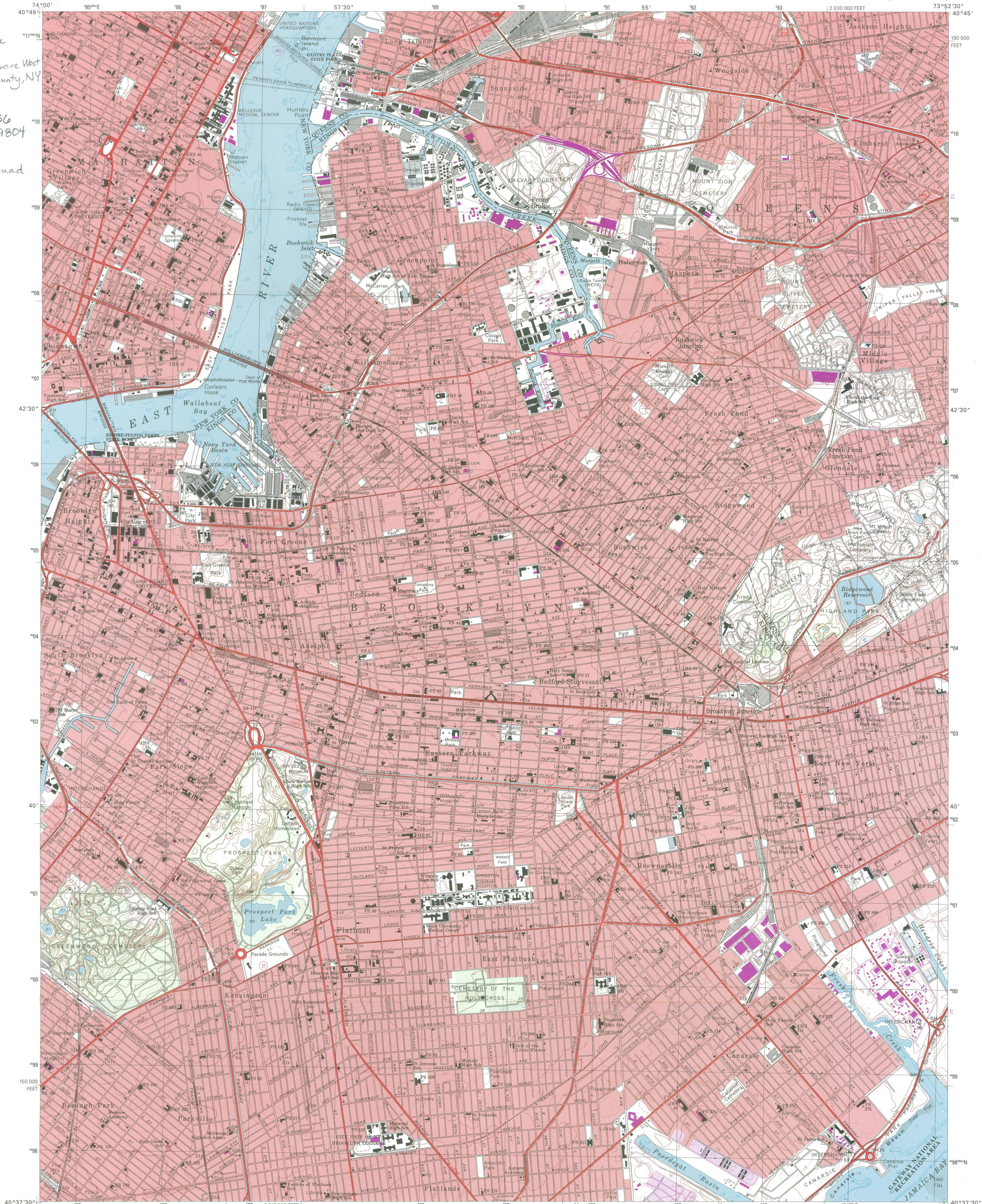
Bank of the Metropolis
New York County, NY.

17

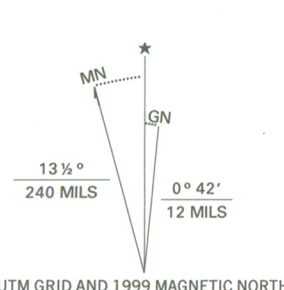
Bank of the
Metropolis
31 Union Square West
New York County, NY

Zone: 18
Easting: 585156
Northing: 4509804

USGS
Brooklyn Quad
1:24000



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1966. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1977 and other sources. Photointerpreted using imagery dated 1995; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1967. Boundaries, other than corporate, revised 1999. Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS charts 275 (1964), 542 (1967), and 745 (1966). This information is not intended for navigational purposes. North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: New York coordinate system, Long Island zone (transverse Mercator). 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18. North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey MADCOR software. There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map. Entire area lies within New York City. Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours.



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

BROOKLYN, NY
1995

NIMA 6265 III NW-SERIES V821



DAVID ELLIS REAL ESTATE, L.P.

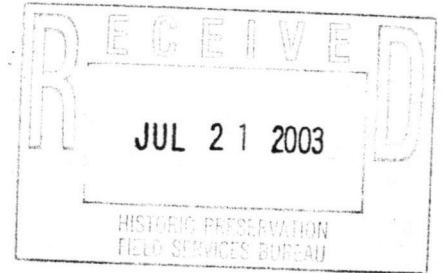
31 UNION SQ. WEST NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003
(212) 243-0880 FAX (212) 243-2980

675 HUDSON STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10014

67 VESTRY STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10013

July 16th, 2003

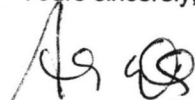
Kathy Howe
Historic Preservation Specialist
Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, Field Services Bureau
PO Box 189
Peebles Island, Waterford 12188



Dear Ms. Howe,

I am the owner of 31 Union Sq West. I am writing to say that I am very much in favor of having that property listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Yours sincerely,


Ari Ellis



The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission

1 Centre Street, 9th Floor North, New York NY 10007 TEL: 212-669-7922 FAX: 212-669-7797

<http://nyc.gov/landmarks/>



RONDA WIST
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
rwist@lpc.nyc.gov

August 5, 2003

Ms. Ruth Pierpont, Director
New York State Office of Parks Recreation
and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island
P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Re: Bank of the Metropolis, 31 Union Square West, New York, New York

Dear Ms. Pierpont:

I write on behalf of Chair Robert B. Tierney in response to your request for comment on the eligibility of the Bank of the Metropolis at 31 Union Square West in Manhattan for the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Commission supports the nomination of the Bank of the Metropolis. On July 12, 1988, the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission voted to designate the Bank of the Metropolis an individual New York City landmark. Occupying a commanding corner location on Union Square West, the limestone-faced building displays a variety of stunning classical elements that were traditionally associated with American bank architecture.

Therefore, based on the Commission's review of the property and the materials submitted by the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau, the Commission has determined that the Bank of the Metropolis appears to meet the criteria for inclusion on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely yours,

Ronda Wist

cc: Robert B. Tierney, Chair
Mary Beth Betts



New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, PO Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189

518-237-8643

Bernadette Castro
Commissioner

Ms. Alexis Abernathy
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW
8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

September 30, 2003



Re: Transmittal of National Register
Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to transmit four new National Register nominations to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register as follows:

Students' Hall, Barnard College, New York, New York Co., NY

Brooks and Hewitt Halls, Barnard College, New York, New York Co., NY

Milbank, Brinkerhoff and Fiske Halls, Barnard College, New York, New York Co., NY

Bank of the Metropolis, New York, New York Co., NY

Thank you for your assistance in processing these proposals. Please feel free to call on me at 518-237-8643 ext. 3258 if any questions arise.

Sincerely,

Mark L. Peckham
National Register
Program Coordinator

enclosures